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FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

PUBLICATION 223

ZOOLOGICAL SERIES

VOL. XIII

CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS

BY

CHARLES B. CORY
Late Curator of Zoology

Revised and continued by
CHARLES E. HELLMAYR
Associate Curator of Birds

PART III

PTEROPTOCHIDAE - CONOPOPHAGIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE

WILFRED H. OSGOOD
Curator, Department of Zoology



CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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SCELORCHILUS ALBICOLLIS ATACAMAE *Hellmayr*.

SCELORCHILUS ALBICOLLIS ALBICOLLIS (*Kittlitz*).

Robert Redguel
January 7, 1928

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

PUBLICATION 223

ZOOLOGICAL SERIES

VOL. XIII

CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS
AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS

IN
FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

INCLUDING ALL SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN NORTH
AMERICA, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, THE WEST
INDIES, AND ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA, THE GALAPAGOS
ARCHIPELAGO, AND OTHER ISLANDS WHICH MAY BE IN-
CLUDED ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR FAUNAL AFFINITIES

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Co. 2 PREFACE TO PART THREE

18 Jul 38
The present volume is one of a series with the same principal title projected and partly produced by the late Charles B. Cory under authorization by the Director and Trustees of Field Museum. The series was planned to carry the same volume number (XIII) throughout and the separate units were to be issued as *Parts*, some of which would be divided into *Numbers*. At this date, only Part II, consisting of two numbers, has appeared. Part II, No. 1, published in March 1918, covered eleven families of birds from the Bubonidae to the Trochilidae, thus including the owls, parrots, kingfishers, nighthawks, swifts, hummingbirds, and some others. In December 1919, there followed Part II, No. 2, including nine families from the Trogonidae to the Picidae, that is, the trogons, cuckoos, thickheads, toucans, jacamars, puffbirds and woodpeckers.

While the preparation of subsequent parts was in progress, Mr. Cory was seized by the illness which resulted in his death, July 31, 1921. He left a large accumulation of undigested notes intended for use in the future and manuscript in nearly finished form for at least one part of the series. During his last days, under great handicap, such energy as he could muster was devoted to this manuscript, and he never relinquished the hope that the entire work might be finished. Through the generous interest of Mr. Charles R. Crane, a life-long friend of Mr. Cory, the fulfillment of this wish is now assured. With the assistance of funds provided by Mr. Crane, the Museum has been enabled to secure the services of Dr. C. E. Hellmayr to continue the work. His familiarity with the principal collections of birds in Europe and the fact that he has for many years devoted especial attention to the study of Neotropical birds, render him particularly qualified for the task. Indeed, if Mr. Cory had been able to make personal choice of someone to complete the work, there is little doubt that he would have selected Dr. Hellmayr.

Part III was left by Mr. Cory in an advanced stage of preparation, but has required somewhat more revision than was anticipated. This is because of the time that has elapsed since it was written, because of many additional specimens received by Field Museum from recent South American expeditions, and because of much knowledge which the reviser brought to the work, particularly in regard to types and other actual specimens personally examined in Europe. In the course

of his previous work on Neotropical birds, he had accumulated many critical and nomenclatural notes and these, also, have been brought to bear in this connection. Therefore, Part III, as now issued, although based on the manuscript of Mr. Cory and conforming in plan and style to Part II, contains much information which was not previously accessible. In the course of incorporating this, the entire manuscript has been revised and verified to such an extent that all responsibility for details rests with the reviser. The seven new names proposed are additions on the authority of Hellmayr.

Part I, which logically should form the beginning of the series and which will include the birds of relatively large size, will necessarily be delayed until the others have been completed. Part IV, now in preparation, will follow Part III, and will contain the two large families Dendrocolaptidae and Furnariidae, the so-called Woodhewers and Ovenbirds. The division of parts into numbers will be discontinued so far as practicable.

In the present work, references will be found more numerous than in the preceding parts, but no attempt has been made to give complete synonymies. In the case of Central American forms included in Ridgway's great work, only a few of the more important references have been quoted, except where the species or subspecies is one subsequently subdivided. Particular care has been taken in working out the geographical distribution and, except where otherwise stated, the ranges as given are based on actual examination of specimens. In this respect, the value of the work owes much to the fact that the reviser had previously in preparation a monograph of the families here dealt with, for which he had been accumulating material for the past twenty years. Trinomials have been freely used for geographical representatives, no matter whether complete intergradation has been proved or not, this being in accordance with the reviser's convictions as to the true expressions of natural affinities. On the other hand, moderation has marked the recognition of generic groups in the belief that an excessive number of monotypic genera obscures rather than clarifies classification and the knowledge it represents. All references, unless otherwise stated, have been verified. Measurements are given in millimeters.

The cooperation of other museums, as formerly, has contributed largely to the comprehensiveness of the work; in fact, it could scarcely have been produced without the use of the specimens so freely and generously loaned.

Acknowledgments are due for the loan of specimens to Mr. Outram Bangs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.;

Dr. F. M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Mr. George P. Engelhardt of the Brooklyn Museum; Dr. E. W. Nelson of the Biological Survey; Dr. C. W. Richmond of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. For information concerning material in the collections under their care, the reviser is indebted to Dr. E. Hartert of Tring, England and Dr. Alfred Laubmann, Zoological Museum, Munich. Special thanks are due to Dr. C. W. Richmond for critical examination of proof sheets.

WILFRED H. OSGOOD,
Curator of Zoology.

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CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS.

PART III.

Order PASSERIFORMES.

Suborder MESOMYODI.

KEY TO THE AMERICAN FAMILIES OF MESOMYODI.*

A—Syrinx tracheal (Tracheophonae).

a—One pair of tracheo-bronchial muscles; tarsal envelope exaspidian or taxaspidian; metasternum either 4-notched or 2-notched.

a¹—Sternum with one pair of posterior notches; nares holorhinal.

a²—Tarsal envelope exaspidian; intrinsic muscles absent; sterno-trachealis not attached to processus vocales; palate schizognathous; nostrils not conspicuously operculate..... Family *Conopophagidae*.

b²—Tarsal envelope taxaspidian; intrinsic muscles present; sterno-trachealis attached to processus vocales; palate aegithognathous; nostrils conspicuously operculate..... Family *Pteroptochidae*.

b¹—Sternum with two pairs of posterior notches; nares schizorhinal..... Family *Formicariidae*.

b—Two pairs of tracheo-bronchial muscles; tarsal envelope endaspidian^b; metasternum 2-notched.

b¹—Palate schizognathous; outer toe much shorter than middle toe, the three anterior toes joined (fused) for much less than the length of the basal phalanx..... Family *Furnariidae*.

c¹—Palate aegithognathous; outer toe nearly as long (sometimes quite as long) as middle toe, the three anterior toes joined (fused) for the entire length of the basal phalanges..... Family *Dendrocolaptidae*.

B—Syrinx broncho-tracheal^c (Haploophonae).

a—Syringeal muscles anacromyodous; tarsal envelope exaspidian^d; middle toe coherent with outer toe for not more than its basal phalanx, and to the inner toe for less than its basal phalanx.^d

a¹—Bill acute, cuneate, with tip of maxilla not uncinat; nostrils narrow, overhung by a broad corneous operculum; tarsal envelope exaspidian; feet relatively stouter..... Family *Oxyruncidae*.

* Adapted from RIDGWAY (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Part 4, 1907, p. 330) with some slight alterations.

^b The tarsal envelope, or acrotarsium, extending to and around the tarsus from the *inner side*, the narrow plantar space being thus *external* instead of internal (the reverse of exaspidian).

^c Vocal muscles inserted on the dorsal end of the bronchial semirings.

^d I find decided individual variation in the extent of cohesion of the outer toe with the middle and inner toes in some forms in several genera.

- b¹—Bill not cuneate nor acute (bill usually more or less flattened), with tip of maxilla more or less uncinatc; nostrils usually rather rounded and non-operculate, or, if narrow and operculate, with the operculum membranous (not corneous); tarsal envelope exaspidean or quasi-exaspidean, with feet relatively weaker..... Family *Tyrannidae*.
- b—Syringeal muscles catacromyodous^a; tarsal envelope not exaspidean, or else (*Pipridae*) the middle toe coherent with the outer toe for more than its basal phalanx, or else (genus *Piprites*) coherent with inner toe for the whole of its basal phalanx.
- b¹—Heteromerous.^b
- b²—Tarsal envelope exaspidean^a (as in *Oxyruncidae* and probably all *Tyrannidae*); second phalanx of middle toe partly coherent with outer toe, or else (genus *Piprites*) the first phalanx of middle toe wholly coherent with inner toe..... Family *Pipridae*.
- c¹—Tarsal envelope not exaspidean (either pycnaspidean,^d holaspidean,^e or modified taxaspidean);^f the second phalanx of middle toe wholly free from outer toe (or else in genus *Phoenicircus* with the inner side of tarsus feathered), never wholly adherent to inner toe..... Family *Cotingidae*.
- c¹—Homoeomerous.^g
- c²—Bill compressed, with tomia smooth; head crested; outer primary abruptly attenuated at the tip; inner secondaries abnormally broad, truncated..... Family *Rupicolidae*.
- d²—Bill stout and conical (finch-like), with serrated tomia; head not crested; outer primary and inner secondaries normal..... Family *Phytotomidae*.

^a Vocal muscles inserted in the ventral end of the bronchial semirings.

^b The main artery of thigh femoral.

^c (Tarsus exaspidean). "The anterior envelope (acrotarsium) extends entirely across the *outer* side of the tarsus and around the posterior side, sometimes meeting the starting point on the posterior portion of the inner side, the two edges usually separated by a narrow strip or grove of smooth or nonscutellate membrane." (Ridgway)

^d (Tarsus pycnaspidean). The plantar space on posterior side of tarsus broken up into numerous small, irregular or rounded scutellae or granules.

^e (Tarsus holaspidean). The plantar space occupied by a single series of broad more or less quadrate or rectangular scutellae.

^f (Tarsus taxaspidean). The plantar space occupied by two or rarely three rows of smaller, quadrate, or rectangular, or hexagonal scutellae.

^g The main artery of thigh sciatic.

Order PASSERIFORMES.

Suborder MESOMYODI.

Family PTEROPTOCHIDAE.

TAPACOLAS.

Genus PTEROPTOCHOS Kittlitz.

Pteroptochos KITTLITZ, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), 1, livr. 2, 1830,^a p. 178 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1840, *Pteroptochos megapodius* KITTLITZ).

Hylactes KING, Proc. Comm. Sci. & Corresp. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1, Jan. 1831, p. 15 (type by monotypy *Hylactes tarnii* KING).

Megalonyx (not of Jefferson, 1799) LESSON, Centurie Zool., May 1832, p. 200 (type by monotypy *Megalonyx rufus* LESSON).

Leptonyx SWAINSON, Zool. Illustr., (2d ser.), 3, 1832-33, p. 117 (type by monotypy *Leptonyx macropus* SWAINSON).

**Pteroptochos tarnii* (King). HUET-HUET.

Hylactes Tarnii KING, Proc. Comm. Sci. & Corresp. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1, Jan. 1831, p. 15 (Island of Chiloë and Port Otway, Gulf of Penas, s. Chile); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325 (s. Chile); SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, (n. s.), 5, 1869, p. 283 (Holt Bay, Messier Channel, s. Chile); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 202 (descr. and range); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, 1889, p. 135 (Port Otway, Gulf of Penas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 349 (s. Chile); LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 42 (Arauco; Corral, Rio Bueno; Puerto Montt; Isl. Chiloë); LYNCH ARRIBALZAGA, Ann. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, 1902, p. 163 (Lago General Paz, w. Chubut); DABBENE, Ann. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 281 (Lago Gen. Paz); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 18, 1921, p. 213 (s. Chile, from Concepcion to Holt Bay, Messier Channel; Lago Gen. Paz, w. Chubut).

Hylactes tarnii tarnii PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 9, 1923, p. 311 (Bariloche, Lake Nahuel Huapi, Gob. del Rio Negro).

Pteroptochos Tarnii DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, 1839, p. 70 (from the neighborhood of Concepcion (lat. 37°) to south of the Peninsula of Tres Montes, s. Chile).

^a Dr. C. W. Richmond (in litt.) points out that livraison 2 of volume 1 of the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg" was published in 1830. *Pteroptochos* KITTLITZ, for which G. R. Gray unfortunately designated *P. megapodius* as genotype in 1840, thus gains priority over *Hylactes* KING, 1831.

Leptonyx Tarnii D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 198, pl. 8, fig. 1 (Valdivia, s. Chile).

Megalonyx ruficeps LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 15 (Valdivia, s. Chile).

Range: Southern Chile, from the neighborhood of Concepcion to Messier Channel, and adjoining portions of the Argentine provinces of Chubut and Rio Negro.

15: Chile (Curacautin 1, Mafil 1, Riñihue 2, Rio Nireguao 1, Chiloë 9); Argentina (Nahuel Huapi 1).

***Pteroptochos castaneus Philippi* and *Landbeck*. CHESTNUT-BREADED HUET-HUET.**

Pteroptochus castaneus PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Anales Univers. Chile, 25, No. 3, for Sept., 1864, p. 408 (Hacienda de la Puerta, Prov. Colchagua, c. Chile).

Pteroptochos castaneus PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Archiv Naturg., 31, (1), 1865, p. 56 (Hacienda de la Puerta, Prov. Colchagua, 5000 ft., c. Chile); idem, l. c., 32, (1), 1866, p. 121 (same locality); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325 (Colchagua, crit.).

Hylactes castaneus SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 203 (descr.; Colchagua); SCLATER and SALVIN, Exotic Ornithology, 1867, p. 58, pl. 29 (Colchagua); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 349 (Colchagua); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 99 ("Valparaiso"?!).

Pteroptochos Tarnii (not of KING) BRIDGES, P. Z. S. Lond., 9, 1841, p. 94 (Andes of Chile, 34°-35° lat.).

Pteroptochos tarnii (not of KING) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 170 ("Island of Chiloë", errore!).

Range: Central Chile (Prov. Colchagua).

****Pteroptochos megapodius Kittlitz*. TURCO.**

Pteroptochos megapodius KITTLITZ, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), 1, livr. 2, 1830, p. 182, pl. 4 (Valparaiso, Chile); DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, 1839, p. 71 (central and northern Chile); LESSON, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, p. 135 (Valparaiso); BRIDGES, P. Z. S. Lond., 11, 1843, p. 111 (Valparaiso); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 15 (type, from Valparaiso, in Petrograd Museum).

Pteroptochus megapodius BIBRA, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 5, 1853, p. 129 (Chile; habits); CASSIN, U. S. Astron. Exp., 2, 1855, p. 184 (Chile).

Hylactes megapodius PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vogel, 1865, p. 60 (Chile); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325 (Chile); idem, Ibis, 1874, p. 203 (descr. and range); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 349 (Chile); LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 44 (Hacienda Mansel, near Santiago); SCLATER, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, 1897, p. 23 (egg descr.); SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, 1898, p. 704 (La Serena, Coquimbo); BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, 1920, p. 143 (Valley of Nilahue, Prov. Curicó); idem, l. c., 25, 1923, p. 179 (Prov. Aconcagua).

Megalonyx rufus LESSON, Centurie Zool., May 1832, p. 200, pl. 66 ("le sud du Chile, dans le pays des Araucans et des Puelches"); LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 15 (Chile).

Leptonyx macropus SWAINSON, Zool. Illustr., (2d ser.), 3, 1832-33, p. 117, pl. 117 (Chile); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1839, p. 197 (Valparaiso).

Range: Central Chile (from Coquimbo to Curicó); southern limit not definitely established.

8: Chile (Limache 2, La Compañia, Prov. Coquimbo 1, Lampa 1, San José de Maipo, Prov. Santiago 3, Pelequen, Prov. Colchagua 1).

Genus *SCELORCHILUS* Oberholser.

Scelorchilus OBERHOLSER, Auk, 40, April 1923, p. 327 (type by orig. desig. *Pteroptochos rubecula* KITTLITZ).

**Scelorchilus rubecula* (Kittlitz). CHUCAO.

Pteroptochos rubecula KITTLITZ, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), 1, livr. 2, 1830, p. 179, pl. 2 (La Concepcion, Chile); idem, Denkwürdigk. Reise, 1, 1858, p. 123 (Tomé, near Concepcion, Chile); DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, 1839, p. 73 (from Concepcion to 47° lat. south, Chile); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325 (s. Chile); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 330 (Chile); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 213 (Valdivia, Chile); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 14 (note on type in Petrograd Museum).

Megalonyx rubecula LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 16 (Chile).

Leptonyx rubecula D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 196 (Valdivia).

Megalonyx rufogularis D'ORBIGNY, l. c., pl. 7, fig. 3.

Megalonyx rufigularis LESSON, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, p. 135 (Valdivia, Chiloë).

Pteroptochus rubecula PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, 1865, p. 60 (Chiloë); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 201 (descr. and range); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 345 (s. Chile); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 12, 1890, p. 135 (Port Otway, Gulf of Penas); LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 40 (Puerto Varas, Llanquihue; Rio Bueno, Calle Calle, Valdivia; Chiloë).

Pteroptocus rubecula DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physic., 1, No. 8, 1914, p. 325 (Lago Blanco Valley, w. Chubut).

Pteroptochos rubecula hylonympha PETERS,^a Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 8, March 21, 1923, p. 45 (Bariloche, Lake Nahuel Huapi, Gob. del Rio Negro; type in Mus. Comp. Zool. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 9, 1923, p. 311 (Lake Nahuel Huapi).

^a The three specimens, forming the basis of this supposed subspecies and kindly submitted to me by Mr. O. Bangs, prove to be indistinguishable from those obtained at Valdivia which may be regarded as representing typical *rubecula*. Nor am I able to discern any character that would serve to separate the large series from Chiloë.—C. E. H.

Pteroptochos rubecula nemorivaga WETMORE,^a Univ. Calif. Publ., Zool., 21, No. 12, June 16, 1923, p. 333 (Port Otway, "Straits of Magellan" = Gulf of Penas, s. Chile).

Range: Southern Chile, from La Concepcion south to the Gulf of Penas, and western parts of the Argentine provinces Rio Negro (Lake Nahuel Huapi) and Chubut (Lago Blanco).

32: Chile (Curacautin, Prov. Malleco 6, Mafil, Prov. Valdivia 4, Isl. of Chiloë 20, Rio Aysen 1, Rio Nireguao 1).

***Scelorchilus albicollis albicollis (Kittlitz). Tococo. (Pl. I)**

Pteroptochos albicollis KITTLITZ, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), 1, livr. 2, 1830, p. 180, pl. 3 (Valparaiso, Chile); idem, Denkwürdigk. Reise, 1, 1858, p. 136 (Valparaiso; type taken March 27, 1827); DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, 1839, p. 72 (c. Chile); BRIDGES, P. Z. S. Lond., 11, 1843, p. 111 (c. Chile); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325 (c. Chile); HELLMAYR, Ann. Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 213 (D'Orbigny's specimens); CHROSTOWSKI, Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 14 (type in Petrograd Museum erroneously stated to be from El Tomé, near Concepcion).

Pteroptochus albicollis BIBRA, Denkschr. math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 5, 1853, p. 129 (Chile; habits); CASSIN, U. S. Astron. Exp., 2, 1855, p. 184 (Chile); GERMAIN, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1860, p. 311 (Santiago; nesting); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 201 (descr. and range); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 346 (part; Santiago); BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, 1920, p. 142 (Nilahue, Prov. Curicó); idem, l. c., 25, 1923, p. 179 (Cordillera of Aconcagua).

Myiothera albicollis MEYEN, Nov. Act. Acad. Leop. Carol., 16, Suppl., 1834, p. 201 (Casa Blanca, Prov. Valparaiso).

Megalonyx albicollis LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 15 (Chile).

Leptonyx albicollis D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 196, pl. 8, fig. 2 ("Concepcion, Valdivia").^b

Megalonyx medius LESSON, L'Institut, 2, No. 72, Sept. 27, 1834, p. 316 (Valparaiso); idem, Illus. Zool., 1835, pl. 60 (Valparaiso).

^a Three topotypes from Port Otway, for which I am indebted to the authorities of the National Museum, Washington, differ from twenty-nine other examples by their darker, more rufous brown (about "mummy-brown") upper parts, and deeper (ferruginous rather than cinnamomeous) throat and chest. Only one specimen (♂ ad. Rio Inic, Chiloë, Jan. 11, 1923, W. H. Osgood, coll. No. 3762) approaches them very closely, and can hardly be separated by the slightly less rufous edges to the rectrices. On the other hand, a ♀ ad. from the Rio Aysen (not very far from Port Otway), which we should have expected to belong to *nemorivaga*, is much paler throughout, and like another from the Rio Nireguao, just across the Andes, absolutely indistinguishable from Valdivia specimens. Certain peculiarities, especially the pale color of the feet, strongly suggest that the Port Otway examples were originally preserved in alcohol, which would also account for the darker rufescent tinge of their plumage. Fresh material from the type locality is required to definitely settle the status of *nemorivaga*, though it seems extremely unlikely that a distinct race exists on the Peninsula des Tres Montes.—C. E. H.

^b Localities no doubt erroneous. D'Orbigny did not himself meet with the species, but obtained his specimens from one M. Fontaine of Valdivia.

Range: Central Chile, from Santiago and Valparaiso south as far as Curicó.*

8: Chile (Olmué, Prov. Valparaiso 5, Lampa 2, San José de Maipo, Prov. Santiago 1).

**Scelorchilus albicollis atacamae* Hellmayr.^b NORTHERN TOCOCO. (Pl. I)

Scelorchilus albicollis atacamae HELLMAYR, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, 1924, p. 71 (Caldera, Prov. Atacama).

Pteroptochus albicollis (not of KITTLITZ) PHILIPPI, Reise Wüste Atacama, 1860, p. 162 (Quebrada de la Encantada, Prov. Atacama); SHARPE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1881, p. 8 (Coquimbo); PHILIPPI, Ornith., 4, 1888, p. 159 (Quebrada de la Encantada); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 346 (part; Coquimbo); SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, 1898, p. 705 (Totoralillo, Bay of Coquimbo).

Pteroptochus albicollis SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 425 (Coquimbo).

Range: Northern Chile, in Prov. Atacama (Caldera, Quebrada Leon, Quebrada de la Encantada) and Coquimbo.

4: Chile (Caldera 1, Quebrada Leon 2, La Compañía, Prov. Coquimbo 1).

Genus RHINOCRYPTA Gray.

Rhinomya (not of ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, 1830) Is. GEOFFROY-SAINT HILAIRE, Mag. Zool., 2, 1832, cl. 2, text to pl. 3 (type *Rhinomya lanceolata* Is. GEOFFR.-ST. HILAIRE).

Rhinocrypta GRAY, List Gen. Birds, 1841, p. 25 (same type).

Rhinornis GISTEL, Naturg. Thierr. für höhere Schulen, 1848, p. x (same type).

**Rhinocrypta lanceolata* (Is. Geoffroy-Saint Hilaire). GRAY GALLITO.

Rhinomya lanceolata ("Is. Geoffr. et d'Orb.") Is. GEOFFROY-SAINT HILAIRE, Mag. Zool., 2, 1832, cl. 2, pl. 3 ("en Patagonie, sur les bords du Rio Negro"); LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 15 (Patagonia); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 194, pl. 7, fig. 1 (Rio Negro, Patagonia); DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, 1839, p. 70 (Rio Negro).

Rhinocrypta lanceolata BURMEISTER, Journ. Ornith., 8, 1860, p. 251 (Mendoza, San Juan, Catamarca, San Luis); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 198 (descr. and range); WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 614 (Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca); SCLATER and HUDSON, Argent. Ornith., 1, 1888, p. 206; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 347 (Rio Negro, Mendoza, Cosquin, Cata-

* There is no reliable record of its occurrence in Argentina. Burmeister (Journ. Ornith., 8, 1860, p. 251), on whose authority the species is included by Sclater, Dabbene and others in the Argentine fauna, did not secure specimens, but merely believes having seen it in the reeds around Mendoza!

^b *Scelorchilus albicollis atacamae* HELLMAYR: Differs strikingly from *S. a. albicollis* by shorter tail, much more slender bill, and much paler coloration throughout; the back being light brownish gray, instead of warm rufescent brown, with the barring of the rump buffy whitish rather than ochraceous buff; the rufous of the head much paler and restricted to the anterior portion of the crown; the cinnamon-rufous of rectrices, upper tail coverts, lesser wing and primary coverts, and outer web of remiges lighter; the greater upper wing coverts mostly brownish gray, only the outer ones narrowly edged with pale cinnamonaceous; the under parts more whitish; the flanks paler buff. Wing (♀ ad.) 74; tail 68; bill 19.—C. E. H.

marca); KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, 1895, p. 282 (Chilecito, La Rioja); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, 1902, p. 193 (Tapia, Tucuman); idem, Revista letr. y cienc. soc. Tucuman, 3, 1905, p. 55 (Tapia); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 380 (Patagonia); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, 1909, p. 221 (Prov. Santiago [del Estero], Mendoza); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 281 (w. Argentina); SANZIN, El Hornero, 1, 1918, p. 150 (Rodriguez Peña, Prov. Mendoza); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 212 (Patagonia; range); GIACOMELLI, El Hornero, 3, 1923, p. 73 (Rioja); PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 9, 1923, p. 310 (Rio Colorado, Rio Negro).

Range: Western Argentina, from Tucuman and Catamarca south to Neuquen and the Rio Negro, northern Patagonia.

2: Argentina (Tucuman 2).

Genus **TELEDROMAS** Wetmore and Peters.

Teledromas WETMORE and PETERS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, Mar. 20, 1922, p. 41 (type *Rhinocrypta fusca* SCLATER and SALVIN).

Teledromas fuscus (Sclater and Salvin). BROWN GALLITO.

Rhinocrypta fusca SCLATER and SALVIN, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., 1873, p. 161 (Mendoza); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 198 (Mendoza); SCLATER and HUDSON, Argent. Ornith., 1, 1888, p. 207 (Mendoza); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 348 (Mendoza); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, 1909, p. 221 (San Juan; Cachi, Prov. Salta); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 281 (San Juan, Mendoza); SANZIN, El Hornero, 1, 1918, p. 150 (Precordillera of Mendoza); C. REED, El Hornero, 1, 1919, p. 269 (Agua de la Chilca, Sierra de Mendoza; nest and eggs descr.).

Rhinocrypta fulva LANDBECK, Anal. Univ. Chile, 41, No. 3, March 1872, p. 120^a (Mendoza; nom. nudum); LEYBOLD, Escursion a las Pampas Argentinas, Santiago, 1873, p. 5^a (nom. nud.); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, pl. 8.

Teledromas fuscus PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 9, 1923, p. 311 (San Antonio, Gulf of San Matias).

Range: Western and southern Argentina (Cachi, Prov. Salta; San Juan; Mendoza; Terr. del Neuquen;^b San Antonio, Gulf of San Matias, Gob. del Rio Negro).

Genus **LIOSCELES** Sclater.

Liosceles SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 610 (type by monotypy *Pteroptochus thoracicus* SCLATER).

***Liosceles thoracicus thoracicus** (Sclater). RED-BELTED BABBLER.

Pteroptochus thoracicus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 609, pl. 38 (Salto do Girao, on left bank of Rio Madeira); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 46 (Salto do Girao and Borba, Rio Madeira).

^a For verifying the above references we are indebted to Dr. C. W. Richmond.

^b Specimens from Limay in the collection of the Munich Museum were found to agree with a topotype from Mendoza. The species obviously deserves generic separation, being quite distinct in structural characters from *Rhinocrypta*.—C. E. H.

Liosceles thoracicus SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 200; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 344; GOELDI, Alb. Av. Amazon., 1902, pl. 19, fig. 6.

Liosceles thoracicus thoracicus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 372 (Allianca and Calama, Rio Madeira); idem, Verh. Orn. Gesell. Bayern, 12, No. 2, Feb. 1915, p. 124 (Yahuarmayo, se. Peru); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, Abt. A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 115 (Yahuarmayo, se. Peru).

Range: West central Brazil (banks of the Rio Madeira); eastern Peru (Yahuarmayo, north side of Sierra of Carabaya; Puerto Bermudez, Ucayali drainage).

1: Peru (Puerto Bermudez).

***Liosceles thoracicus erithacus* Sclater. WESTERN BELTED BABBLER.**

Liosceles erithacus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 344 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

Liosceles thoracicus erithacus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 372, in text (e. Ecuador).

Range: Eastern Ecuador.

Genus MERULAXIS Lesson.

Merulaxis LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, end of 1830, p. 397 (type *Merulaxis ater* LESSON).

Sarochalinus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 220 (type *Merulaxis rutilus* LESSON).

***Merulaxis ater* Lesson. KNOB-CRESTED BABBLER.**

Merulaxis ater LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, end of 1830^a, p. 397 ("Mexique," errore; we substitute Rio de Janeiro; descr. ♂); idem, Cent. Zool., 1831, p. 88, pl. 30 ("Mexique").

Merulaxis rutilus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, end of 1830, p. 397 (descr. of ♀, the type in the Paris Museum examined by C. E. H., is from Rio de Janeiro).

Myiothera rhynolopha WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831,^a p. 1051 ("Am Flusse Belmonte," southern Bahia; descr. ♀).

Merulaxis rhinolophus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Am. B., 1862, p. 169; idem, Ibis, 1874, p. 197 (descr., range); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 343; GOELDI, Alb. Av. Amazon., 1902, pl. 19, fig. 9; JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 192 (Yporanga, Alto da Serra, São Sebastião, Ubatuba, São Paulo).

Merulaxis rhynolophus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 257 (Rio Belmonte; Wied's type).

Merulaxis rhynolopha MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 380 (crit.).

^a See footnote a, on page 34.

Malacorhynchus cristatellus MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2, (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 523, pl. 12 (Serra d'Estrella, near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; one of the typical specimens examined in Paris Museum by C. E. H.); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 25 (type from Serra d'Estrella in Petrograd Museum).

Platyurus corniculatus SWAINSON, Ornith. Drawings, Part 5, 1840 (?), pl. 55 (♂), 56 (♀).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia (Rio Belmonte) to São Paulo.

Genus **SCYTALOPUS** Gould.

Scytalopus GOULD, P. Z. S. Lond., 4, "1836," publ. Feb. 1837, p. 89 (type by subs. desig., Gray 1840, *Scytalopus fuscus* GOULD).

Agathopus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 69 (type *Agathopus micropterus* SCLATER).

**Scytalopus fuscus* Gould.^a DUSKY BABBLER.

Scytalopus fuscus GOULD,^b P. Z. S. Lond., 4, "1836," publ. Feb. 1837, p. 89 (part, Chile; type apparently lost); JARDINE and SELBY, Illust. Ornith., (n. s.), 4, 1838, pl. 19 (part; left figure); JARDINE, Contrib. Ornith., 4, 1851, p. 116, pl. 77 (part; left figure); BRIDGES, P. Z. S. Lond., 9, 1841, p. 94 ("in various parts of Chile"); CASSIN in GILLISS, U. S. Astron. Exped., 2, 1855, p. 188, pl. 21, fig. 2 (Santiago, Chile); GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., 7, 1860, p. 310 (Santiago, Chile; nesting habits).

Platyurus niger SWAINSON, Anim. in Menag., Jan. 1838, p. 323 (Chile); JACQUINOT and PUCHERAN, Voyage au Pôle Sud, Zool., 3, 1853, p. 91, pl. 19, fig. 1 ("Megalonyx nègre" on plate) (Talcahuano, Chile; spec. in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

^a *Scytalopus fuscus* GOULD is apparently the Chilean representative of the uniform slaty blackish species of wide distribution in the Andes from Peru to Colombia and western Venezuela, which had been confused by the earlier ornithologists with *S. magellanicus* and more recently identified—erroneously, we now believe—with *S. niger* of SWAINSON. While variable in shape of bill, it may be distinguished from the northern bird by shorter wings, less elongated latero-frontal feathers, generally lighter, more sooty gray coloration, passing into silky blackish on forehead and crown, and by the narrow, dusky and buff barring on rump, flanks, and under tail coverts. Besides, it has a different juvenile plumage. Wing (6 ♂♂ ad.) 51-53, tail 39½-42; tars. 18-19; bill 12-13½.

Although authors admitted two species (*S. fuscoides* and *S. "niger"*) as occurring in the central provinces of Chile, four adult males recently collected at or near Valparaiso, tend to show that the alleged specific differences are merely the extremes of individual variation. The case will be more fully explained in another connection.—C. E. H.

^b From the colored figures of the original examples published by Jardine and Selby, and later reproduced by the first-named author, it is evident that Gould, under the name *S. fuscus*, had confused two different species, the brownish bird with silvery edges to the forehead ("*capitis plumis nonnunquam argentato-griseis*") being no doubt referable to *S. magellanicus*; while the uniform slaty blackish specimen which obviously formed the principal basis of Gould's description ("*S. corpore toto fuliginoso-nigro*") is an unmistakable representation of the dark extreme of the c. Chilean bird. I do not see how we can avoid using the specific name *fuscus* in place of Swainson's later term.—C. E. H.

Conirostrum fuliginosum LESSON, *Echo du Monde Sav.*, 11 (2), 1844, p. 30 (Chile).

Merulaxis fuscoides LAFRESNAYE, *Contrib. Ornith.*, 4, Part 4, Oct. 1851, p. 149 (Chile; type in Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge examined).

Scytalopus fuscoides SCLATER, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1867, p. 325 (Prov. Santiago; crit.).

Scytalopus obscurus (not of KING)* DES MURS in Gay, *Hist. fis. pol. Chile*, Zool., 1, 1847, p. 308 (Chile); SCLATER, *Ibis*, 1874, p. 194 (central Chile); idem, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890, p. 340 (Santiago, Chile).

Scytalopus niger MÉNÉGAUX & HELLMAYR, *Bull. Mus. Paris*, 11, 1905, p. 379 (part; Talcahuano, Chile; crit.); CHAPMAN, *Auk*, 32, 1915, p. 411 (part; Valparaíso, Chile; spec. examined by C. E. H.); BARROS, *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.*, 24, 1920, p. 142 (Nilahue, Prov. Curicó).

Scytalopus magellanicus (not of GMELIN) BRIDGES, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 11, 1843, p. 111 ("in various parts of Chile"); SCLATER, *Ibis*, 1874, p. 193 (part; Chile); idem, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890, p. 338 (part; Santiago, Colchagua, Chile).

Range: Central Chile, from Province of Maule to Tofo (sixty miles north of Coquimbo)^b.

3: Chile (Olmué, Prov. Valparaíso 2, Pilen Alto, Prov. Maule 1).

**Scytalopus latrans* Hellmayr, sp. nov.* BLACK BABBLER.

Scytalopus magellanicus (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, *Ibis*, 1874, p. 193 (part; Ecuador); SCLATER & SALVIN, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1879, p. 528 (Santa Elena,^d Colombia; nest and eggs descr.); TACZANOWSKI, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1880, p. 202 (Cutervo,^d n. Peru); BERLEPSCH & TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1884, p. 303 (part; Cechce,^d w. Ecuador); 1885, p. 102 (part; Baños,^d Ecuador); TACZANOWSKI, *Orn. Pér.*, 1, 1884, p. 529 (Cutervo, n. Peru); SCLATER, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890, p. 338 (part; Cutervo, Peru; Quito, Ecuador; Santa Elena, Medellín, "Bogotá," Colombia); BERLEPSCH & STOLZMANN, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1896, p. 388 (Pariayacu,^d Junin); SALVADORI & FESTA, *Boll. Mus. Torino*, 14,

* *Sylvia obscura* KING (*Zool. Journ.*, 3, No. 11, 1828, p. 429: Port Famine, Straits of Magellan), in spite of its somewhat dubious description, cannot possibly refer to *S. fuscus* whose southward range does not seem to extend beyond the Province of Maule.—C. E. H.

^b A single (apparently immature) specimen, obtained by R. Barros V. at Rio de Castro, prov. Aconcagua, in the American Museum of Nat. Hist., I cannot satisfactorily identify with any known species. It was recorded s. n. *S. niger* by the collector in *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.*, 25, 1923, p. 179. In the collection of the Berlin Museum I have examined a specimen of what may prove to be a new species allied to *S. fuscus*. It is stated to have been taken by Wehrs at Mendoza, western Argentina.—C. E. H.

* *Scytalopus latrans* HELLMAYR, sp. nov.: Similar to *S. fuscus*, but size larger, especially wings longer, legs and feet stronger, bill as a rule stouter; latero-frontal feathers much more elongated so as to form a sort of erect tuft; coloration generally more blackish, without buff and dusky barring on rump, flanks or under tail coverts. Wing 56-60, rarely less, once even 63; tail 37-44; tars. 21-23; bill 12-13.

Type in Field Museum Nat. Hist., No. 50864 adult (notsexed), Cerro Munchique, alt. 7000 ft., coast range west of Popayan, Colombia, June 7, 1911, W. B. Richardson.

Forty-four specimens examined.—C. E. H.

^d Specimens examined by C. E. H.

No. 362, 1899, p. 34 (Chaupi, Paramos of Illiniza, Lloa, Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 67 (Pichincha, Papallacta*); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B. 30 (Monjas, Lloa).^a

Scytalopus niger (not of SWAINSON) MÉNÉGAUX & HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 379 (part; Colombia, Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 411 (diag.; part, Zaruma, Gualea, Pichincha, Ecuador; western, central and eastern Andes of Colombia); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, 1917, p. 359 (west of Popayan, Cerro Munchique, Cocal, Almaguer, w. Andes; Valle de las Pappas, Laguneta, Santa Isabel, Santa Elena, c. Andes; Fusugasuga, El Roble, El Piñon, e. Andes, Colombia).

Scytalopus magellanicus niger (sic) LÖNNBERG & RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, 1922, p. 67 (Pichincha, below Calacali, Ecuador).

Range: Temperate zone of the Andes, from western Venezuela (mountains of Mérida) through Colombia and Ecuador south to Dept. Junin, Peru.^b

2: Colombia (coast range west of Popayan 1, Cerro Munchique 1).

***Scytalopus macropus Berlepsch & Stolzmann.* GIANT BLACK BABBLER.**

Scytalopus macropus BERLEPSCH & STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 387, in text (Maraynioc, Vitoc, Dept. Junin; type in Polish Natural History Museum, Warsaw examined by C. E. H.).

Scytalopus femoralis idem, l. c., p. 387 (Maraynioc).

Scytalopus magellanicus grandis CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, 1913, p. 285 (Tambo Ventija, ten miles east of Molinopampa, ne. of Chachapoyas; =adult ♂).

Range: Peru (Maraynioc, Dept. Junin; Tambo Ventija, Dept. Amazonas).

1: Peru (Tambo Ventija, type of *S. magellanicus grandis* Cory).

^a Specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b Five examples from the Andes of Mérida (Laguneta, Escorial, Valle, Nevados), obtained by S. Briceño, agree perfectly with others from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.—C. E. H.

^c *Scytalopus macropus* BERLEPSCH & STOLZMANN: This is a very distinct species, a true giant among its congeners, at once recognizable by its large size, powerful bill and enormous feet. The adult male is uniform slaty blackish like *S. latrans*, without any brown, the feathers of the body plumage above and below showing indistinct paler edges when held against the light. The type of *S. macropus* is a bird in first annual (post juvenile) plumage. The remiges and most of the upper wing coverts retained from the juvenile dress, are dusky brown, the tertials slightly edged with rufescent brown, and the rump as well as the lower flanks and thighs are dull rufous brown, barred with blackish. Both specimens, the only ones known, have a few isolated albinistic feathers in their body plumage. In structural characters, *S. macropus* agrees very well with *S. latrans*, but is in all proportions very much larger.

	Wing	Tail	Tars	Middle toe with claw	Bill
Type of <i>S. macropus</i> (♂ 1st. annual)	73	53	30	28	16
Type of <i>S. m. grandis</i> (♂ ad.)	78	54	30	28	15½

—C. F. H.

Scytalopus speluncae (Ménétrières).^a MOUSE-COLORED BABBLER.

Malacorhynchus speluncae MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 527, pl. 13, fig. 1 (near São João del Rey, Prov. Minas Geraës; type in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.); LAFRESNAYE, Contrib. to Ornith., 1851, p. 148 (ex MÉNÉTRIÈS); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Polon., 1, 1921, p. 26 (note on type).

Scytalopus speluncae BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 63 (São João del Rey; ex MÉNÉTRIÈS); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren. Kjoben., 1870, p. 374 (São João del Rey; ex MÉNÉTRIÈS); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 193 (ex MÉNÉTRIÈS); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 339 (ex MÉNÉTRIÈS); HELLMAYR, Bull. B. O. C., 19, 1907, p. 76 (Serra do Itatiaya, Rio; Alto da Serra, S. Paulo); JHERING & JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 191 (Alto da Serra, S. Paulo; range); LÜDERWALDT, Zool. Jahr. (Syst.), 27, Heft 4, May 1909, p. 348 (Campo Itatiaya, Rio; biol.); (?) BERTONI, El Hornero, 1, 1919, p. 258 (Puerto León, Misiones).

Scytalopus sylvestris (not of TACZANOWSKI) MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, 1906, p. 185, pl. 2 (Retiro do Ramos, Bengalal de Couto, Itatiaya).

Range: Mountainous districts of southeastern Brazil, in states of Minas Geraës (near São João d'El Rey), Rio de Janeiro (Serra do Itatiaya) and São Paulo (Alto da Serra); (?) Misiones, Argentina.^b

***Scytalopus unicolor unicolor Salvin.^c SALVIN'S BABBLER.**

Scytalopus unicolor SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, 1895, p. 15 (Cajabamba, Huamachuco, n. Peru).

Scytalopus acutirostris (not of TSCHUDI) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 1, 1884, p. 532 (part, Montaña de Nancho, n. Peru; one spec. in Polish Natural History Museum, Warsaw, examined by C. E. H.).

^a *Scytalopus speluncae* (MÉNÉTRIÈS): The adult male, by its slate gray coloration with but very little brownish suffusion on the lower flanks, bears a striking resemblance to the Peruvian *S. unicolor*, but has decidedly shorter wings, relatively and absolutely longer tail, shorter as well as more slender bill, and is of a darker slate gray on the upper parts. The female is mainly dull olive or rufescent brown above, with the wing coverts and remiges dusky, edged or washed with color of back; sides of head and under parts decidedly paler, mouse gray rather than slate gray; flanks and lower tail coverts bright fulvous-brown, more or less varied with blackish spots or cross-bands.

Four ♂♂ ad.—Wing, 53; tail, 46; tars. 19-20; middle toe with claw 17-18; bill 10½-11½.

Four ♀♀ ad.—Wing 50-53; tail 43-46; tars. 19-20; bill 11.—C. E. H.

^b According to Bertoni. No specimens from Misiones seen by us.

^c *Scytalopus unicolor unicolor* SALVIN: Adult much like *S. latrans* in general appearance, but plumage mouse-gray instead of sooty blackish; the flanks (and sometimes also the lower rump) washed with brown or fulvous. Wing (♂) 57-59; (♀) 53-57; tail 40-44; tars. 19-21; middle toe with claw 18-20; bill 12-13.—C. E. H.

Range: Andes of Peru, in Depts. Piura (Palambla), Cajamarca (Cajabamba, Nancho), Libertad (Huamachuco) and Huánuco (Panao); southwestern Ecuador (Zaruma, Prov. del Oro).^a

1: Peru (Panao Mts., near Huánuco).

***Scytalopus unicolor canus* Chapman.^b GRAY BABBLER.**

Scytalopus canus CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 412 (Paramillo, Antioquia, w. Andes, Colombia; type in American Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 359 (Paramillo).

Range: Temperate zone of the Andes of Colombia (Paramillo, north end of western Andes; La Leonera, due north of Paramo de Ruiz, central Andes, Prov. Caldas).

****Scytalopus argentifrons* Ridgway.^c SILVERY-FRONTED BABBLER.**

Scytalopus argentifrons RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, 1891, p. 475 (Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica); idem, l. c., 16, 1893, p. 613 (descr. of additional specimens); SALVIN & GODMAN, Biol. Centrali-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 246 (Costa Rica); BANGS, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Cl., 3, 1902, p. 48 (Boquete and Volcan de Chiriqui, w. Panama); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 594 (Volcan de Irazú, La Estrella de Cartago, Ujurrás de Terraba, Turrialba), 332 (habits); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, 1910, p. 271 (Coliblanco, Costa Rica); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 7 (Costa Rica and w. Panama); CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 421 (Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Range: Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Volcan of Chiriqui).

3: Costa Rica (Coliblanco 1, Irazú 2).

***Scytalopus panamensis* Chapman.^d PANAMA BABBLER.**

Scytalopus panamensis CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 420 (Tacarcuna, e. Panama).

Range: Eastern Panama (Tacarcuna Mts., Darien).

^a Birds from Palambla (Piura) and Nancho are practically identical with a series of topotypes from Cajabamba and Huamachuco, collected by O. T. Baron, the discoverer of the species. An adult male from the Panao Mts., near Huánuco, has somewhat longer wings (62½) and slightly stouter legs, and differs from all other examples examined by having dusky cross-lines on the rufoescent brown rump, flanks and under tail coverts. An adult male from Zaruma, Ecuador agrees in size with specimens from Northern Peru (wing 55; tail 40; bill 12), but is decidedly darker slaty above, thereby approaching *S. u. canus*, and shows a few dusky cross-lines on the flanks.—C. E. H.

^b *Scytalopus unicolor canus* CHAPMAN: Differs from *S. u. unicolor* in smaller size, shorter bill, darker, more sooty coloration, more blackish on wings and tail, and by the softer, decomposed texture of the barbs of the rectrices. Wing (three ♀♀) 53; tail 32-34; tars. 19-21; bill 10-11.—C. E. H.

^c *S. argentifrons*, *S. panamensis* and *S. sanckae-martae* are probably merely geographical representatives of the *femoralis*-group.

^d *Scytalopus panamensis* CHAPMAN: "Most nearly related to *S. argentifrons*, but forehead black like crown; supra-ocular stripe whiter, broader, more pronounced; under parts, particularly throat, paler gray, size larger, bill longer and heavier". (Chapman, l. c.).

Scytalopus sanctae-martae Chapman.^a CHAPMAN'S BABBLER.

Scytalopus sanctae-martae CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 418 (part; Valparaiso (type), San Francisco, Santa Marta Mts.; type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.); TODD & CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 319 (Cincinnati, Pueblo Viejo).

Scytalopus sylvestris (not of TACZANOWSKI) BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, p. 101 (San Francisco); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 162 (ex BANGS).

Scytalopus latebricola (not of BANGS) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 162 (Valparaiso).

Range: Subtropical zone of Santa Marta Mts., northern Colombia.

Scytalopus atratus Hellmayr.^b BOYACA BABBLER.

Scytalopus atratus HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 30, No. 3, May, 1922, p. 54 (Rio Negro, Boyaca, e. Colombia).

Range: Northeastern Colombia, in state of Boyaca (near Rio Negro, 30 km. southeast of Cocui, eastern ridge of eastern Andes).

***Scytalopus femoralis micropterus** (Sclater).^c RUFOUS-VENTED BABBLER.

Agathopus micropterus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, April 1858, p. 69 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 168 (same locality).

Scytalopus analis (not *Merulaxis analis* LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, Ibis 1874, p. 196 (Rio Napo; "Bogotá"); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 342 ("Bogotá"; Rio Napo); DUBOIS, Syn. Av., 1, 1900, pl. 3, fig. 2; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 615 (Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas, n. w. Ecuador).^d

^a *Scytalopus sanctae-martae* CHAPMAN: Adult similar to *S. argentifrons* and agreeing with it in small size, proportions of bill and legs, and in the rump, flanks and under tail coverts being rufous brown, broadly barred with black; but differs by the much lighter mouse gray (instead of slate or sooty blackish) pileum, mantle and under parts; paler, more tawny rump, and by the silvery white of the head being restricted to a small spot in the middle of the anterior crown; bill as a rule somewhat longer. Wing (three ♂♂ ad.) 53-55; tail 33-35; tars. 20; middle toe with claw 19-20; bill 13-13½.—C. E. H.

^b *Scytalopus atratus* HELLMAYR: Adult female nearest to *S. femoralis micropterus* (SCLATER), but much smaller, with much more slender bill, weaker legs and feet; plumage above and below much darker, slaty black (even deeper than in *S. latrans*); the rufous brown on flanks much duller, more restricted and hardly variegated with a few obsolete dusky cross-lines; the posterior uropygial feathers barely tipped with dull rufescent. From *S. sanctae-martae* it may be distinguished by somewhat longer wings and tail, more blackish coloration, much larger silvery white crown patch, by lacking the extensive rufous and black-barred area on rump, flanks, etc. Wing (two ♀♀ ad.) 57; tail 41, 42; tars. 20½, 21; middle toe with claw 19½, 20; bill 12½.

Like *S. argentifrons*, *S. panamensis* and *S. sanctae-martae*, this very distinct form may possibly be a geographical race of *S. femoralis*.—C. E. H.

^c *Scytalopus femoralis micropterus* (SCLATER): Exceedingly close to *S. f. femoralis*, but averaging larger with stouter, longer bill; rufous-brown on rump generally brighter as well as more extended; upper parts, as a rule, more or less tinged with brownish; forepart of crown frequently with a silvery white spot. All of these characters are very variable individually, and I should not be surprised if a large series of Peruvian specimens proved *micropterus* to be inseparable from *femoralis*.—C. E. H.

^d Specimens examined by C. E. H.

Scytalopus micropterus TACZANOWSKI & BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 102 (Machay, Mapoto, e. Ecuador).^a

Scytalopus micropterus micropterus CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 417 (Alto Bonito^a, Las Lomitas,^a San Antonio, Pavas, Andes west of Popayan, Ricaurte, w. Andes; Miraflores, Salento,^a Laguneta, w. slope of c. Andes; El Eden^a, La Palma, La Candela,^a e. slope of c. Andes; Andalucia,^a Bogotá, Buena Vista, e. Andes); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 361 (same localities).

Scytalopus magellanicus (not of GMELIN) TACZANOWSKI & BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 102 (part; ♀, S. Rafael, east slope of Tunguragua, e. Ecuador).^a

Range: Subtropical zone (and adjoining portions of tropical and temperate zones) of Ecuador and Colombia, ranging as far north as Alto Bonito, Rio Sucio, in the western, and the neighborhood of Bogotá, in the eastern Andes.

1: Colombia (Andalucia, eastern Andes).

****Scytalopus femoralis femoralis* (Tschudi). PERUVIAN RUFOUS-VENTED BABBLER.**

Pteroptochus femoralis TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), 1844, p. 281 ("Peru," we suggest Vitoc Valley, Dept. Junin as type locality; type in Museum Neuchâtel examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 17 (crit. on type).^b

Scytalopus femoralis TSCHUDI, Faun. Per., Aves, 1846, p. 182 ("e. Peru"); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 1, 1884, p. 532 (descr. of Tschudi's type and of a juvenile specimen from Ray-Urmana, n. Peru).^a

Scytalopus sylvestris TACZANOWSKI,^a P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 138 (Paltaypampa, and Maraynioc, Peru) 531 (same locality); idem, Orn. Pérou, 1, 1884, p. 531 (Paltaypampa, Pariayacu); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 195 (ex TACZANOWSKI); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 387 (Garita del Sol; Maraynioc, Pariayacu, Vitoc Valley).^a

Scytalopus acutirostris (not of TSCHUDI) CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 117, 1921, p. 77 (Occobamba Valley, Urubamba district, ce. Peru).^a

^a Specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b On re-examination, the type proves to be unquestionably referable to the Peruvian form of *micropterus*, agreeing particularly well with an adult male from Garita del Sol, Vitoc. When publishing their note in 1905, the authors were not acquainted with the various plumages of the members of this genus, which accounts for their erroneous supposition that the type might be an "immature stage" of *S. "magellanicus"* (= *latrans*). It is a perfectly adult bird with uniform slaty blackish bastard wing and primary coverts!—C. E. H.

^a Although the types have disappeared, I have not the slightest doubt that *S. sylvestris* is synonymous with *S. femoralis*. Taczanowski's description of the "adult" was evidently based upon a specimen in first annual (post-juvenile) plumage, like the male from Pariayacu, Maraynioc, July 31, 1892, J. Kalinowski Coll. (Warsaw Museum, No. 2651), which, along with other valuable material, was kindly forwarded to me by M. T. Chrostowski of the Polish Natural History Museum. No representative of the group to which Taczanowski's name had been applied by authors has ever been found south of Colombia.—C. E. H.

Range: Peru, in Dept. of Amazonas (Ray-Urmana, Valley of Huayabamba), Huánuco (Huachipa), Junin (Paltaypampa, Maraynioc, Garita del Sol, Chilpes, Rumicruz) and Cuzco (Occobamba).^a

1: Peru (Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco).

Scytalopus femoralis bolivianus Allen.^b BOLIVIAN RUFOUS-VENTED BABBLER.

Scytalopus bolivianus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 98 ("Reyes," n. Bolivia, locality no doubt incorrect; type in American Museum of Natural History examined by C. E. H.).

Scytalopus micropterus bolivianus CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 418 in text (Bolivia, Inca Mine, se. Peru; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northern Bolivia^a and southeastern Peru ("Inca Mine" = Santo Domingo, in northern portion of Dept. Puno).^a

***Scytalopus magellanicus** (Gmelin). MAGELLANIC BABBLER.

Motacilla magellanica GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 979 (based on "Magellanic Warbler" LATHAM, Gen. Syn. Birds, 2, (2), p. 464: "Terra del Fuego" = juv.).

^a The two Occobamba birds, while agreeing in general color and proportions with the type and four other adults from Junin and Huánuco, differ slightly by their paler, rufescent olive brown (not deep rufous brown) rump. This insignificant divergency is very likely to be individual, since the northern form (*S. f. micropterus*) shows as much variation in this respect. The young bird from Idma recorded by Chapman (Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 117, 1921, p. 79) s. n. *S. micropterus bolivianus* should, no doubt, likewise be referred to *S. f. femoralis*.—C. E. H.

^b *Scytalopus femoralis bolivianus* ALLEN: Similar to *S. f. femoralis*, but slightly smaller, tail particularly shorter, and with a large silvery white spot on anterior portion of crown. The latter is absent in all but one of the *femoralis*, specimens examined, and even this has only a few white-tipped feathers. *S. f. bolivianus* is known only from two skins in the American Museum collection, the type being an adult, the bird from Santo Domingo in first annual (post juvenile) plumage. More material is required to establish its claims as a valid race.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	TARS.	MID. TOE WITH CLAW	BILL
<i>S. f. bolivianus</i>					
Type from Bolivia (adult, not sexed)	56	35	32½	22	12
♂ (1st annual) Santo Domingo	57	37	23	21	11½
<i>S. f. femoralis</i>					
Type from Peru (♂ ad.)	63	46	22	20	12
♂ ad.—Garita del Sol, Junin	59	44	21¾	22	12
♂ ad.—Chilpes, Junin	61	49	24	22	14
♂ ad.—Rumicruz, Junin	64	48	23	21	13
♂ ad.—Huachipa, Huánuco	60	46	24	22	12
♂ (1st annual) Pariayacu, Junin	58	40	23	22	12
♂ ad.—Occobamba, Cuzco	64	47	23	23	12
♀ ad.—Occobamba, Cuzco	61	38	22	20½	11½

—C. E. H.

^a Here may also belong C. Buckley's specimen from Yungas, Bolivia, (= *S. sylvestris* SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 626; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 341, part, spec. a).

Sylvia obscura KING,^a Zool. Journ., 3, No. 11, 1828, p. 429 (Port Famine, Straits of Magellan).

Scytalopus fuscus GOULD, P. Z. S. Lond., 4, 1836, publ. Feb. 1837, p. 89 (part; "in fretu Magellanico"); JARDINE and SELBY, Illustr. Ornith., (n. s.), 4, 1838, pl. 19 (part; right figure); JARDINE, Contrib. to Ornith., 4, 1851, p. 116, pl. 77 (part; right figure).

Megalonyx nanus LESSON, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, p. 135 (Chiloë; descr. ♂, ♀); LAFRESNAYE, Contrib. to Ornith., 1851, p. 150 (ex LESSON).

Scytalopus magellanicus DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, 1839, p. 74 (Port Famine, Tierra del Fuego; islets of the Chonos Archipelago; Isl. Chiloë; "Falkland Isl."); DES MURS in Gay, Hist. fis. y polit. Chile, Zool., 1, 1847, p. 307 (Chiloë, "Concepcion"); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325 (from s. Chile to "the Falkland Isl."); SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1868, p. 187 (Sandy Point); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 433 (Puerto Bueno, Isthmus Bay); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 193 (part; Valdivia, Chiloë, Chonos Arch., Port Famine, Straits of Magellan, "Falkland Isl."); CABANIS and REICHENOW, Journ. Ornith., 1876, p. 323 (Straits of Magellan); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 12, 1890, p. 135 (Otter Bay, Port Churruca, Straits of Magellan; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 338 (part; spec. a-m, o, Straits of Magellan, "Falkland Isl.", Valdivia, Chile); OUSTALET, Miss. Cap Horn, 6, 1891, p. B. 71 (Tierra del Fuego; isles of Hoste and Button); LYNCH ARRIBALZAGA, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, 1902, p. 163 (Lago General Paz, w. Chubut); DABBENE, l. c., p. 368 (Ushuaia); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 378 (Tierra del Fuego); CRAWSHAY, Birds Tierra del Fuego, 1907, p. 81, with col. pl. (Nose Peak Forest); CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 411 (crit.; Cape Horn region); PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 9, 1923, p. 310 (Bariloche, Lake Nahuel Huapi, Neuquen).

Pteroptochos albifrons LANDBECK, Arch. Naturg., 23, (1), 1857, p. 273 (Valdivia, Chile); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 99 (Valdivia, crit.).

Scytalopus albifrons RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 12, 1890, p. 135 (Port Otway Gulf of Penas, s. Chile; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Scytalopus niger (not of SWAINSON)^b DABBENE, El Hornero, 1, 1919, p. 262 (Lago Nahuel Huapi, Neuquen).

Range: From southern Chile (Malleco, Temuco, Valdivia) down to the Straits of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego; western Argentina (Lake Nahuel Huapi, Neuquen; Lake General Paz, western Chubut); "Falkland Isl.".

18: Chile (Curacautin 2, Rio Colorado, Prov. Malleco 3; Riñihue, Prov. Valdivia 2, Rio Aysen 1, Rio Nireguao 1, Chiloë 9).

^a Although generally applied to another species, King's description refers, without much doubt, to *S. magellanicus*, the only representative of the genus found in the Straits of Magellan.

^b The two specimens which were kindly forwarded for my inspection by M. Dabbene appear to me decidedly distinct from *S. latrans*. Although slightly different from Chilean examples, I am not inclined to separate them from *magellanicus* without further material.—C. E. H.

^c Darwin's is the only record for the Falkland Isl., where it has not been taken by any of the more recent travelers.

Scytalopus latebricola latebricola Bangs.^a BROWN'S BABBLER.

Scytalopus latebricola BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, p. 101 (Paramo de Chiruqua (type) and Paramo de Macotama, Santa Marta Mts.; type in Mus. Comp. Zool. examined); CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 416 (diag.; same localities); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 320 (San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Cerro de Caracas, Macotama, Paramo de Macotama).

Range: Santa Marta Mts. in northern Colombia, at altitudes of from 6,000 to 12,000 ft.

Scytalopus latebricola caracae Hellmayr.^b CARACAS BABBLER.

Scytalopus latebricola caracae HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 30, No. 3, May 1922, p. 56 (Galipan, Cerro del Avila, n. Coast Mts. near Caracas, Venezuela).

Range: Coast range of Venezuela, in Dept. Federal Occidental (Galipan, Cerro del Avila, Silla de Caracas).

***Scytalopus latebricola meridanus** Hellmayr.^c MÉRIDA BABBLER.

Scytalopus latebricola meridanus HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 30, No. 3, May 1922, p. 58 (La Culata, Andes of Mérida, w. Venezuela).

Scytalopus griseicollis (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1875, p. 235 (Mérida); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 340 (part; Sierra Nevada, Mérida).

^a *Scytalopus latebricola latebricola* BANGS: Above mouse-gray; rump and upper tail coverts cinnamon- or tawny brown, either uniform or narrowly barred with blackish; wings mouse-gray like the back, some of the lateral scapulars and the tertials sometimes slightly washed with brownish; tail sooty, tinged with brownish, particularly on median rectrices; under parts lighter mouse-gray than the back, flanks and under tail coverts cinnamon- or tawny brown, conspicuously barred with blackish. Wing (♂) 64-66, (♀) 61-63; tail (♂) 43-46, (♀) 42-45; tars. 23-24; middle toe with claw 22-23½; bill 13-15.

This species is not unlike *S. griseicollis*, but much darker below, with distinct blackish bars on flanks and under tail coverts. Besides, it is much larger in all its proportions, the feet being even heavier than in the *S. femoralis*-group, and the bill is much stronger, more compressed laterally, with the culmen basally distinctly ridged and more elevated than in any other species of the genus, approaching in form that of *Myornis senilis*.—C. E. H.

^b *Scytalopus latebricola caracae* HELLMAYR: Similar to *S. l. latebricola*, but smaller, with slenderer feet, decidedly weaker bill with basal portion of culmen not appreciably ridged; tail more blackish, and color of upper and under parts darker, sooty or slate-gray (instead of mouse or smoke-gray). Wing (♂) 58-60, (♀) 55-58; tail (♂) 39-44, (♀) 36-40; tars. (♂) 22-23, (♀) 20-21; middle toe with claw (♂) 19-22, (♀) 18½-20; bill 12-13.—C. E. H.

^c *Scytalopus latebricola meridanus* HELLMAYR: Similar to *S. l. caracae* HELLMAYR, but with smaller bill, weaker feet, shorter wings, and also distinguished by the decidedly lighter, mouse-gray rather than slate-gray under parts; brighter cinnamon-brown rump and flanks, and by having the upper surface even in adult plumage slightly washed with brownish. Wing (♂) 56-60, (♀) 53-55; tail (♂) 38-45, (♀) 36-42; tars. 19-21; middle toe with claw 18-20; bill 10½-12.—C. E. H.

Scytalopus sylvestris (not of TACZANOWSKI) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 341 (part; spec. b, Bogotá); CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 416 (Paramo de Santa Isabel, c. Andes of Colombia; Paramo de Conejos, Sierra of Mérida); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 360 (Paramo de Santa Isabel).

Scytalopus sanctae-martae (not of CHAPMAN) CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 418 (part; specimen from Andes of Mérida (6,500 ft.) in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., examined by C. E. H.).

Scytalopus magellanicus (not of GMELIN) BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 303 (part; ♀ from Chaguarpata, 5,700 ft., w. Ecuador, in Mus. Warsaw examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Western Venezuela: Andes of Mérida (Los Duramos, El Escorial, Santo Domingo, Culata, Conejos, La Cuchilla, Paramo Frias, Heights of Tabay, Rio Mucujón) and Lara (Anzoategui, 10 km. east of Humucaro); central and eastern Andes of Colombia, in states of Cauca, Santander, Boyaca, Tolima and Cundinamarca; (?) western Ecuador (Chaguarpata).^a

8: Venezuela (Rio Mucujón, Mérida 3, Paramo de Tama 5).

***Scytalopus griseicollis griseicollis* (Lafresnaye). RUFIOUS-RUMPED BABBLER.**

Merulaxis griseicollis LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, p. 103 ("Santa Fé-de-Bogotá," Colombia); idem, Contrib. to Ornith., 1851, p. 149 (Bogotá).

Scytalopus griseicollis SCLATER,^b P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 142 (Bogotá); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 168 (Bogotá); idem, Ibis, 1874, p. 195 (Bogotá); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 340 (part; Bogotá); CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 414 (Bogotá; El Roble, El Piñon, Chipaque, Tocaimito, above Bogotá, e. Andes); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 360 (same localities).

Merulaxis squamiger LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, p. 103 (Bogotá; = juvenile plumage); idem, Contrib. to Ornith., 1851, p. 150 (Bogotá).

Scytalopus squamiger SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 142 (Bogotá).

Scytalopus infasciatus CHAPMAN,^c Auk, 32, 1915, p. 414 (Paramo de Beltran, near Bogotá; type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 361 (same locality).

Range: Temperate Zone of the eastern Andes near Bogotá.

^a It is possible that the range given above includes more than one race. Birds from Santander, Boyaca, Tolima, Bogotá and Paramo de Tama (near Venezuelan line) have the upper parts more strongly washed with brownish, and somewhat lighter, less blackish tails than the Venezuelan series, though there is much individual variation. A single female from Chaguarpata, changing from the juvenile into the first annual plumage appears to belong to *meridanus*, being in general coloration more like the Venezuelan than the Colombian birds; but it is slightly smaller than any other example examined by the writer. (Wing 51, tail 32, tars. 18, bill 12). More material is required to decide the status of the Ecuadorian form.—C. E. H.

^b I cannot imagine what *S. griseicollis* SCLATER (P. Z. S. Lond., 22, 1854, p. 111) from Quijos, e. Ecuador might be. In Ibis, 1874, p. 195, this author states that he has four Bogotá-skins and "never met with it from any other locality."

^c After carefully comparing the type of *S. infasciatus* with a large series of "Bogotá"-skins, I have come to the conclusion that it is only an extremely dark

Scytalopus griseicollis fuscicauda Hellmayr.* VENEZUELAN RUFOUS-RUMPED BABBLER.

Scytalopus griseicollis fuscicauda HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 30, No. 3, May 1, 1922, p. 55 (Paramo de Rosas, Est. Lara, w. Venezuela).

Range: Andes of Venezuela in states of Lara (Paramo de Rosas, 14 km. s. e. of Carache) and Trujillo (Guamito, Teta de Niquitao, a little to the northwest of the town of Trujillo) at altitudes of from 3,500 to 4,000 metr.

***Scytalopus acutirostris** (Tschudi).^b SHARP-BILLED BABBLER.

Pteroptochus acutirostris TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), 1844, p. 282 ("Peru"; type in Mus. Neuchâtel examined by C. E. H.).

Scytalopus acutirostris TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 183 ("Ostseite der Peruanischen Anden," we suggest Maraynioc, Dept. Junin as type locality); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 1, 1884, p. 532 (part; descr. of type in Mus. Neuchâtel; Maraynioc [one ♂ "non adulte"], spec. in Mus. Warsaw examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 388 (Maraynioc; spec. examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 19 (crit. on Tschudi's type; synonym.).

individual variant of *S. griseicollis*, which is exceedingly variable in intensity of coloration. I may add that Dr. Chapman (in litt.) now agrees with this view.

With respect to the second specimen from (El Roble) referred by Chapman to his *S. infasciatus*, I must confess that I am altogether doubtful as to its proper disposition. In general coloration, it has a superficial resemblance to darker examples of *griseicollis*, from which, however, the blackish tail and the broad blackish bars on the flanks serve to distinguish it. It also recalls *S. m. micropterus*, but has no bars on the rump, and a much smaller bill. From *S. l. meridanus*, it differs by its stronger legs, more blackish tail and much darker sooty upper and under parts.—C. E. H.

* *Scytalopus griseicollis fuscicauda* HELLMAYR: Differs in adult plumage from *S. g. griseicollis* by the dark grayish or dusky brown (instead of cinnamon or russet brown) tail. Even the juvenile dress is recognizable by the almost uniform dusky brown rectrices, with seldom a few slight buffy cross-lines near the tip. Wing (four ♂♂) 57-60, (three ♀♀) 55-57; tail (♂) 41-44, (♀) 40-43; tars. 20-22; middle toe with claw 19-20; bill 11-12. Twelve specimens, all in Carnegie Museum examined.—C. E. H.

^b *Scytalopus acutirostris* (TSCHUDI): Resembles *S. g. griseicollis* in size, structure and shape of bill, but differs by having the rump, flanks and lower tail coverts regularly barred with black; the tail dark brown with irregular, light rufescent cross-markings; the tertials barred with black and rufescent brown; the rump of a duller, less cinnamonaceous tinge, and the flanks less extensively as well as lighter ochraceous. Wing 52-58; tail 35-41; tars. 19½-21; middle toe with claw 17½-19; bill 11-12.—C. E. H.

• It is somewhat reluctantly that I accept Tschudi's term for this well-characterized form which may prove to be but a southern representative of *griseicollis*. The type which I have recently compared again with a good series from Maraynioc and nw. Bolivia (Illimani) is in very poor condition, has lost its tail and, owing to its having apparently been preserved in alcohol for some time, its colors have been altered. All tints are darker and duller than in the other examples examined, with which it closely agrees, however, in proportions and markings. The late Count Berlepsch who had seen the type, was also of the opinion that it belonged to the southern form of *griseicollis* with barred tertials, rump and flanks.—C. E. H.

Scytalopus simonsi CHUBB,^a Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, Dec. 1917, p. 17 (Choquecamate, near Tapacari, Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Scytalopus sp., CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 117, 1921, p. 78 (Cedrobamba, Urubamba region; Limbani, se. Peru; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Temperate zone of Peru in Depts. of Huánuco, Junín (Maraynioc, Chipa), Cuzco (Cedrobamba)^b and Puno (Limbani), and Bolivia (Cocapata, Illimani, Unduavi, Choquecamate).

6: Peru (Huánuco Mts.).

Scytalopus indigoticus (Wied). WHITE-BREASTED BABBLER.

Myiothera indigotica WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1091 ("in der Gegend von Bahia," e. Brazil).

Malacornhynchus indigoticus MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.) 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 529 (ex WIED).

Myiothera indigotica LAFRESNAYE, Contrib. to Ornith., 1851, p. 147 (Bahia; ex WIED).

Malacornhynchus albiventris MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.) 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 525, pl. 13, fig. 2 ("la Serra d'Estrella, non loin de Rio de Janeiro"); LAFRESNAYE, Contrib. to Ornith., 4, 1851, p. 147 (crit.); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 26 (type in Petrograd Museum).

Scytalopus albiventris JARDINE, Contrib. to Ornith., 4, 1851, p. 118-10, pl. 76, fig. 2 (Brazil; =adult).

Scytalopus albogularis GOULD, P. Z. S. Lond., 4, "1836," publ. Feb. 1837, p. 90 ("in Brasilia"); JARDINE and SELBY, Illus. Ornith., (n. s.), 4, 1838, pl. 20 (=1st annual plumage); JARDINE, Contr. Ornith., 4, 1851, p. 116-8 pl. 78 (=1st annual).

Scytalopus undulatus JARDINE, Contrib. to Ornith., 4, 1851, p. 117-9, pl. 76, fig. 1 (hab. ign.; =juvenile plumage).

Hypocnemis ? striativentris SALVADORI, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 7, 1864, p. 159 (Brazil; =adult).

Scytalopus indigoticus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 63 (Bahia to Rio de Janeiro); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 1, 1867, p. 46 (Mattodentro, Ypanema, S. Paulo); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 195 (se. Brazil); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeits. ges. Ornith., 2, 1885, p. 152 (Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 257 (Wied's type); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 34 (se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul.,

^a I have not seen the type, but a small series from w. Bolivia (Illimani, Unduavi) in the Berlepsch Collection is perfectly identical with two from Maraynioc which we may regard as topotypical of *acutirostris*. A female (1st. annual) from Limbani, se. Peru in the Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. is exactly similar. The silvery white superciliary streak appears to be an individual character, it being present only in two of our Huánuco examples, in an adult male from Chipa (Junín) and the immature bird from Limbani.—C. E. H.

^b The two specimens from Cedrobamba have the flanks much brighter cinnamon-rufous, and the tertials and rump likewise brighter tawny. They possibly represent a separable race.—C. E. H.

3, 1899, p. 249 (Iguapé, S. Paulo); idem, l. c. 5, 1902, p. 301 (Iguapé; egg descr.); idem, Anuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para o anno 1900, 1899, p. 131 (Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 380 (Rio de Janeiro); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 192 (Ypiranga, Iguapé, Alto da Serra, Bauri, S. Paulo; Ourinho, Paraná).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul.

Scytalopus superciliaris Cabanis.* WHITE-BROWED BABBLER.

Scytalopus superciliaris CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 31, 1883, p. 105, pl. 2, fig. 2 ("In der dritten Gebirgskette von Tucuman, westlich von Sauciyaca," w. Argentina); SCLATER and SALVIN, Arg. Ornith., 1, 1888, p. 205 (ex CABANIS); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 342 (ex CABANIS); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, 1902, p. 193 (Tafi, La Cienaga, La Hoyada, Tucuman); idem, Rev. letr. y. cienc. soc. Tucuman, 3, 1905, p. 54 (same localities); BAER, Ornith., 12, 1904, p. 224 (Lagunita, Prov. Tucuman); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, 1910, p. 280 (Tafi, La Cienaga, La Hoyada, Prov. Tucuman; ? w. Catamarca (ex FONTANA)).

Range: Mountains of Prov. Tucuman, Argentina, at altitudes of from 8,000 to 11,000 feet.

Genus **MYORNIS** Chapman.

Myornis CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 410 (type *Merulaxis senilis* LAFRESNAYE).

***Myornis senilis (Lafresnaye).** ASH-COLORED BABBLER.

Merulaxis senilis LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, p. 103 ("Santa Fé de Bogotá," Colombia; descr. of an albinistic example); idem, Contrib. to Ornith., 1851, p. 149 (Bogotá; full description).

Scytalopus senilis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 142 (Bogotá); idem, Ibis, 1874, p. 194 (Bogotá); idem, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 340 (Bogotá); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 67 (Pichincha, Papallacta, Ecuador; spec. in Tring Museum examined)^b; CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 410 (crit. on type; "Bogotá," El Piñon, below Bogotá, e. Andes; Laguneta, c. Andes, Colombia; Pichincha, Ecuador).

Myornis senilis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 362 (Laguneta, c. Andes; El Piñon, e. Andes, Colombia); LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Arkiv Zool., 14, No. 25, 1922, p. 67 (Pichincha).

* *Scytalopus superciliaris* CABANIS: A very distinct species, differing from *S. indigoticus* by the possession of a strongly pronounced, white superciliary stripe; by the barred upper tail coverts; by having the throat only white, breast and abdomen slate gray; finally, by the black (instead of yellow) lower mandible. The basal portion of the culmen is even more strongly ridged and elevated than in *Myornis senilis*. Six specimens present the following measurements: Wing 50-54; tail 31-37; bill 11-12.—C. E. H.

^b The specimen from Pichincha has a number of albinistic white feathers on forehead and lores.—C. E. H.

Range: Temperate zone of central (Laguneta; Sancudo, Prov. Caldas) and eastern Andes of Colombia (Prov. Cundinamarca, Santander) and Ecuador.*

1: Colombia (Paramo de Tama, Santander).

Genus **TRIPTORHINUS** Cabanis.

Triptorhinus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 219 (type by subs. design., Gray, 1855, *Troglodytes paradoxus* KITTLITZ).

Malacorhamphus KITTLITZ, Denkwürdigk. Reise, 1, 1858, p. 124 (type *Malacorhamphus araucanus* KITTLITZ = *Troglodytes paradoxus* KITTLITZ).

***Triptorhinus paradoxus** (Kittlitz). KITTLITZ'S BABBLER.

Troglodytes paradoxus KITTLITZ, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), 1, livr. 2, 1830, p. 184, pl. 5 (La Concepcion, Chile); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 15 (the type in the Petrograd Museum is from El Tomé near Concepcion).

Triptorhinus paradoxus HARTLAUB, Naumannia, 3, 1853, p. 211 (Valdivia); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325 (Valdivia); SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 205 (descr.; Valdivia); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 351 (s. Chile); LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 45 (Coronel, Prov. Concepcion; Calle-Calle, Valdivia; Chiloë).

Mer[ulaxis] analis LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, p. 104 ("du Paraguay ou du Chile"); idem, Contrib. to Ornith., 1851, p. 149; CHAPMAN, Auk, 32, 1915, p. 418 (crit. on type; = *T. paradoxus* KITTLITZ).

Malacorhynchus chilensis MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2, (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 527 (new name for *Troglodytes paradoxus* KITTL.).

Platyurus lepturus SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, 2, 1837, p. 319 (new name for *Troglodytes paradoxus* KITTL.).

Malacorhamphus araucanus KITTLITZ, Denkwürdigk. Reise, 1, 1858, p. 124, (new name for *Troglodytes paradoxus* KITTLITZ).

Range: Chile, from Prov. Maule to Valdivia and Chiloë.

18: Chile (Pilen Alto near Cauquenes, Prov. Maule 1, Concepcion 8, Curacautin, Prov. Malleco 3, Mafil, Prov. Valdivia 1, Chiloë 5).

Genus **ACROPTERNIS** Cabanis and Heine.

Acropternis CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 20 (type *Merulaxis orthonyx* LAFRESNAYE).

***Acropternis orthonyx orthonyx** (Lafresnaye). OCELLATED BABBLER.

Merulaxis orthonyx LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 6, 1843, p. 131 ("Colombie" = Bogotá); idem, Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 6, 1844, cl. 2, Ois., pl. 53 (Bogotá).

* Five birds from Pichincha are perfectly identical with a series from Caldas and a single male from Paramo de Tama, Santander.—C. E. H.

Triptorhinus orthonyx SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 142 (Bogotá).

Acropternis orthonyx SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 204 (descr. and hab. part; Colombia); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 528 (Santa Elena, Antioquia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 351 (part; Colombia [Santa Elena, Medellín, Bogotá] and Venezuela, Mérida); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 362 (Laguneta, c. Andes).

Range: Temperate zone of Andes of Colombia (central and eastern chain) and Venezuela (Mérida).

8: Colombia (Bogotá 1, Santa Elena 1), Venezuela (Escorial 2, Culata 2, Nevados 1, Conejos 1).

***Acropternis orthonyx infuscata Salvadori and Festa.* ECUADORIAN
OCELLATED BABBLER.**

Acropternis infuscata SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, Nov. 1899, p. 34 (Frutillas and Lloa, Ecuador); LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Arkiv. Zool., 14, No. 25, 1922, p. 67 (Chinquil, Pichincha).

Acropternis orthonyx (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, Ibis, 1874, p. 204 (part; Ecuador); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 351 (part; "Intac," Ecuador); BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 116 ("Quito"); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 67 (Lloa and above Quito).

Acropternis orthonyx infuscata MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Arc Merid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 31 ("Haut Napo"); idem, Rev. Franç. d'Ornith., No. 43, 1912, p. 388 ("Baños").

Range: Temperate zone of the Andes of Ecuador.

1: Ecuador.

Family CONOPOPHAGIDAE.

GNAT EATERS.

Genus CONOPOPHAGA Vieillot.

Conopophaga VIEILLOT, Analyse d'une nouv. Ornith., 1816, p. 39 (type by subs. design., GRAY, 1840, "Fourmillier à ailes (= oreilles) blanches" Buffon = *Conopophaga aurita* [GMELIN]).

Brachyurus THUNBERG, Kongl. Vetenskaps Akad. Handl., 1821, Part 2, p. 371 (types *Brachyurus gularis* and *B. ruber* = *Conopophaga m. melanops* [VIEILLOT]).

Ceraphanes BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 115 (type *Ceraphanes anomalus* BERTONI = *Myiagrus lineatus* WIED).

Pseudoconopophaga CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9th ser.), 2, July 1918, p. 122 (type *Conopophaga melanogaster* MÉNÉTR.).

* *Acropternis orthonyx infuscata*: Differs from *A. o. orthonyx* by its decidedly darker, more blackish lower parts. The other differences mentioned by the describers do not hold good. Eight specimens from Ecuador compared with eight from Bogotá and seven from the Andes of Mérida.—C. E. H.

****Conopophaga aurita aurita* (Gmelin). CHESTNUT-BELTED GNAT EATER.**

Turdus auritus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), 1789, p. 827 (based on "Fourmillier à oreilles blanches," Daubenton, Pl. enl., 822, Cayenne).

Pipra leucotis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), 1789, p. 1003 (based on the same).

Conopophaga leucotis VIEILLOT and OUDART, Galerie Ois., 1 (2), p. 203, pl. 127 (no locality given); MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 532 ("Bahia"*).

Conopophaga aurita SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 285 (Cayenne); SCLATER, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 330 (part, Cayenne); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 374 (part; Cayenne); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Brazil., 1, 1907, p. 193 (part; Cayenne); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 164 (Ipousin, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 261 (part; Guiana).

Conopophaga aurita aurita CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 2 (British Guiana).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana.

2: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 2).

***Conopophaga aurita occidentalis* Chubb.^b WESTERN GNAT EATER.**

Conopophaga aurita occidentalis CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., 38, Dec. 1917, p. 34 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; types in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.).

Conopophaga aurita (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, 1854, p. 113 (Quijos, e. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 330 (part; Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 374 (part; Rio Javarri, Pebas, ne. Peru); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 699 (Archidona, e. Ecuador); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 193 (part; Rio Javarri, Ecuador); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 371 (Allianca, Rio Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 261 (part; Amazonia, Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 362 (Florenia, La Morelia, se. Colombia).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the headwaters of the rivers Caquetá (Florenia, La Murelia) and Putumayo (Cuembi) through eastern Ecuador (Quijos, Archidona, Rio Napo) south to the Marañon (Pebas), Javarri, and the left bank of the Rio Madeira (Allianca), Brazil.

* Although Ménétrès states that the specimens described were obtained by the German collector Freyreiss, who traveled extensively in e. Brazil, there must be some mistake regarding the locality as *C. a. aurita* has never been found in the state of Bahia and is not likely to occur there.

^b *C. a. occidentalis* differs from the typical race merely in having the sides of the belly darker, more rufescent (or buffy) brown, and the middle of the abdomen buffy white instead of pure white. A male from Allianca, left bank of the Rio Madeira, agrees with the examples from Archidona, Rio Napo, Pebas, Rio Javarri and Cuembi, Rio Putumayo, se. Colombia (1 ♂ ad., obtained by Gustav Hopke, in the Frankfurt Museum) which I have examined.—C. E. H.

Conopophaga snethlageae snethlageae Berlepsch.^a SNETHLAGE'S GNAT EATER.

Conopophaga snethlageae BERLEPSCH, Ornith. Monatsber., 20, Feb. 1912, p. 17 (Tucunará, Rio Jamauchim (type); Cussary, lower Amazon, Brazil; type in coll. Berlepsch, now in Senckenbergian Nat. Hist. Soc. Mus. Frankfurt, examined by C. E. H.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 261 (Cussary; Rio Jamauchim [Tucunará]).

C. aurita (not of GMELIN) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 288 ("Monte Alegre" = Cussary!).

Range: Brazil, Lower Amazonia (Tucunará on the Rio Jamauchim, an easterly tributary of the Tapajóz; Cussary opposite Monte Alegre, south bank of Amazon River).

Conopophaga snethlageae pallida Snethlage.^b PALLID GNAT EATER.

Conopophaga snethlageae pallida SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 22, March 1914, p. 39 (Cametá, Rio Tocantins, type in Goeldi Museum); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 262, 499 (Cametá).

Range: Only known from Cametá on the Tocantins, a southerly tributary of the lower Amazon, Brazil.

Conopophaga melanogaster Ménétriers.^c BLACK-BREASTED GNAT EATER.

Conopophaga melanogaster MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 537, pl. 15, fig. 2 (= ♂) ("pres de Cuyabá," Matto Grosso; locality no doubt erroneous, we substitute Rio Madeira; type in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 92 (Borba); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 192 (Borba); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 22 (Itaituba, R. Tapajóz); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 514 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 371 (Calama, R. Madeira; St. Isabel, Rio Preto; Maruins, Rio Machados); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 263 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Boim, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 27 (note on type in Petrograd Museum).

^a *C. s. snethlageae* BERLEPSCH is nearly related to, and may prove to be the eastern representative of *C. a. occidentalis* from which it differs, in the male sex, by having the black of the throat extended over the chest (which is bright cinnamon-rufous in its ally); the belly much darker, ochraceous buff, with very little whitish suffusion along middle of abdomen; the crown duller, less rufous brown, hardly different from color of back. The female may be distinguished by its ochraceous belly and rufous (instead of white) throat. Type: wing 69; tail 35; bill 13.—C. E. H.

^b *C. snethlageae pallida* SNETHLAGE is stated by its describer to differ from the typical race by the lighter olivaceous color of the back, and paler ochraceous lower parts while the female appears to approach *C. aurita occidentalis* in its mainly whitish throat. This race is unknown to the authors.

^c Made the type of the genus *Pseudoconopophaga* by CHUBB, mainly on account of its larger size. The bird is, however, obviously closely allied to *C. roberti* which cannot be separated generically from *Conopophaga*.

Conopophaga melanogastra SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 331 (Borba).

Conopophaga rusbyi ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 96 (Reyes, ne. Bolivia; = ♀).

Range: Central and northern Brazil (from the upper Rio Madeira east to the left bank of the Tocantins) and adjoining portion of Bolivia (Reyes).^a

****Conopophaga roberti* Hellmayr.^b ROBERT'S GNAT EATER.**

Conopophaga roberti HELLMAYR, Bull. B. O. Cl., 15, March 1905, p. 54 (Igarapé-Assú (mis-spelled Attú), Pará); idem, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 292 (Igarapé-Assú); idem, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 373 (S. Antonio do Prata); SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 14, 1906, p. 9 (S. Antonio; descr. ♀); idem, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 288 (Pará, S. Antonio, R. Capim); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 192 (Pará); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 51 (Ipitinga, Peixe Boi), 93 (Pará-localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 262 (Ananindeua, Benevides, Apehú, S. Antonio, Quatipurú, Rio Capim, Baião, R. Tocantins).

C. melanogaster (errore) GOELDI, Alb. Av. Amaz., fasc., 2, 1902, pl. 20, fig. 1.

Range: Northeastern Brazil, Pará district west to the right bank of the Tocantins (Baião), and adjoining parts of Maranhão.

2: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 2).

****Conopophaga peruviana* Des Murs. FULVOUS-BELLIED GNAT EATER.**

Conopophaga peruviana DES MURS in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Oiseaux, livr. 18, June 1856, p. 50, pl. 16, fig. 1 (= ♂), (Pebas and Nauta, ne. Peru; type from Pebas in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 68 (Rio Napo), 286 (Pebas, Nauta; Rio Napo; descr. ♂); SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 193 (Rio Napo); idem and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 277 (Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, e. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 90 (part., descr. ♂ exsarayacu, e. Ecuador; Pebas, Nauta, Santa Cruz, Chamicuros); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 331 (Chamicuros, Sarayacu, Rio Napo); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 374 (crit. on type from Pebas); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 18 (Bom Lugar, Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 262 (Rio Purús); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, Abt. A., Heft 10, 1920, p. 114 (Yahuarimayo, San Gaban, Carabaya, se. Peru; characters).

^a An adult male from the Tocantins (Arumatheua) is practically identical with examples from the Tapajóz and Rio Madeira.—C. E. H.

^b *C. roberti* HELLMAYR: Differs from *C. melanogaster* by much smaller size, much weaker bill, with the lower mandible whitish instead of black, light russet brown (instead of deep chestnut) upper parts, and by the postocular stripe, pure white in both sexes, commencing behind (instead of above) the eye. In the adult male the black color below does not extend beyond the chest, leaving an extensive area in the middle of the abdomen white, while in *C. melanogaster* the entire under surface is black, the lower flanks and under tail coverts only being gray. The female of *C. roberti* may also be distinguished from its ally by the light russet brown, instead of sooty black cheeks and ear-coverts. Wing (♂) 69-72, (♀) 65-69; tail (♂) 35-39, (♀) 32-36; bill 15-16.—C. E. H.

Conopophaga torrida SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, April 1858, p. 68 (type from Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; Chamicuros, e. Peru; = ♀), 285 (same localities); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 193 (Rio Napo); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 89 (descr. type spec. from Rio Napo; Chamicuros).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu) through the lowlands of Peru south to the upper Purús, Brazil, and the northern slope of the Sierra of Carabaya, southeastern Peru.

1: Peru (Puerto Bermudez).

Conopophaga ardesiaca ardesiaca Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny.
D'ORBIGNY'S GNAT EATER.

Conopophaga ardesiaca LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 13 (Yungas, Bolivia; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 188 (Yungas of La Paz; Rio Meguilla and Carcuata); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 286 (Bolivia); idem, Cat. B. B. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 332 (Bolivia; "Rio Napo, Ecuador""); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 625 (Tiltilo, Bolivia); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 375 (Yungas).

C. ardesiaca ardesiaca HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 209 (Yungas).

Range: Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).

Conopophaga ardesiaca saturata Berlepsch and Stolzmann.^b PERUVIAN
GNAT EATER.

Conopophaga ardesiaca saturata BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, Part 2, Sept. 1906, p. 119 (Huaynapata, Marcapata, se. Peru; type in Branicki Museum, Warsaw, examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Southeastern Peru (Valley of Marcapata).

**Conopophaga castaneiceps castaneiceps* Sclater.* CHESTNUT-HEADED
GNAT EATER.

Conopophaga castaneiceps SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, June 1857, p. 47 (part; type from "Bogotá" in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 286 (part; Bogotá); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 332

^a The locality "Rio Napo" is evidently erroneous.

^b *Conopophaga ardesiaca saturata* differs in the male sex (the female being unknown) from the typical race by much darker, deep rufous brown upper parts (without any olivaceous tinge), more sooty sides of head, throat and breast, as well as by more rufescent under-tail coverts. Six males, including the type, compared with five male examples of *C. a. ardesiaca*.—C. E. H.

^c *Conopophaga c. castaneiceps*: The male resembles *C. ardesiaca saturata* in dark coloration of sides of head and underparts, but differs at a glance by having the forehead, lores and superciliary region bright ferruginous instead of slate-gray. Besides, the pileum is much brighter (ferruginous instead of rufous brown), the back deep neutral gray, and there is hardly any white in the middle of the belly.—C. E. H.

(part; spec. a-d, Bogotá); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 375 (Bogotá; crit.).

C. castaneiceps castaneiceps CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 362 (La Candela, Andalucia, head of Magdalena River; Buena Vista, e. Andes; La Frijolera, west slope of c. Andes, Colombia).

C. ardesiaca ? (not of LAFR. and D'ORB.) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 145 (Bogotá).

C. gutturalis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 574 (Bogotá; type in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀).

Range: Colombia (subtropical zone of eastern Andes: "Bogotá," La Candela, Andalucia, Buena Vista; west slope of central Andes; Frijolera).^a

1: Colombia (La Frijolera).

***Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis* Chapman.^b WESTERN CHESTNUT-HEADED GNAT EATER.**

Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, Dec. 1915, p. 641 (Baudo Mts., Chocó, w. Colombia); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 363 (Baudo Mts.).

C. c. castaneiceps (not of SCLATER) HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1176 (La Selva, Rio Jamaraya, Chocó).

Range: Western Colombia (tropical zone of Pacific slope of western Andes).

****Conopophaga castaneiceps brunneinucha* Berlepsch and Stolzmann.* BROWN-NAPED GNAT EATER.**

Conopophaga castaneiceps brunneinucha BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 385 (La Gloria, Chanchamayo [type] and Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Dept. Junin, Peru).

Conopophaga ardesiaca (not of LAFR. and D'ORB.) TSCHUDI, Fauna Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 179 (Peru); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 531 (Soriano, Masayacu); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 34 (Huambo).

^a It is somewhat doubtful if the specimens from La Frijolera, west slope of c. Andes belong to the typical race.

^b *Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis*: "Male with back mummy brown with an olivaceous cast instead of deep neutral gray; crown chestnut instead of Sanford's brown . . . ; under parts dark mouse gray in place of deep neutral gray; the center of the belly whitish, the flanks heavily tinged with olivaceous." (Chapman, l. c.). This form is evidently very closely related to *C. c. brunneinucha*. The male, unknown to me, appears to differ merely by smaller size (wing, 68; tail, 39). The single female examined is distinguishable only by its slightly paler brown back (wing, 72; tail, 39). More material should be compared.—C. E. H.

^c *Conopophaga castaneiceps brunneinucha* differs from the typical race in the male sex by having the posterior portion of the pileum duller, more mixed with brownish; the back decidedly mummy-brown without any blackish apical edges to the feathers of the mantle; and by having the center of the belly extensively white, while the female may be distinguished by the last named character.—C. E. H.

Conopophaga castaneiceps (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 88 (Peru).

Conopophaga peruviana (not of DES MURS) BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, 1918, p. 457 (Perico; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Tropical zone of central and northern Peru (La Gloria, Garita del Sol, Soriano, Masayacu, Dept. Junin; Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco; Valley of Huayabamba, Dept. Loreto; Perico near Tabaconas, Dept. Cajamarca).^a

4: Peru (Huachipa 4).

**Conopophaga lineata* (Wied). SILVERY-TUFTED GNAT EATER.

Myiagrus lineatus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Brasil., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1064 (Arrayal [=Cidade] da Conquista, s. Bahia; descr. ♀).

Conopophaga vulgaris MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 534, pl. 14, fig. 1 (= ♂) (Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais; one of Ménériès' original examples from Rio de Janeiro in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 27 (type no longer in Petrograd Museum).

Conopophaga lineata BURMEISTER, System. Übers. Thiere Bras., 3, 1856, p. 52 (Neu Freiburg); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 285 (descr., se. Brazil); PELZELN, Ornith. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 92 (Mugy das Cruzes, Casa Pintada, Ypanema, S. Paulo; Sangrador, e. Matto Grosso); REINHARDT, Videnskab. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 362 (Paracatú, Minas; Novo Friburgo, Macahé, S. Clemente, Rio; Hytú, S. Paulo); PELZELN, Nunquam otiosus, 2, 1874, p. 291 (Novo Friburgo); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo, Rio); (?) FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 345 (Quipapá, Pernambuco); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeits. ges. Ornith., 2, 1885, p. 152 (Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 256 (Wied's type in American Museum); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 333 (se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1898, p. 247 (S. Paulo); idem, Anuario Estado Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 131 (Rio Grande do Sul); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo, Novo Friburgo); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 375 (Rio, Rio Grande do Sul, Goyaz); MIRANDA, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, 1906, p. 184 (Itatiaya); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 193 (S. Paulo, Minas, Rio Grande do Sul); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 73 (Faz. Esperanca, Goyaz); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 50 (Paraguay; Iguassú); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 27 in text (Affonso Penna near Curitiba, Paraná).

Ceraphanes anomalus BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Paraguay, 1901, p. 115 (Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná, Paraguay).

Conopophaga anomala CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 517 (crit.; Sapucay, Paraguay).

^a While there is a certain variation between specimens from Junin and those from n. Peru, they appear to be referable to the same race, distinguishable from typical *C. c. castaneiceps* by the characters given above. The female from Tabaconas which, thanks to Mr. Bangs, I was enabled to examine, pertains to *C. c. brunneinucha*, and not to *C. peruviana*.—C. E. H.

Conopophaga lineata anomala DABBENE, El Hornero, I, 1919, p. 263 (Santa Ana, Puerto Segundo, Misiones).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from (?) Pernambuco and southern Bahia down to Rio Grande do Sul, west through southern Goyaz and Minas Geraes to eastern Matto Grosso (Sangrador), and adjoining parts of Paraguay (Alto Paraná, Sapucay) and northeastern Argentina (Misiones).^a

2: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 1, Faz. Cayoa, Salto Grande, Rio Paranapanema, S. Paulo 1).

**Conopophaga cearae* Cory. CEARÁ GNAT EATER.^b

Conopophaga lineata cearae CORY, Field Museum Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., I, No. 10, Aug. 1916, p. 337 (Serra Baturité, Ceará).

Range: Northeastern Brazil (State of Ceará).

1: Brazil (Serra Baturité, Ceará).

**Conopophaga melanops melanops* (Vieillot). BLACK-CHEEKED GNAT EATER.

Platyrrhynchos melanops VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, 1818, p. 14 ("l'Amérique méridionale"); the type, examined by C. E. H. in the Paris Museum, is a male obtained by Delalande, Jr., in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, 1855, p. 359.

^a I am unable to separate a series from Rio Grande do Sul and Paraguay (*C. anomala*) from Rio examples (*C. vulgaris* Ménétr.) with which a large number from various localities in the state of S. Paulo agree, while three skins from Goyaz and Sangrador (e. Matto Grosso) have the throat and chest decidedly deeper rufous and the upper parts slightly more rufescent brown. In the absence of topotypical material from southern Bahia, it is impossible to make out to which of the two apparent races the name *lineata* Wied should properly be referred.

The sexes of this species differ only in the female lacking the silky-white postocular tuft, this region being pale cinereous like the superciliary stripe.—C. E. H.

^b *C. cearae*, known from a single adult male, the type, appears to me perfectly distinct. It differs from *C. lineata* by the absence of the broad pale cinereous superciliary stripe, so conspicuous a feature in the se. Brazilian species, the region above and behind the eye being cinnamon-rufous like the crown. Forehead and loreal region decidedly tipped with sooty black; the postocular stripe narrower and of a purer uniform silky-white; the upper parts more rufescent brown, especially the crown bright cinnamon-rufous contrasted with the back; cheeks, auricular region, throat and chest much brighter, more orange-rufous; the sides of the body bright ochraceous instead of grayish or buffy-brown; the abdominal area more extensive and purer white, not tinged with pale grayish. Wing, 73; bill, 13½. Although the late Mr. Cory regarded it as a race of *C. lineata*, its characters, notably the lack of the grayish superciliary stripe, appear to me of sufficient importance to accord it full specific rank until further material is forthcoming.—C. E. H.

Brachyurus gularis THUNBERG, Kong. Vetenskaps Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, 1821, Part 2, p. 371, pl. 4, upper fig. (= ♂) ("Brasilia"); LÖNNBERG, Ibis, 1903, p. 240 (crit; type in Upsala Museum).^a

Brachyurus ruber THUNBERG, l. c., p. 371, pl. 4, lower fig. (= ♀) ("Brasilia").

Conopophaga nigrogenys LESSON, Traité d'Ornith., livr. 5, end of 1830, p. 393 ("Brésil, MÉNÉTRIÈS"; the type examined by C. E. H. in Paris Museum was secured by MÉNÉTRIÈS near Rio de Janeiro; = ♂); MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 536, pl. 15, fig. 1 (Rio de Janeiro).

Conopophaga dorsalis MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 533, pl. 14, fig. 2 (= ♀) (Sumidorio near Rio de Janeiro; types examined in Petrograd Museum by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 333 (part, descr. "♀"; Rio)^b; CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 26 (type from Sumidorio in Petrograd Museum).

Conopophaga maximiliani CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 8 (s. Brazil); PELZELN, Ornith. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 92 (Registo do Sai, Rio de Janeiro).

Myioturdus perspicillatus (not of LICHTENSTEIN) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1042 (Rio Itabapuaana, s. Espirito Santo; descr. ♂ certè).

Conopophaga perspicillata (err.) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 54 (Rio de Janeiro).

Conopophaga nigrigenys SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 334 (Rio, S. Paulo)^c; JHERING Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1898, p. 248 (Iguapé).

Conopophaga melanops SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 286 (descr. ♂ ♀; Rio); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 159 (Cantagallo); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 193 (S. Paulo localities).

C. melanops melanops MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 376. (crit. on types of *P. melanops* and *C. nigrogenys*; characters).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from southern Espirito Santo (Rio Itabapuaana) and Rio de Janeiro (Registo do Sai, Cantagallo, Petropolis, etc.) to São Paulo (Iguapé, Ubatuba, Alto da Serra, São Sebastião).

1: Brazil (Rio).

^a Although synonymized by Lönnberg with *C. melanops* auct. nec VIEILLOT (= *C. m. perspicillata*) from Bahia, *B. gularis* is clearly referable to the southern form, since the black frontal band, so conspicuous a character in the male of the northern race, is neither mentioned in the description ("pileus totus rufo-ferrugineus") nor indicated on the plate. Like so many other species described by C. P. Thunberg, the type probably formed part of the collections presented to the Upsala Museum by Westin, then Swedish Consul at Rio de Janeiro.—C. E. H.

^b I have examined in the British Museum the specimens labelled "*C. dorsalis*." Those described by Sclater as "males" are, without exception, from Bahia, i. e. females of *C. m. perspicillata*, while the alleged "females" with rufous-brown crown are all from Rio, being thus referable to *C. m. melanops*.—C. E. H.

^c The locality Rio Grande do Sul, is unquestionably erroneous.

Conopophaga melanops perspicillata (*Lichtenstein*). SPECTACLED GNAT EATER.

Myiothera perspicillata LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 43 (Bahia).

Conopophaga ruficeps SWAINSON, Ornith. Drawings, Part 6, 1841, pl. 67 (= ♂), 68 (= ♀) (no locality given).

Conopophaga dorsalis (not of MÉNÉTRIÈS) BURMEISTER, System. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 53 (Bahia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 333 (part, descr. "♂," Bahia; specimens in British Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Conopophaga melanops (not of VIEILLOT) PELZELN, Ornith. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 92 ("Brasilien" = Bahia; specimens examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 334 (Bahia).

Conopophaga melanops perspicillata MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 377 (Bahia; characters of ♀); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 193 (Bahia).

Conopophaga peruviana (err.) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 90 (part; descr. ♀ from Castelnau's Voyage in Brazil, erroneously supposed to be from Peru, in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Eastern Brazil (State of Bahia).

Genus **CORYTHOPIS** Sundevall.

Corythopis SUNDEVALL, Kgl. Vet. Akad. Handl. for 1835, 1836, p. 93 (type *Myiothera calcarata* WIED).

Hylocentrites BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 126 (type *Hylocentrites ambulator* BERTONI).

***Corythopis delalandi** (*Lesson*). DELALANDE'S GNAT EATER.

Muscicapa delalandi LESSON, Traité d'Ornith., livr. 5, end of 1830,^a p. 392 (the types examined by C. E. H. in the Paris Museum were obtained by Delalande, Jr., in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, se. Brazil).^b

Myiothera calcarata WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), 1831,^a p. 1101 (no locality given; the type in the American Museum Nat. Hist. is from se. Brazil).

Conopophaga nigro-cincta LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 13 (Chiquitos, e. Bolivia; type examined in Paris Museum); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage, Ois., p. 187, pl. 6, fig. 2 (Santa Ana de Chiquitos); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 210 (crit.).

Hylocentrites ambulator BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Paraguay, Jan. 1901, p. 126 (Djaguarasapá, Alto Paraná, Paraguay).

Corythopis calcarata BURMEISTER, System. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 58 (se. Brazil); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 287 (se. Brazil); PELZELN,

^a According to information received from Dr. C. W. Richmond, Lesson's name has apparently slight priority. Wied's Beitr. Naturg. Bras., Bd. 3, Abth. 2 is listed among the new books for the quarter of April to June, 1831, in the Foreign Quarterly Review (London) for that year, while livr. 5 of Lesson's "Traité," although its exact date of publication is in doubt, must have been issued long before April 1st., as livr. 6 of this work came out about the first of March, 1831.

^b Lesson's description is erroneous, the upper parts of the type specimens being light brownish olive and by no means "gris cendré."—C. E. H.

Ornith. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 92 (Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro; Ypanema, S. Paulo; Villa Maria, Matto Grosso); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 361 (Paracatú, Lagoa Santa, Minas); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo, Rio); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 256 (Wied's type); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 335 (se. Brazil; Chapada, Matto Grosso); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 121 (Chapada); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 159 (Cantagallo); SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 378, 1900, p. 18 (Tebicuari, Paraguay); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 377 (crit. on types in Paris Museum); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 194 (Itapurá, Rio Feio, S. Paulo; Chapada); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 518 (Sapucay, Paraguay); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 325 (Santa Ana, Misiones); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 114, 1918, p. 317 (Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 210 (range).

Corythopsis calcarata BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 50 (Paraguay, Iguassú).

Range: Southern Brazil (in states of Bahia, Minas Geraës, Matto Grosso, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos), Paraguay and northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

1: Brazil (Fazenda Cayoa, Rio Paranapanema, S. Paulo).

Corythopsis torquata torquata Tschudi. TSCHUDI'S RINGED GNAT EATER.

Corythopsis torquata TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), 1844, p. 279 ("Peru"; type in Neuchâtel Museum examined by C. E. H.; as type locality we designate Chanchamayo valley, Dept. Junin); idem, Fauna Peruana, Aves, 1846, p. 177 (Peru); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 16 (crit. on type; S. Mateo, n. Bolivia).

Corythopsis humivagans TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 136 (Amable Maria, Chanchamayo Dist., Peru), 531 (same locality).

Corythopsis anthoides TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 34 (Huambo, certè; (?) Yurimaguas, n. Peru); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 335 (part; specimen o, Huambo).

Corythopsis anthoides humivagans TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 91 (Amable Maria, Huambo); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 386 (La Gloria).

Corythopsis torquata anthoides BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 17 (part; Huayabamba, Huambo, certè; (?) Yurimaguas, Chamicuros, Rio Huallaga).

Corythopsis torquata torquata HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 210 (nw. Bolivia and Peru).

* More satisfactory material that came to hand since our note was published in Jour. Ornith. for 1905, p. 16-17, shows the birds from n. Peru (Huayabamba Valley) to be undoubtedly referable to the large form described by Tschudi as *C. torquata*. Two adult males, while not quite as large as the type, agree in measurements with other birds of the same sex from Chuchurras (Huánuco) and S. Mateo, n. Bolivia. The tone of the upper parts in different individuals varies quite as much as in the allied *C. t. anthoides* and *C. t. sarayacuensis*; but the pileum in *C. t. torquata* is always brown like the back, just a little duller.

Range: Northwestern Bolivia (Rio San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba) and Peru (La Gloria, Amable Maria, Chanchamayo dist.; Chuchurras, Dept. Huánuco; Huambo, Huayabamba, Dept. Amazonas).^a

***Corythopsis torquata sarayacuensis* Chubb.^b AMAZONIAN RINGED GNAT EATER.**

Corythopsis torquata sarayacuensis CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., 38, Mar. 4, 1918, p. 48 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Corythopsis anthoides (not of PUCHERAN) PELZELN, Ornith. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 92 (part; Borba, Rio Icanna); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 335 (part; specimen p, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 80 (Nericagua, Rio Orinoco; La Pricion, Nicare, Caura R., Venezuela).

Corythopsis torquata anthoides BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 17 (part; Borba, R. Icanna, R. Negro; Nericagua, Orinoco R., Caura R.; (?) Chamicuros, Yurimaguas, ne. Peru); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 392 (Humaytha); l. c., 17, 1910, p. 372 (Calama, Jamarysincho, Rio Madeira; Maroins, R. Machados); CHERRIE, Sci. Bull. Brookl. Mus., 2, 1916, p. 293 (Nericagua; La Union, Caura R.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 210 (part; Rio Negro, Rio Madeira, Venezuela, e. Ecuador, se. Colombia).

Adult males of the various races measure as follows:

	Wing	Tail
<i>C. t. torquata</i>		
1 Chanchamayo (type)	76½	64½
1 Chuchurras, Huánuco	73	57
2 Huayabamba, Amazonas	71½, 73	56, 58½
1 S. Mateo, n. Bolivia	71½	57
<i>C. t. sarayacuensis</i>		
1 Nericagua, Orinoco, Venezuela	65½	53
1 Nicare, Caura River, Venezuela	68	55
1 Rio Icanna, R. Negro, nw. Brazil	65	52
3 Rio Madeira (Borba, Calama, etc.)	65, 66½, 69	51, 52, 53½
1 Sarayacu, e. Ecuador (type)	65	53
<i>C. t. anthoides</i>		
2 French Guiana	67, 68	53, 54
1 Camacusa, Brit. Guiana	67½	52
2 Pará District, n. Brazil	64, 69	49, 54
		—C. E. H.

^a Specimens from the lower Huallaga (Yurimaguas, Chamicuros) most probably belong to *C. t. sarayacuensis*. No material is available.

^b *C. torquata sarayacuensis*: Distinguishable from *C. t. anthoides* by having the pileum olive or rufescent brown like the back, instead of slate-gray. Six specimens from the Rio Madeira, one male Rio Icanna, one female Rio Putumayo (se. Colombia), two "Bogotá" skins, one male Nericagua (R. Orinoco), one female Caura and the type from Sarayacu differ in the color of the crown from a good series from French and British Guiana and the Pará District, while a male from Nicare, Caura, points slightly towards *C. t. anthoides* to which a single female from Manáos seems actually to belong.—C. E. H.

Range: Amazonia, from the basin of the Caura (La Union, La Pricion, Nicare) and Orinoco (Nericagua) west to the eastern slope of the Andes in Colombia (Cuembi, Rio Putumayo) and Ecuador (Sarayacu), south through northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro and tributaries) to the Rio Madeira (Borba, Calama, Humaytha, Jamarysinho) and its affluent, the Rio Machados (Maroins).*

***Corythopsis torquata anthoides* (Pucheran). GUIANAN RINGED GNAT EATER.**

Muscapa anthoides (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, 7, 1855, p. 334 (Cayenne; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Corythopsis anthoides SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 288 (Cayenne); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 577 (Pará); PELZELN, Ornith. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 92 (part; [Barra do] Rio Negro = Manáos); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 430 (Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 335 (part; spec. a-m, Surinam, Cayenne, British Guiana, Pará).

Corythopsis torquata anthoides BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 17 (part; Cayenne, Brit. Guiana, Surinam, Pará, Manáos); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 293 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará); idem, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 373 (S. Antonio); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1905, p. 378 (Cayenne, Camopi, Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 288 (S. Antonio, Pará); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 164 (Ipousin, R. Approuague); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayer. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 93 (Pará, Igarapé-Assú, S. Antonio); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 263 (Providencia, Ananindeua, S. Antonio, Pará Dist.; Obidos); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921 p. 210 (part; Guianas); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 3 (British Guiana).

Corythopsis anthoides MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 177 (Camopi, French Guiana); BEEBE, Tropical Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana, north bank of lower Amazon (Obidos, Manáos) and Pará District.

Family FORMICARIIDAE.

ANTBIRDS.

Subfamily FORMICARIINAE.

Genus CYMBILAIMUS Gray.

Cymbilaimus GRAY, List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 36 (type by orig. desig. *Lanius lineatus* LEACH).

* Birds from the lower Huallaga (Chamicuros, Yurimaguas) are probably also referable to *C. t. sarayacuensis*. We have not seen specimens from either of these places.

***Cymbilaimus lineatus lineatus (Leach). BANDED BUSH SHRIKE.**

Lanius lineatus LEACH, Zool. Misc., 1, 1814, p. 20, pl. 6 (Berbice, Brit. Guiana).

Cymbilanius lineatus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 74 (part; Barra = Manáos); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 423 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 178 (part; Guiana, Camacusa, Bartica Grove, Maroni R., Cayenne); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 150 (Ipousin, R. Approuague); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 266 (part; Rio Jary, Rio Jamundá [Faró], n. bank of lower Amazons*).

Cymbilanius lineatus lineatus HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 495 (crit., Guianas).

Cymbilaimus lineatus CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 6 (Brit. Guiana).

Cymbilaimus lineatus lineatus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 66 (Lelydorp, Dutch Guiana).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana, south to north bank of lower Amazon (Rio Jary, Rio Jamundá, Manáos).

5: British Guiana (Demerara R. 2, Mazaruni R. 3).

***Cymbilaimus lineatus intermedius (Hartert and Goodson). AMAZONIAN BUSH SHRIKE.^b**

Cymbilanius lineatus intermedius HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, No. 3, Dec. 1917, p. 495 (Amazonia from the Rio Tapajóz to Peru, and Caura River, Venezuela; type from Humaytha, left bank of Rio Madeira, Brazil).

* Birds from Macujubim, w. Marajó, which I have not seen, may likewise be referable to the typical race. A male (in first annual plumage) from Faró (Rio Jamundá) is an extreme example of *C. l. lineatus*, having the entire upper part of the head even more decidedly barred with white than the majority of Guianan specimens.—C. E. H.

^b *Cymbilaimus lineatus intermedius* (HARTERT and GOODSON): Differs from *C. l. lineatus* only by the uniform black crown and nape of the male and the rufous instead of buffy tail-bands of the female.

The individual variation, in members of this genus, is much greater than Hartert and Goodson imagined. With 28 *C. l. lineatus* from the Guianas and 29 *C. l. intermedius* from Amazonia and the Caura basin before me, I fail to see between the two series the slightest difference in the amount or width of the black and white bars on upper or lower parts. I notice, however, that males of the former have the top of the head more of less distinctly, though narrowly barred with white, while in the females the transverse bands on the rectrices are pale buff or even dingy whitish. A male from Faró (Rio Jamundá) is an extreme example of *C. l. lineatus* which, thus, ranges south to the north bank of the Amazons. Males from Santarem (8), w. Matogrosso (1), n. Peru (1) and the Caura River, Venezuela (3), on the other hand, have the top of the head solidly black, the forehead only being streaked or mixed with white, and the tail-bands of the females are decidedly rufescent, sometimes even bright cinnamon-rufous. Females from Boim (left bank of Tapajóz) and the Rio Roosevelt are deep ochreous buff beneath, agreeing in this respect with dark bellied examples from French and British Guiana, whereas eight females from Santarem (right bank of the Tapajóz) are generally paler, light buff or creamy white on the under parts. This apparent divergency loses, however, much of its weight in view of the fact that in a series of four females from the Caura, one is even darker than those from Boim and Rio Roosevelt, one fully as pale as the lightest-bellied from Santarem, while the two remaining ones are not distinguishable from the Guianan average. Their tail-bands are decidedly rufescent as in Amazonian specimens. The

Cymbilanius lineatus, SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1854, p. 112 (Quijos, e. Ecuador); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 566 (Nauta); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 978 (Pebas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 272 (Pebas, Nauta); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 74 (part; Borba; Marabitanas, R. Negro); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 529 (Monterico); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 1 (Peru); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 74 (Rio Napo); SCLATER, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 178 (part; e. Ecuador; Ega; Pebas, Nauta, Iquitos, Cosnipata, Peru); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Santarem); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 27 (Rio Santiago, e. Ecuador); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 68 (La Pricion, Nicare, Suapure, Caura River, Venez.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 60 (Teffé), 369 (Humaytha, Paraiso, Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 336 (Calama, Allianca, Rio Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 530 (Alcobaça, Tocantins); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 266 (part; Tocantins, Xingú, Santarem, R. Tapajóz, R. Jamauchim).

Cymbilanius lineatus lineatus CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 275 (Suapure, La Union, Caura); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 363 (Florencia, La Murelia, se. Colombia).

Thamnophilus radiatus (err.) JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 439 (Rio Juruá; ♀ examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Amazonia, from the Tocantins westward; in Brazil only south of the Amazon, ranging as far south as western Matto Grosso (Roosevelt River and Morinho Lyra); Peru; northward through eastern Ecuador to eastern Colombia (Caquetá region) and east to the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas) and the Caura River, Venezuela; (?) north-eastern Colombia (El Tambor, Rio Lebrija).

4: Peru (Rioja 2, Huachipa 2).

****Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus* (Ridgway). FASCIATED BUSH SHRIKE.***

Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 6, April 1884, p. 404 (Los Sabalos, Nicaragua); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1157 (Condoto, w. Colombia); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 206 (Jesusito, Darien).

tone of the cross-bars on back and wings likewise varies, females from Boim, w. Matto Grosso, Peru, and e. Colombia being, as a rule, brighter ochreous than those from Santarem which agree with *lineatus* from the Guianas, while the Caura birds in this respect, too, are extremely variable.

Three adult males and an immature one from El Tambor, Rio Lebrija, Santander, e. Colombia, in the Carnegie Museum appear to be referable to *C. l. intermedius* rather than to *C. l. fasciatus*, although additional material, especially females, should be examined to make sure of their identification.—C. E. H.

* *Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus* is an ill-defined race, differing from *lineatus* and *intermedius* by averaging larger with a stronger, more powerful bill and by generally broader black bars underneath, especially on the throat. Females, in their rufescent tail-bands, closely resemble those of *intermedius* but are as a rule more strongly barred below. Unlike the eastern forms, the upper part of the head in the adult male of *fasciatus* is variable, being either uniform black as in *intermedius* or barred with white as in *lineatus*.

Cymbilanius lineatus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 178 (part; Costa Rica to Panama); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 492 (Cachabi, n. Ecuador).

Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 19 (monogr., synonymy excl. references to Peruvian and e. Ecuadorian localities); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 363 (Novita, Noanama, Barbacoas, w. Colombia); STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 70, 1918, p. 259 (Gatun, Panama).

Cymbilanius lineatus subsp. nov. ?, HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 495 (nw. Ecuador).^a

Range: Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, southward through western Colombia (Pacific lowlands)^b to Prov. Esmeraldas, north-western Ecuador.

3: Costa Rica (Guayabo 2), Ecuador (Cayapas 1).

Genus **HYPOEDALEUS** Cabanis and Heine.

Hypodaleus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Heinean., 2, 1859, p. 18 (type *Thamnophilus guttatus* VIEILLOT).

**Hypodaleus guttatus* (Vieillot). VIEILLOT'S ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus guttatus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 315 ("l'Amérique méridionale"—we designate Rio de Janeiro, se. Brazil as type locality; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 353 (crit. on type); SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 25, pl. 35, fig. 1 (= ♀) (Prov. São Paulo); WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), 1831, p. 1019 (Aracatiba and Coroaba, Rio Espirito Santo; Minas, "Bahia"); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 208 (monogr.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 75 (Registro do Sai, Rio de Janeiro; Ypanema, Porto do Rio Paraná, S. Paulo); REINHARDT, Videnskab. Meddel. naturh. Foren. Kjobenh., 1870, p. 373 (Lagoa Santa and Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraës; Campinas and Araraquara, S. Paulo; Rio de Janeiro); HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 304 (Itapetininga, S. Paulo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 182 (se. Brazil); BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, Humming Bird, 2, 1892, p. 44 (Porto Real, Rio de Janeiro); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 235 (Iguapé, S. Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); JHERING, Anuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para o anno 1900, 1899, p. 130 ("Lagoa dos Patos, Rio Grande do Sul"); BERTONI, Anal. Soc. Cient. Argent., 75, 1913, p. 88 (Iguazú, Misiones); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 326 (Paraguay, Misiones).

^a With 25 specimens from Central America (Nicaragua to Panama) and 14 from w. Colombia (Andagoya, Condoto, Noanama, Nóvita, Barbacoas) and nw. Ecuador (Cayapas, Pambilar, Bulín) before me I am unable to corroborate the distinctness of the southern birds. In coloration they are absolutely identical and there does not appear to be any difference in size either.—C. E. H.

^b Owing to lack of material, I am unable to make out whether birds from Remedios and Neche, Antioquia (*Cymbilanius lineatus* SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 524) pertain to *fasciatus* or some other race.—C. E. H.

Hypodaleus guttatus CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Rio); OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Mus., 25, 1902, p. 131 (Sapucay, Paraguay; "Rio Grande do Sul"); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 195 (S. Paulo; Ourinho, Paraná; Esp. Santo); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 50 (Alto Paraná).

Lanius meleager LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 46 (São Paulo).

Thamnophilus Meleager BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 91 (S. Paulo, Minas Geraës, "Bahia").

Thamnophilus maculatus SUCH, Zool. Journ., 1, No. 4, Jan. 1825, p. 557, suppl. pl. 6 (= ♂) ("That part of Brazil where it rises from the low plains of Goaytacazes to the elevated surface of the province of Minas Geraës").

Lanius maculatus (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 327 (types in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; the ♂ is from an unknown locality, presumably Brazil, the ♀ was obtained at Rio de Janeiro by Delalande, Jr.).

Thamnophilus Rodriguezianus BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., Jan. 1901, p. 137 (Alto Paraná, Paraguay).

Thamnophilus guttatus rodriguezianus CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 519 (Sapucay, Ibitimi, Paraguay).

Hypodaleus guttatus rodriguezianus DABBENE, El Hornero, 1, 1919, p. 263 (Puerto Segundo, Misiones).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo and Minas Geraës south to Santa Catharina,^a ranging west to Prov. Misiones, north-eastern Argentina, and Paraguay.^b

10: Brazil (Victoria 3, São Sebastião 2, Faz. Cayoá, São Paulo 4, Porto Real, Rio 1).

Genus BATARA Lesson.

Batara LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, 1831, p. 347 (type by subs. desig., GRAY, 1855, *Thamnophilus undulatus* MIKAN = *Thamnophilus cinereus* VIEILLOT).

Thamnarchus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 19 (type *Thamnophilus cinereus* VIEILLOT).

**Batara cinerea cinerea* (Vieillot). CINEREOUS BUSH SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus cinereus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, 1819, p. 200 (= ♂) ("Brésil," sc. Rio de Janeiro).

Thamnophilus rufus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, 1819, p. 200 (= ♀) ("Brésil"; type in Paris Museum, obtained by Delalande, Jr., near Rio de Janeiro, examined by C. E. H.).

* The reported occurrence in "Rio Grande do Sul" requires confirmation.

^b On comparing ten specimens from Paraguay with fifteen from se. Brazil, I fail to discover the slightest difference, the lower abdomen being exactly of the same shade in the two series. The seemingly lesser extent of the ochreous color in the Paraguayan birds is evidently due to the peculiar make of W. Foster's skins.—C.E.H.

Lanius undulatus MIKAN, Del. Faun. et Flor. Bras., 1820, pl.—(Brasília; the types in the Vienna Museum were taken by Natterer at Ypanema, S. Paulo).

Thamnophilus cristatellus VIEILLOT, Tabl. encycl. méth., livr. 91, 1822, p. 749 (new name for *Thamnophilus rufus* VIEILLOT).

Vanga striata QUOY and GAIMARD in Freycinet, Voyage "Uranie" et "Physicienne," Zool., livr. 3, Aug. 1824, p. 98, 99, pl. 18 (= ♂), 19 (= ♀) ("le Brésil," sc. Rio de Janeiro).

Thamnophilus Vigorsii SUCH, Zool. Journ., 1, No. 4, Jan. 1825, p. 557, suppl. pl. 7 (= ♀), 8 (= ♂) (se. Brazil, near Goaytacazes [= Campos], Prov. Rio de Janeiro).

Thamnophilus gigas SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, 2, 1837, p. 220 (new name for *Vanga striata* QUOY and GAIMARD).

Batara striata LESSON, Traité d'Ornith., 1830, p. 347 (Mandiocca, Prov. Rio de Janeiro).

Thamnophilus undulatus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 89 (Novo Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro).

Batara cinerea SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 207 (monogr.; "Minas," S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 74 (Ypanema, S. Paulo; Curytiba, Paraná); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, 1885, p. 147 (Taquara, Arroio Grande, Linha Piraja, Rio Grande do Sul); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 234 (Iguapé, Piracicaba, São Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Novo Friburgo); idem, Anuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 130 (Taquara do Mundo Novo); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 194 (Itararé, S. Paulo; Novo Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 325 (part; Santa Ana Misiones); CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 5, 1912, p. 477, 496 (Vera Guarány, Paraná).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro south to Rio Grande do Sul,^a west to northeastern Argentina (Prov. Misiones).

3: Brazil (Rio 1), Argentina (Misiones 2).

***Batara cinerea argentina* Shipton.^b WESTERN CINEREOUS BUSH SHRIKE.**

Batara cinerea argentina SHIPTON, Physis, 4, No. 16, May 1918, p. 106 (San Lorenzo, Jujuy, nw. Argentina); idem, El Hornero, 1, No. 2, 1918, p. 114 (San Lorenzo, Jujuy; Salta).

Batara cinerea LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat. B. Aires, 1, No. 2, Feb. 1909, p. 23 (Jujuy); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, 1910, p. 282 (Salta); idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, No. 6, 1914, p. 325 (part; Salta).

Range: Northwestern Argentina, in provinces of Jujuy and Salta.

^a The locality "Rio Claro," is erroneously identified (in the Cat. B. Brit. Mus.) with the river in the State of Goyaz while it actually refers to the city of that name in S. Paulo. I do not find any reliable record for the occurrence of *B. c. cinerea* in Minas Geraes either.—C. E. H.

^b *Batara cinerea argentina*: Claimed to differ from *B. c. cinerea* by smaller size (wing (♂) 115, (♀) 110; tail (♂) 165, (♀) 140; bill 32 mm.), by having the light and blackish bands on wings and tail more numerous as well as more closely set, and by the greater extent of the ochraceous color on top of head in the female sex.

Genus **MACKENZIAENA** Chubb.

Mackenziaena CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9th ser.), 2, 1918, p. 123 (type *Thamnophilus leachii* SUCH).

Lochites (not of GISTEL 1848) CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 18 (type by subs. desig., SCLATER, 1890, *Thamnophilus severus* LICHTENSTEIN).

Picrotes CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9th ser.), 2, 1918, p. 123 (new name for *Lochites* CABANIS and HEINE).

(?) *Othello* REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., 1850, pl. 71 (no type specified).^a

Mackenziaena leachii (Such). LEACH'S ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus leachii SUCH, Zool. Journ., 1, No. 4, Jan. 1825, p. 558 (= ♂) (vicinity of Goaytacazes (= Campos), Prov. Rio de Janeiro); JARDINE and SELBY, Illus. Ornith., 3, Apr. 1828, pl. 41 (= ♂) (Brazil; coll. SUCH); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 90 (New Freiburg; descr. and range); WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 614 (Concepcion, Misiones).

Thamnophilus leachi SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 207 (descr. and range); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 74 (Mattodentro, Marmeleiro, Ypanema, S. Paulo; Curytiba and Campo Comprido, Paraná); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, 1885, p. 147 (Taquara, Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul); SCLATER and HUDSON, Argent. Ornith., 1, 1888, p. 202 (Misiones); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 181 (Rio de Janeiro; Santa Fé, Minas Geraës; S. Paulo; Rio Grande do Sul); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 235 (Iporanga, S. Paulo); idem, Anuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para o anno 1900, 1899, p. 130 (Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 195 (Iporanga, Itararé, S. Paulo; Itatiaya, Minas); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, 1910, p. 282 (Misiones); CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 5, 1912, p. 477, 496 (Vera Guarany, Paraná); BERTONI, Rev. Inst. Parag., 1907, p. — (Sep. p. 6) (Puerto Bertoni, Iguazú).

Thamnophilus ruficeps SUCH, Zool. Journ., 1, No. 4, Jan. 1825, p. 559 (= ♀) (vicinity of Campos, Rio de Janeiro).

Lanius funebris (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 324 (no locality given).

Thamnophilus leachi var. *minor* PELZELN, Nunquam otiosus, 2, 1874, p. 291 (Novo Friburgo, Rio).

Lochites leachi CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 19 ("Montevideo"; Brazil).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro and southern Minas Geraës to Rio Grande do Sul, and northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

^a Gray (Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, 1855, p. 61) designates *Thamnophilus luctuosus* LICHTENSTEIN as genotype. However, Reichenbach's figures do not correspond with the characters of this bird and are more likely to have been taken from *Lanius severus* LICHTENSTEIN. (See also Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein. 2, 1859, p. 19, footnote *).

Mackenziaena unduliger (Pelzeln).^a UNDULATED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus unduliger PELZELN, Ornith. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 75, 139 (Marabitanã, Rio Negro; S. Boaventura, Rio Içanna; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 272 (Chamicuros, Xeberos, n. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 2 (same localities); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 182 (Rio Ucayali, Chamicuros, Xeberos, Peru; Rio Copotaza, e. Ecuador); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 195 (range); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 268 (descr., range).

Thamnophilus fuliginosus (err.) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 750, 755 (Xeberos, Peru).

Taraba unduliger CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 364 (La Morelia, se. Colombia).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro and its affluents) and southeastern Colombia (Caquetá region) south through eastern Ecuador to northern Peru (Dept. Loreto).

***Mackenziaena severa** (Lichtenstein). SOOTY ANT SHRIKE.

Lanius severus LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 45, 46 (São Paulo).

Thamnophilus niger SUCH, Zool. Journ., 1, No. 4, Jan. 1825, p. 559 (= ♂) (vicinity of Goaytacazes (= Campos), Prov. Rio de Janeiro).

Thamnophilus Swainsonii SUCH, Zool. Journ., 1, No. 4, Jan. 1825, p. 556, suppl. pl. 5 (= ♀) (vicinity of Campos, Prov. Rio de Janeiro).

Thamnophilus Othello LESSON, Centurie Zool., 1831, p. 65, pl. 19 (♂) ("du Brésil").

Batara othello LESSON, Traité d'Ornith., end of 1830, p. 347 ("du Brésil").

Thamnophilus severus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 90 (descr. and range); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 208 (descr. and range); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 75 (Mattodentro, Ypanema, São Paulo); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 1873, p. 254 (Blumenau, Santa Catharina); idem, and JHERING, Zeitschr. ges. Orn., 2, 1885, p. 147 (Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 183 (descr.; se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 236 (Piracicaba, Yporanga, São Paulo); idem, Anuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 130, (Rio Grande do Sul); idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 195 (Piracicaba, Botucatú, Alto da Serra, Yporanga, Itararé, Itapurá, Ubatuba, Rio Feio, São Paulo); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 326 (Santa Ana, Misiones); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 10, No. 114, 1918, p. 317 (Villa Lutetia, Misiones).

Lochites severus CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 236 (Cantagallo); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 59 (Alto Paraná).

^a An earlier name is probably *Thamnophilus brevirostris* LAFRESNAYE (Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, p. 82: "Colombie"=Bogotá). Unfortunately, the type is not any longer to be found in the Lafresnaye Collection, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge (Outram Bangs in litt.).—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus Lahilleanus BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., Jan. 1901, p. 135 (Alto Paraná, e. Paraguay).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, and adjoining parts of Paraguay (Alto Paraná) and Argentina (Misiones).^a

1: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo 1).

Genus **FREDERICKENA** Chubb.

Frederickena CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9th ser.), 2, July 1918, p. 123 (type by orig. desig. *Thamnophilus viridis* VIEILLOT).

**Frederickena viridis* (Vieillot). CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus viridis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 318 ("l'Amérique méridionale," we accept Cayenne as type locality; = ♀, erroneously described; type examined in Paris Museum by C. E. H.); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 354 (crit.); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 24 (crit.); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 151 (Cayenne); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove).

Lanius lunulatus (Cuvier Ms.) LESSON, Traité d'Orn., end of 1830, p. 375, pl. 45, fig. 2 (= ♀) (Cayenne; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 327 (Cayenne; descr. ♀).

Thamnophilus lunulatus SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (new ser.), 1, 1855, p. 232 (Cayenne); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 423 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 68 (Suapure, Caura R., Venezuela); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 275 (Suapure).

Thamnophilus fuliginosus GOULD, P. Z. S. Lond., 5, Feb. 1838, p. 80 (Demerara; descr. ♂ and ♀); SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (new ser.), 1, 1855, p. 234 (Brit. Guiana; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 208 (descr. and range); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 183 (Cayenne, Brit. Guiana).

Frederickena viridis CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 9 (Ituribisi River, Supenaam, Bartica, Bonasica, Makauria, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana).

Range: French and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley).

2: Mazaruni River, British Guiana.

Genus **TARABA** Lesson.

Taraba LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, 1830, p. 375 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1855, *Thamnophilus stagurus* "VIEILLOT").

Diallactes REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., 1850, p. 71 (type by subs. desig., Sclater, 1890, *Thamnophilus major* VIEILLOT).

^a The locality "Rio Claro, Goyaz" is erroneous. Likewise the bird has yet to be discovered in Minas proper.

**Taraba major major* (Vieillot). GREAT ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus major VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 313 (based on Azara No. 211: "Batara mayor"—Paraguay); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 166 (Corrientes, Sante Fé, Argentina; Yungas, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chiquitos, Bolivia); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 75 (part; Abrantes, Goyaz; Cuyabá, S. Vicente, Mattogrosso); SALVIN, Ibis, 1880, p. 359 (Tucumán, Salta); WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 614 (Orán, Salta); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 1887, p. 16 (Lambaré, Paraguay); (?) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 94 (Reyes and Falls of the Madeira, Bolivia [? !]); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 186 (part; Abrilongo, Chapada, Mattogrosso; Bolivia, Salta, Tucumán); KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 134 (Fortin Page, Pilcomayo); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 115 (Corumbá, Abrilongo, Chapada); SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 10, No. 208, 1895, p. 13 (Colonia Risso, Paraguay; Corumbá, Mattogrosso; S. Pablo, Tucumán); idem, l. c., 12, No. 292, 1897, p. 21 (Campo Santo, Salta; S. Lorenzo, Jujuy); KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 227 (Paraguayan Chaco); C. B. GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 135 (Riacho Ancho, Terr. del Chaco; Goya, Corrientes; Desaguadero, Villa Pilar, Curuzu Chica, Paraguay; below Boca de Homiguera, sw. Mattogrosso); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, 1902, p. 192 (San Pablo and Yerba-Buena, Tucumán); idem, Revista letr. y cienc. soc. Tucumán, 3, 1905, p. 54 (same localities); BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 2, 1904, p. 254 (Oran, Salta); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 352 (part; Avandhandava, n. São Paulo); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 196 (part; Itapurá, Barretos, Avandhandava, n. S. Paulo); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 51 (Asunción); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 194 (Bolivia, Argentina; crit.).

Thamnophilus major major HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 66 (Goyaz, Faz. Esperança, Rio Araguaya, Goyaz); HARTERT and VENTURI, l. c., 16, 1909, p. 220 (Mocovi, Chaco; Los Vasquez, Tucuman; San Lorenzo, Jujuy); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, 1910, p. 283 (Tucumán, Salta; Mocovi, Chaco).

Thamnophilus magnus "WIED" LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, end of 1830, p. 375 (based on "Le Grand Batara" in Walckenaer's edition of Azara 3, p. 419: Paraguay).

Thamnophilus stagurus (not of LICHTENSTEIN) BURMEISTER, Journ. Ornith., 8, 1860, p. 251 (Paraná, Tucuman); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, 1861, p. 471 (Paraná, Tucumán, "Montevideo").

Thamnophilus rohdei BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 35, 1887, p. 16, pl. 1 (Lambaré, Paraguay; type in Berlin Museum examined by C. E. H.*); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 187 (Paraguay).

*The type is most certainly but a melanistic aberration of the ordinary *T. m. major*. I have had an opportunity of examining a second example of this black-bellied phase, obtained by S. M. Klages on January 10, 1922 at Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, Brazil. The bird, a male in first annual plumage, No. 87153 of the Carnegie Museum, has the uniform black tail characteristic of *T. m. melanurus*, of which numerous normal, i. e. white-bellied examples were taken by the collector on the same river; while the type of *T. rohdei*, in markings of tail, agrees with *T. m. major*, well known as an inhabitant of Paraguay.—C. E. H.

Taraba major virgultorum CHERRIE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, June 1916, p. 391 (part; descr. ♂ from Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia; type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.*).

Taraba major SÉRIÉ and SMYTH, El Hornero, 3, 1923, p. 47 (Santa Elena, n. Entrerios).

Range: From eastern Bolivia (Yungas of Cochabamba; Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Prov. del Sara; Chiquitos) through northwestern Argentina south to Prov. Santa Fé, Corrientes and northern Entrerios; Paraguay; western Brazil in states of Goyaz and Mattogrosso, south to northern São Paulo (Paraná-Tieté region).^b

1: Argentina (Trancas, Tucumán).

****Taraba major stagurus* (Lichtenstein).^c East Brazilian GREAT ANT SHRIKE.**

Lanius stagurus LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 45 (Bahia; types in Berlin Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Thamnophilus albiventer SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 23, pl. 32 (Rio São Francisco = Joazeiro, Bahia; types in Munich Museum examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 654 (erroneously identified with *T. m. major*).

* The type, an adult male in annual molt, does not differ in any way from topotypic Paraguayan examples of *T. m. major*. The absence of the white apical spots on many of the upper wing coverts, alluded to by the describer, is simply due to the effect of extreme wear, as even a superficial inspection easily discloses; besides, on a few coverts that have already been renewed, these white markings are as well pronounced as in specimens from other localities. Moreover, a second male from Todos Santos (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 137,038, July 26, 1915. Miller and Boyle) in fairly good plumage is practically identical with topotypes from Paraguay. While the supposed female of *virgultorum* (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 148,401, Porto Velho, Rio Madeira, Brazil, May 31, 1915. G. K. Cherrie) proves to belong to *T. m. borbae*, another from near the type locality (Rio San Mateo), by its darker chestnut upper parts and fulvous under tail coverts, appears to form the transition to *T. m. melanurus*. Four females from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, e. Bolivia, and nw. Argentina (Tucumán, Jujuy) differ from Brazilian specimens by their lighter upper parts, paler ear coverts and by having the foreneck tinged with buff. Although males are not distinguishable, they possibly constitute a distinct race. However, I have not been able to examine any female from Paraguay.—C. E. H.

^b In the absence of material I cannot make out whether birds from Minas Geraes (*Thamnophilus major* REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 377) are referable to *T. m. major* or to *T. m. stagurus*.—C. E. H.

^c *Taraba major stagurus*: Differs in the male sex from *T. m. major* by the greater amount of white in the tail, the third to fifth rectrix (counting from without) having five or six distinct white marginal spots on the outer web, while the median pair is marked on both webs in the same manner; the female is recognizable by its lighter rufous upper parts and tail. On comparison of twenty *T. m. major* (3 Paraguay, 7 Mattogrosso, 10 Goyaz) with forty examples from east and ne. Brazil (12 Bahia, 2 Joazeiro, 4 nw. Bahia (Rio Preto), 4 Piahy, 16 Ceará, 2 Miritiba, Maranhão), the latter are found to constitute a fairly well-marked race. While admitting that in some of the males from Ceará its characters are most strongly pronounced, I do not see how the series, as a whole, can be separated from another, including the types of *L. stagurus* and *Th. albiventer*, from Bahia. While birds from Miritiba are extreme examples of *stagurus*, those from w. Maranhão (Tury-assú, S. Bento) form the transition to *semifasciatus*.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus bicolor SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 5, April 1825, p. 86 (= ♂) (Catinga woods of Humildez, Prov. Bahia).

Thamnophilus cinnamomeus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 5, April 1825, p. 87 (= ♀) (Urupé, Bahia); idem, Ornith. Drawings, Part 5, 1840 (?), pl. 60.

Taraba major approximans CORY, Auk, 36, Jan. 1919, p. 88 (Serra Baturité, Ceará).

Thamnophilus stagurus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 990 (Rio Belmonte, s. Bahia).

Thamnophilus major SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 186 (part; spec. n-t, Pernambuco, Bahia); REISER, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 65 (Faz. Riacho am Rio Grande, Santa Rita am Rio Preto, nw. Bahia; Parnaguá, Pedrinha, Lake of Missão, Therezina, Piauh; spec. examined by C. E. H.); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12 (2), 1920, p. 98 (Ilhéos—Belmonte, s. Bahia).

Range: Eastern and northeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia (Belmonte) north to Ceará, Piauh and Maranhão.

23: Ceará (Serra Baturité 10, Jua 6), Bahia (Macaco Secco near Andarahy 1), Maranhão (Tury-assú 1, São Bento 5).

****Taraba major semifasciatus* (Cabanis). PARÁ GREAT ANT SHRIKE.**

Diallactes semifasciatus CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 20, 1872, p. 234 ("Pará, Guiana and Venezuela");—Pará accepted as type locality, auct. HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 283.

Thamnophilus major (not of VIEILLOT) CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 687 (Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Jour., (new ser.), 1, 1855, p. 232 (part; Trinidad, Guiana, Pará); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 209 (part; Trinidad, Guiana, Pará); TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 85 (Trinidad); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 575 (Pará); idem, l. c., 1868, p. 168 (Carupano, Bermudez); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 75 (part; Rio Amajaú near Barcellos; Pará, Forte do Rio Branco); FINSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 567 (Trinidad); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 356 (Pará); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 423 (Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 186 (part; spec. d-m, Carupano, Venez., Trinidad, Cayenne; Rio Takutu and Quonja, Brit. Guiana; Pará); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1892, p. 55 (El Pilar, Bermudez); CHAPMAN, l. c., 6, 1894, p. 49 (Princetown, Trinidad); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 283 (Pará, Ourém, Rio Mojú).

Thamnophilus major semifasciatus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 283 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará); idem, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 30 (Caparo, Trinidad), 366 (S. Antonio do Prata); idem, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 655 in text. (crit.; range); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, No. 8, 1906, p. 192 (Aripo, Trinidad); l. c., No. 13, 1908, p. 365 (Carenage, Aripo, Trinidad); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 16 (Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 196 (range); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 151 (Rio Approuague, Cayenne); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912,

p. 42 (Peixe-Boi), 92 (Pará-localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 269 (Pará, Peixe-Boi, Quati-purú, Rio Guamá [Ourém], Rio Mojú, R. Tapajóz (Boim, Pinhel), Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Obidos, Rio Jamundá ([Faró]).

Thamnophilus semifasciatus SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 528 (habits).

Taraba major semifasciatus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 66 (Paramaribo, Surinam).

Taraba semifasciata CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 10 (Brit. Guiana).

Thamnophilus slagurus (not of LICHTENSTEIN) LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, 1866, p. 266.

Thamnophilus albicrissus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, 1891, p. 481 (Trinidad).

Thamnophilus major albicrissus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 7, 1895, p. 324 (Trinidad, El Pilar; crit.); PHELPS, Auk, 14, 1897, p. 365 (Cumanacoa, Bermudez); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 68 (Caicara, Perico, Maipures, Munduapo, Rio Orinoco; Suapure, La Pricion, Caura; Cumaná, ne. Venezuela).

Taraba major albicrissa CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 275 (Orinoco River, from Las Barrancas upwards).

Thamnophilus melanurus (not of SCLATER) CHAPMAN and RIKER, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Santarem).

Thamnophilus borbae (not of PELZELN) BRABOURNE and CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8th ser.), 10, 1912, p. 262 (British Guiana).

Range: Trinidad; northeastern Venezuela (State of Bermudez: Carupano, Cumanacoa, El Pilar); central Venezuela, on the Orinoco River from Las Barrancas up to Munduapo, and its tributary, the Caura; Guianas; northern Brazil (Rio Negro, Rio Branco, north bank near Obidos, Monte Alegre, Arumanduba; Pará District, thence ranging south of the Amazon west to the Tapajóz, east probably not beyond the Rio Gurupy.*

6: British Guiana 3, Dutch Guiana (Paramaribo) 1, Brazil (Base of Serra da Lua near Boa Vista, Rio Branco) 2.

Taraba major borbae (Pelzeln).^b BORBA GREAT ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus borbae PELZELN, Ornith. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 75, 140 (Borba, Rio Madeira; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 186 (Borba); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 269 (Rio Madeira).

* Birds from Bermudez agree in every respect with those from Trinidad, Guiana and Pará, whereassome of the females from the upper Orinoco (Munduapo), by the deeper rufous brown dorsal surface, form the transition to *T. m. granadensis*, of nw. Venezuela, from which they differ, however, by their much paler under tail coverts. An adult male from Itaituba (left bank of Rio Tapajóz) has less white in the tail and closely approaches specimens of *T. m. borbae* with an unusual amount of white markings on the lateral rectrices, notably one male from Jamarysinho, Rio Machados, in the Tring Museum.—C. E. H.

^b *Taraba major borbae* is merely an intergrade between *T. m. melanurus* and *T. m. semifasciatus*. The white markings on the lateral tail feathers in the male are

Thamnophilus major borbae HELLMAYR, Abhandl. z. Kl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 655 in text (crit.; Borba); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 196 (Borba); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 369 (Humaytha, Borba); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 336 (Calama, Allianca, Jamarysinho, Rio Madeira).

Taraba major virgultorum CHERRIE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, June 1916, p. 391 (part, descr. of ♀ [obtained at Porto Velho, Rio Madeira]).

Range: Western Brazil on the banks of the Rio Madeira, from Borba to Porto Velho.

****Taraba major melanurus* (Sclater). BLACK-TAILED GREAT ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus melanurus SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Jour., (n. s.), 1, April 1855, p. 233 (part; River Ucayali, e. Peru; type [♂, 1st annual] in coll. Gould, now in coll. British Museum examined by C. E. H.); GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (n. s.), 14, May 1855, p. 345 (part; Rio Ucayali); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, May 16, 1855, p. 69, pl. 83 (part; River Ucayali); SCLATER, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 65 (Rio Napo), 209 (part; R. Ucayali, e. Peru; Rio Napo); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 185 (Upper and Lower Ucayali; Nauta); 1867, p. 750 (Chyavetas), 978 (Pebas); 1873, p. 272 (Nauta, Santa Cruz, Ucayali, Chyavetas, Pebas); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 5 (Moyobamba, Pangoa; Ucayali, Nauta, Chyavetas, Santa Cruz, Pebas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 185 (part; Pebas, Samiria, Sarayacu, Ucayali; Rio Napo); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 63 (Archidona, e. Ecuador); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 439 (Rio Juruá); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 15 (Cachoeira, Bom Lugar, Monte Alegre, Rio Purús); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 268 (same localities).

Diallactes melanurus CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 20, 1872, p. 234 (Ucayali).

Thamnophilus major melanurus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. z. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 655 in text (crit.; Ucayali, Chyavetas); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 196 (Rio Juruá).

Taraba major melanura HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, Abt. A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 82 (Yahuarmayo, San Gaban, Chaquimayo, se. Peru).

Thamnophilus melanurus debilis BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 379 (La Merced, Dept. Junin, Peru; one of the typical specimens in coll. Berlepsch examined by C. E. H.).

Taraba melanura debilis BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, 1918, p. 452 (Bellavista, R. Marañon).

Thamnophilus major (not of VIEILLLOT) TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), 1844, p. 277 (Peru).

exceedingly variable, birds with only a narrow apical margin on the two outermost pairs being indistinguishable from the general run of *melanurus*, while others which, in addition, have a number of white spots or broken bands on the inner web, point rather to *semifasciatus*. In fact, a male from Jamarysinho on the Rio Machados, a little above its junction with the Rio Madeira, hardly differs in the tail-markings from another taken at Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz which I refer to *semifasciatus*. The female of *borbae* combines the dark saccardo brown upper parts of *melanurus* with the basally white under-tail coverts of *semifasciatus*.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus mayor TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 170 (Peru).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Ecuador through Peru to Dept. of Junin and north slope of Andes of Carabaya, Dept. Puno, east to western Brazil (rivers Purús and Juruá).

4: Peru (Vista Alegre 3, Puerto Bermudez, 1).

***Taraba major granadensis** (*Cabanis*). COLOMBIAN GREAT ANT SHRIKE.

Diallactes granadensis CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 20, 1872, p. 234 (Bogotá, Colombia; type in Berlin Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Thamnophilus major granadensis HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 655 (crit.; Bogotá); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1158 in text (Bogotá; Antioquia; Mérida, Ejido, Mt. near Bucarito, San Esteban; crit.).

Taraba major granadensis HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 118 (Las Quiguas, S. Esteban, Venezuela; crit.).

Thamnophilus transandeanus granadensis MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 25 (Bogotá; Antioquia [= Remedios], Colombia; Mérida).

Taraba transandeanus granadensis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 364 (Malena, Honda, Magdalena R.; Buena Vista, Villavicencio, e. Colombia); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 318 (Tucurínca, Santa Marta district).

Thamnophilus melanurus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, April 1855, p. 233 (part; Bogotá); GOULD, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, May 1855, p. 69 (part; Bogotá); SCLATER, l. c., 1855, p. 147 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 1858, p. 209 (part; Bogotá); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 360 (Bogotá).

Thamnophilus transandeanus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 524 (part; Remedios, e. slope of c. Andes; one ♂ in Paris Museum examined)^a; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 185 (part; specimens l, m; Remedios).

Range: Tropical zone of northwestern Venezuela (in states of Caracas,^b Carabobo, Lara, Mérida, Zulía) and eastern Colombia (Tucurínca, Santa Marta District; Magdalena Valley and eastern Andes).

5: Venezuela (Orope, Zulía 3, Catatumbo River 2).

***Taraba major transandeanus** (*Sclater*). HOLLAND'S ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus transandeanus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 18 (Guayaquil, sw. Ecuador; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem,

^a An adult male from Remedios, Antioquia, is intermediate between *granadensis* and *transandeanus*, combining, as it does, the grayish under-tail coverts of the former with the long bill and uniform black tail of the latter race.—C. E. H.

^b A male collected by Ernst Peters in the Mamera Valley, near Caracas, on Feb. 15, 1890 in the Berlepsch Collection.—C. E. H.

l. c., 1860, p. 278 (Babahoyo), 294 (Esmeraldas); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1877, p. 324 (Tumbez, nw. Peru); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1879, p. 524 (part; Rio Neche, lower Cauca*); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 564 (Chimbo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 185 (part; spec. a-k, Costa Rica to Ecuador^b); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 491 (Chimbo); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 27 (Vinces, Peripa, w. Ecuador).

Thamnophilus major transandeanus HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1157 (Guineo, Rio Calima; Rio Dagua; El Tigre, R. Tamaná; La Selva, R. Jamaraya).

Taraba transandeanus transandeanus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 28 (monog., s. Mexico to w. Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 364 (Alto Bonito, La Vieja, Baudo, San Jose, Barbacoas, w. Colombia; Rio Frio, Palmira, upper Cauca); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 260 (Rio Siri, Gatun, Panama).

Thamnophilus melanocrissus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 252 (Santecomapám, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 184 (s. Mexico and Guatemala).

Thamnophilus hollandi LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1867, p. 180 (Greytown, Nicaragua).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco) and southward through Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama to Colombia (Pacific Coast and Cauca Valley), western Ecuador and northwestern Peru (Tumbez).^c

13: Guatemala 1, Nicaragua (San Emilis Lake) 5, Costa Rica 2, Panama 1, Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo) 4.

Genus *SAKESPHORUS* Chubb.

Hypolophus (not of MÜLLER and HENLE, 1837) CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 16 (type by subs. design., Sclater, 1890, '*Thamnophilus cirrhatus*' = *Lanius canadensis* LINNEAUS).

Sakesphorus CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9th ser.), 2, 1918, p. 123 (type *Lanius canadensis* LINNEAUS).

**Sakesphorus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus). BLACK-CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.

Lanius canadensis LINNEAUS, Syst. Nat., 12 (1), 1766, p. 134 (based on "La

* An adult female in the Berlepsch Collection is an extremely large-billed example of *transandeanus*, exactly like those from w. Ecuador.—C. E. H.

^b The locality, "Sarayacu," e. Ecuador, is of course erroneous.

^c In deference to Mr. Ridgway's view, *T. melanocrissus* is here united with *T. m. transandeanus*, though I am not sure that this proceeding is quite correct. In every one of nine males from Guatemala, the under tail coverts are entirely black while in a series of twenty-six from w. Colombia and Ecuador, all but one have very distinct white apical edges. In birds from Costa Rica, Chiriqui, and Nicaragua, these edges are likewise pronounced though narrower than in those from South America.—C. E. H.

Pie-grièche, de Canada" Brisson, Ornith., 2, 1760, p. 171: "Canada," errore; Cayenne suggested as type locality, auct. BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, 1902; descr. ♀).

Turdus cirrhatus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), 1789, p. 826 (based on "Fourmilier huppé" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 476, descr. ♂, ♀; no locality given, but no doubt Cayenne).

Lanius pileatus LATHAM, Ind. Orn., 1, 1790, p. 76 (based on "Black-capped Shrike" LATHAM, Gen. Syn. Birds, Suppl., 1787, p. 54, part, "♂", Cayenne).

Tyrannus atricapillus VIEILLOT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 1, 1807?, p. 78, pl. 48 (= ♂) (descr. part, ♂ only, no locality indicated).

Tyrannus canadensis VIEILLOT, l. c., p. 79, pl. 49 (= ♀) ("Caienne").

Thamnophilus leucauchen SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, April 1855, p. 18, pl. 79 (♂, ♀) ("in Peruvia orientali, Chamicuros," errore; the types in the British Museum examined by C. E. H. are tradeskins from Cayenne*); idem, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, April 1855, p. 241 (part; "types said to be from 'Rio Nigro' [sic]); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 216 (diag. ♂, ♀; "E. Peru, Upper Amazons [Hauxwell]," errore); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 174 (part; spec. a, b, types from "Rio Napo," errore!); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 15 (part; descr. ♂, ♀ from types ex "Rio Napo," errore).

Thamnophilus cristatus (not of WIED) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 97 (part).

Thamnophilus atricapillus SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 240 (part; Cayenne); BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, 1857, p. 34 (Cayenne); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 215 (part; Cayenne); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 174 (part; Cayenne).

Thamnophilus cirrhatus BERLEPSCH, Ibis, 1881, p. 244 (nomencl.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 202 (part; Cayenne); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 175 (Sinnamary, Mana, French Guiana); idem, l. c., 14, 1908, p. 12 (French Guiana).

Thamnophilus canadensis canadensis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 60 (part; Cayenne, Surinam).

Thamnophilus canadensis BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 152 (Cayenne), 319 (Sinnamary, Mana).

Hypolophus canadensis canadensis BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 67 (Paramaribo, Surinam).

Range: French and Dutch Guiana.

2: Surinam (Paramaribo 2).

***Sakesphorus canadensis trinitatis (Ridgway).^b TRINIDAD BLACK-CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus trinitatis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, 1891, publ. 1892, p. 481 (Trinidad; descr. ♂).

* See Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 60.

^b *Sakesphorus canadensis trinitatis* (RIDGWAY) is a rather unsatisfactory race and, if considered worthy of recognition, its range must be considerably extended

Thamnophilus cirrhatus (not of GMELIN) CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 687 (Avicannia-bushes of the coast, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 202 (part; Quonga, Brit. Guiana; San Esteban, Pilar, Venezuela; Trinidad); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, 1894, p. 50 (Trinidad, on the coast); idem, l. c., 7, 1895, p. 325 (Trinidad; crit.); PHELPS, Auk, 14, 1897, p. 365, 370 (Guanaguana, Bermudez, ne. Venezuela).

Formicarius cirrhatus LEOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, 1866, p. 195 (Trinidad).

Thamnophilus atricapillus (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 240 (part; Trinidad, Brit. Guiana); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 215 (part; Trinidad, Brit. Guiana); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 174 (part; Trinidad); TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 85 (Trinidad); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 75 (part; Forte do Rio Branco); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168 (Pilar, Bermudez); FINSCH, l. c., 1870, p. 568 (Trinidad); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 7, 1884, p. 173 (Trinidad); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 423 (Brit. Guiana).

Thamnophilus canadensis (not of LINNAEUS) STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, 1913, p. 202 (Cariquito, Paria coast; Vagre River, Jocopita, Manimo R., Orinoco-delta).

so as to comprise all of Venezuela, British Guiana and even the Rio Branco district of n. Brazil, typical *S. c. canadensis* becoming, thus, restricted to French and Dutch Guiana.

Twenty females from the two last named countries have only the foreneck, chest and sides buff or ochraceous, with the middle of the abdomen extensively pure white and, besides, the majority have the upper part of the head of a lighter, cinnamon-rufous tone. In females from Venezuela, Brit. Guiana, Trinidad and Rio Branco, the middle of the belly is decidedly buff or light ochraceous, hardly paler than the rest, while the pileum, as a rule, is darker, more of a chestnut rufous. The coloration of the head, however, is subject to much individual variation and does not hold good in about one-third of the specimens examined. There is no constant difference between the males of the two races, so far as I can see. The color of the back is exceedingly variable within the same locality, every shade from deep rufous-brown to dull rufescent brown being represented in each of the series from the Rio Branco, Caura River, Lower Orinoco and Trinidad, with the darker phase, however, predominating. Among twenty-two adult males from French and Dutch Guiana, on the other hand, there is not one approaching the darkest extreme of *trinitatis*, while six are even paler above than the lightest-backed, being almost olive brown with a hardly perceptible rufescent hue.

I do not see how the birds of the middle stretches of the Orinoco can be separated from those found lower down on that mighty river. The type of *H. c. intermedius* though rather pale below, is exactly matched by the lightest bellied example from Tucacas (Falcon), and a series of females from Altagracia show the same amount of individual variation as another from the lower Orinoco (San Felix, Ciudad Bolivar, Las Barrancas).

Birds from the coast region of nw. Venezuela (Aragua, Carabobo; Tucacas, Falcon; El Hacha and Aroa, Bolivar Railroad) average slightly smaller, with generally shorter crest and are, as a rule, a little paler. The males present, in the color of the back, a wider amount of individual variation than those from any other locality, the darkest being fully as deeply colored as the darkest phase from Trinidad and the Caura-Orinoco-basin, while the palest examples closely match the lightest olive-backed extreme of typical *canadensis*.

Two males from Munduapo and San Fernando de Atabapo, by their dusky backs with restricted brown margins, form the transition to *S. c. loretoyacuensis*, of Upper Amazonia.

The foregoing notes are based on the study of more than 170 specimens covering the entire range of *canadensis* and *trinitatis*.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus canadensis canadensis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 31 (Seelet, Pointe Gourde, Chaguaramas, Laventille, Trinidad); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 60 (part; Brit. Guiana, Trinidad; Venezuela (Cumaná, Orinoco, Caura); Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, n. Brazil); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, Sept. 1912, p. 119 (San Esteban).

Thamnophilus canadensis trinitatis BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 70 (Altagracia, Quiribana de Caicara, Santa Barbara, Ciudad Bolivar, Munduapo, Maipures, Orinoco R.; Suapure, La Pricion, La Union, Caura R.); BEEBE, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, No. 3, 1909, p. 92 (La Brea, Orinoco-delta).

Hypolophus canadensis trinitatis CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 276 (Maripa, Mato R., Caura; San Feliz River, Lower Orinoco; crit.).

Hypolophus canadensis intermedius CHERRIE, l. c., p. 277 ("middle Orinoco from Ciudad Bolivar and beyond"; type from Caicara in Brooklyn Museum examined).

Sakesphorus canadensis (not of LINNAEUS) CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 14 (British Guiana; numerous localities).

Range: Trinidad; Venezuela, from the Paria Peninsula west to the states of Aragua (Maracay), Carabobo (San Esteban, El Trompillo) and Falcon (Tucacas; El Hacha and Aroa, Bolivar Railroad); in the Orinoco Valley from the delta up to San Fernando de Atabapo, and on its tributary, the Caura River; British Guiana; northern Brazil, on the upper Rio Branco (Boavista, São Joaquim).

12: Brazil (Boavista, Rio Branco) 8, Trinidad (Seelet) 2, British Guiana (Demerara River) 1, Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua) 1.

Sakesphorus canadensis loretoyacuensis (Bartlett). BARTLETT'S CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus loretoyacuensis BARTLETT, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 374 (Loretoyacu, R. Marañon, ne. Peru; type in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 205 (Loretoyacu, Upper Ucayali); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 272.

Thamnophilus loretoyacensis TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 13 (descr. ♂ ex Loretoyacu, ne. Peru).

Thamnophilus canadensis loretoyacuensis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 60 (Teffé, Rio Solimões; crit.), 61 (e. Peru: Loretoyacu, Upper Ucayali; nw. Brazil: Teffé, Poiares, S. Isabel and Rio Amajaú, Rio Negro); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 413 (range).

Thamnophilus leucauchen (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 241 (part; ♀ ex "Camuchurots," e. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 15 (part; Chamicuros).

Thamnophilus atricapillus (not of VIEILLLOT) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 75 (part; below Poiares, Santa Isabel, Rio Negro; Rio Amajaú; spec. in Vienna

Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 185 (Upper Ucayali); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 273 (Upper Ucayali; spec. in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Teffé, Rio Solimões; Poiares and S. Isabel, on the Rio Negro; Rio Amajaú) and northeastern Peru (Loretoyacu, R. Marañon, R. Ucayali).

****Sakesphorus canadensis pulchellus* (Cabanis and Heine).^a COLOMBIAN CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.**

Hypolophus pulchellus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 16 (Cartagena, n. Colombia).

Thamnophilus pulchellus BERLEPSCH, Ibis, 1881, p. 245 (crit.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 204 (Baranquilla, Valencia, Santa Marta); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 201 (Rio Truando, Cartagena, Santa Marta); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 161 (Bonda, Cienaga).

Hypolophus canadensis pulchellus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 33 (n. Colombia: Rio Atrato, Rio Truando; Cartagena, Sabanilla, Baranquilla; Santa Marta, Bonda, Cienaga, Valencia, Santa Marta).

Thamnophilus canadensis pulchellus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 367 (Turbaco near Cartagena; La Playa, Calamar, Algodonal, lower Magdalena).

Sakesphorus pulchellus TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 317 (Bonda, Cienaga, Gaira, Punta Caiman, Trojas de Cataca, Tucurinca, Fundación, Santa Marta distr.; Rio Hacha, Goajira; crit.).

^a *Sakesphorus canadensis pulchellus* (CABANIS and HEINE): None of the characters separating this race from *S. c. trinitatis*, viz. the brighter, more cinnamon tinge of the back, the absence of gray on the rump, the white spotting on forehead and sides of head, the white admixture in black of throat, the purer white ground color of the under parts, the fulvous or buffy suffusion on the flanks, and the longer occipital crest, although quite appreciable in a series, is an absolute feature. The only point of distinction that can always be relied upon is the greater extent of the white apical markings on the lateral rectrices, this being particularly noticeable on the outermost pair where the marginal stripe on the outer web is confluent with the white tip. The female may likewise be distinguished by more white in the tail; besides, the under parts are generally brighter ochraceous-buff, either wholly uniform or with but a few narrow dusky streaks on the foreneck.

Birds from the Goajira Peninsula and nw. Venezuela (Rio Aurare, se. of Alta-gracia, Zulia; Barquisimeto, s. Lara) have slightly larger bills, more white on forehead, the sides of the head mainly white, and less black on the under parts, this color being, on the throat, sometimes nearly concealed by the white apical portions of the feathers. As, however, about fifty percent of the specimens are indistinguishable from *pulchellus*, of nw. Colombia, I agree with E. W. C. Todd that the recognition of *phainoleucus* is of no practical advantage.

Seven specimens from Barquisimeto and two females from Tocuyo, in southern Lara show no approach to *S. c. trinitatis*, of which I have examined a good series from Tucacas, coast of Falcon, and five skins from Aroa and El Hacha, Bolivar Railroad, in the northern portion of the state of Lara.

A single male from Catatumbo, sw. of Lake Maracaibo, however, combines the general coloration above and the extensive white tail-markings of *pulchellus* with the dark gray flanks and the chiefly black sides of the head of *trinitatis*. More material is required to prove the constancy of these characters or otherwise.

—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus cirrhatus (not of GMELIN) d'ORBIGNY and LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 1, 1838, p. 165 (Cartagena).

Thamnophilus atricapillus (not of VIEILLOT) CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 188 (Carthagenia).

Thamnophilus sp.? CASSIN, l. c., p. 189, No. 88 (Rio Truando).

Thamnophilus leucauchen (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 174 (part; spec. c, Santa Marta); SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1880, p. 171 (Valencia, Santa Marta).

Hypolophus pulchellus phainoleucus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, April 1915, p. 80 (Rio Hacha, Goajira, Peninsula, nw. Venezuela; type in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northern Colombia (Rio Atrato, Truando, Sinu; Cartagena, Baranquilla, Santa Marta district; lower Magdalena Valley; Goajira Peninsula) and northwestern Venezuela (Rio Aurare, ten miles southeast of Altigracia, eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo, Zulia; Barquisimeto and El Cuji, Tucuyo, Lara; ? Catatumbo R., southwest of Lake Maracaibo).

4: Venezuela (Rio Aurare 3, Catatumbo 1).

Sakesphorus cristatus (Wied).^a BRAZILIAN CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus cristatus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1002 ("Campo Geral in Sertão des Inneren von Bahia," e. Brazil); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 97 (part); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 215 (diag. ♂ from spec. in Paris Museum); BERLEPSCH, Ibis, 1881, p. 245 (crit.); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 249 (crit. on Wied's type); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 203 (descr. ♂); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 26 (crit.).

Lanius poecilurus (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 331, pl. 17, fig. 2 (= ♂ ad.) ("Brésil"; type examined in Paris Museum).

Thamnophilus atricapillus (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 240 (part; Bahia).

Range: Campos districts of eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia and Ceará.^b

^a *Sakesphorus cristatus* (WIED): Male differs from the members of the *S. canadensis* group by lacking the ashy rump; by having the back rather brighter rufescent-brown; the upper tail coverts barred with black and white (instead of black with white tips); by the rectrices being, on either web, marked with five large white marginal spots. The flanks are fulvous (not grayish), and the bill is decidedly smaller. Wing, 67; tail, 59. Female unknown.

^b There are two specimens from Ceará obtained by Miss Snethlage in the Pará Museum. Unfortunately, I kept no memorandum about their exact place of capture. The male in the Paris Museum was secured by the botanist Auguste de Saint-Hilaire, who did not visit either Bahia or Ceará, but travelled extensively in the southeastern states, from Minas Geraës and Rio de Janeiro down to Rio Grande do Sul. It is probably somewhere in the campos districts of Minas Geraës that he obtained his example of this exceedingly rare species which may ultimately prove to be merely a race of *canadensis*.—C. E. H.

Sakesphorus bernardi bernardi (*Lesson*). WHITE-NAPED ANT SHRIKE.

Tamnophilus Bernardi (Abeillé Ms.) LESSON, *Echo du Monde Savant*, 11, No. 15, Aug. 22, 1844, p. 348 (Guayaquil, sw. Ecuador; descr. ♀); idem, *Oeuvres compl. Buffon*, (éd. Lévêque), 20 (Descr. Mammif. et Ois.), 1847, p. 299 (Guayaquil).

Thamnophilus albinuchalis SCLATER, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 23, April 1855, p. 18 (Guayaquil and Puna Isl., sw. Ecuador; descr. ♂ ad. and ♂ juv.); idem, *Edinb. New Phil. Journ.*, (n. s.), 1, April 1855, p. 241 (reprint of orig. descr.); idem, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 26, 1858, p. 216 (Guayaquil, Puna Isl.); LAWRENCE, *Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist.*, 9, 1870, p. 236 (Puna Isl.); BERLEPSCH, *Ibis*, 1881, p. 245 (part; Ecuador); SCLATER, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890, p. 204, pl. 1 4 (part; Guayaquil, Puna, Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, *Boll. Mus. Torino*, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 28 (Savanna of Guayaquil).

Hypolophus bernardi bernardi HELLMAYR, *Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bay.*, 13, No. 2, Sept. 1917, p. 189 (part; Guayaquil, Puna Isl.).

Range: Southwestern Ecuador (Guayaquil district, Puna Isl.).

Sakesphorus bernardi piurae (*Chapman*).^a PIURA ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus bernardi piurae CHAPMAN, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 3 (Samate, Prov. Piura, nw. Peru).

Thamnophilus albinuchalis (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1877, p. 324 (Tumbez; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 1880, p. 201 (Callacate; ♀ examined); idem, *Orn. Pérou*, 2, 1884, p. 14 (part; Tumbez, Callacate); BERLEPSCH, *Ibis*, 1881, p. 245 (part; n. Peru); SCLATER, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890, p. 204 (part; Tumbez).

Hypolophus bernardi bernardi HELLMAYR, *Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay.*, 13, No. 2, Sept. 1917, p. 189 (part; Tumbez).

Range: Southwestern Ecuador (in provinces of Loja and El Oro) and northwestern Peru (provinces Tumbez, Piura and evidently also on the east slope of the coast range in Prov. Cajamarca).^b

***Sakesphorus bernardi cajamarcae** (*Hellmayr*).^c CAJAMARCA ANT SHRIKE.

Hypolophus bernardi cajamarcae HELLMAYR, *Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bay.*, 13, No. 2, Sept. 1917, p. 188 (Tembladera, Dept. Cajamarca [type]; Trujillo, Guadalupe, Paucal, Dept. Libertad, w. Peru [excl. Callacate]).

^a *Sakesphorus bernardi piurae* (CHAPMAN): "Intermediate between *S. b. bernardi* and *S. b. cajamarcae*; nearer the latter, but on average smaller, with the brown areas paler; the male with upper parts between brussels-brown and raw-umber, instead of deep brownish auburn; the female deep Sudan-brown, rather than bright auburn above, the rectrices without subterminal black markings, and with less suggestion of blackish markings on breast; slightly larger than *bernardi*, the male with the back brighter brown, the front and sides of the throat with more white; the female brighter and deeper brown, the occiput more or less black, instead of largely or wholly Sanford's brown. Wing 79½-85; tail 61-65½; bill 23-24." (Chapman, l. c.)

^b An adult female from Callacate agrees in size and extent of black on hind-crown as well as in other characters, so well with another from Tumbez, that I have little doubt the birds of the Upper Marañon should be referred to *piurae*.—C. E. H.

^c *Sakesphorus bernardi cajamarcae* (HELLMAYR): Differs from *S. b. bernardi* in larger size, much darker rufous-brown upper parts, brighter cinnamon-brown edges

Thamnophilus bernardi baroni HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, No. 3, Dec. 1917, p. 498 (Trujillo and Yonan River, Dept. Libertad, w. Peru).

Thamnophilus albinuchalis (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 14 (part; Guadalupe, Paucal, Dept. Libertad, w. Peru).

Range: Pacific slope of western Cordillera in depts. Cajamarca and Libertad, western Peru.

1: Peru (Menocucho, Dept. Libertad).

**Sakesphorus melanonotus* (Sclater). BLACK-BACKED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus melanonotus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 19, pl. 80 (Santa Marta; descr. ♂ ad.); idem, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 242 (Santa Marta); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 216 (Santa Marta); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 175 (Santa Marta); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 205 (Santa Marta; San Esteban, Carabobo); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 138 (Santa Marta); ROBINSON and RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 24, 1901, p. 174 (La Guaira, n. Venezuela); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 161 (Bonda, Santa Marta); idem, l. c., 21, 1905, p. 289 (Bonda; descr. nest and eggs); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Archiv Naturg., 78, A., Heft 5, 1912, p. 120 (San Esteban).

Sakesphorus melanonotus TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 316 (Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigrera, Fundación, Tucurínca, Santa Marta dist.).

Range: Littoral of Colombia (Santa Marta district, south to El Guayabal, 1,000 feet alt., ten miles north of Cucuta, State of Santander), and Venezuela in states of Falcon (Tucacas), Carabobo (San Esteban, Las Trincheras) and Caracas (La Guaira).

2: Colombia (El Guayabal, Santander).^a

Sakesphorus melanothorax (Sclater).^b BLACK-THROATED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus melanothorax SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 133 ("in America meridionale," we suggest French Guiana; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.; = ♀); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 210; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 188 (descr. ♀).

on wing coverts and remiges, and by having the forehead, and in the male sex also the malar region, cheeks and upper throat much less variegated with white. Wing (♂) 84-88, (♀) 85; tail 68-72; bill 20½-23.—C. E. H.

^a These specimens agree perfectly with topotypes from Santa Marta. Birds from Venezuela are not different either. The female differs from *S. c. pulchellus* by rufous-brown (instead of black) tail; bright buff (instead of white) markings on wing coverts, remiges and rectrices; by lacking the occipital crest and the cinnamon-rufous pileum, the feathers of this part being dull black, very narrowly edged with rufescent-brown; much darker back with a large, white interscapular patch, etc.—C. E. H.

^b *Sakesphorus melanothorax* (SCLATER): Male similar to *S. l. luctuosus* (LICHT.), but lacks the occipital crest and differs, besides, by having white edges to the upper wing coverts, much longer white tips to the rectrices, and by the white margin along

Thamnophilus moestus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 141, Note 1 (Cayenne; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.).

Thamnophilus camopiensis MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 175 (Camopi, French Guiana; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.).

Myrmelastes melanothorax MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 33 (crit.; descr. ♂, ♀; French Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1906, p. 161 (Cayenne, Camopi).

Range: French Guiana (Cayenne, Camopi, Tamanoir, Mana River).

Sakesphorus luctuosus luctuosus (Lichtenstein). CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.

Lanius luctuosus LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 47 ("Pará," sc. Cametá, Rio Tocantins).

Lanius melas (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 328, pl. 17, fig. 1 (= ♂) (locality unknown; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Thamnophilus luctuosus SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 234 ("Pará" [ex LICHTENSTEIN]; descr. ♂, ♀ [excl. "e. Peru" ex TSCHUDI]); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 211 (descr. ♂; "e. Peru," errore!); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 575 (Rio Tocantins); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 76 (Cara-raucu above Obidos; Tapajóz; Borba, Rio Madeira), 141 (descr. ♂, ♀ ex Borba; excl. TSCHUDI's reference from Peru); ALLEN, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, 1876, p. 80 (Lower Amazons); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 190 (Cara-raucu, Tapajóz; descr. ♂); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Santarem; descr. ♀); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 283 (Monte Alegre, Cussary).

Myrmelastes luctuosus MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 32 (crit. on type of *L. melas* PUCH.); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 218 (Santarem); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 17 (Urucuritúba, Itaitúba, R. Tapajóz), 372 (Humaytha, R. Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 509 (Goyana, Ilha do Papagaio, Tapajóz), 531 (Arumatheua, Tocantins); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 528 (haunts); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 306 (Ilha Pae Lourenço, Arumatheua, Tocantins; Victoria, Fort Ambé, R. Xingú; Santa Julia,

the inner web of the remiges being barely indicated. Female very different and more like that of *Myrmeciza melanocephala* (SPIX) in coloration, but with the top of the head bright ferruginous like the back instead of black. Wing (three ♂♂) 81-84, (three ♀♀) 79-82; tail 70-72; tars. 23-25; bill 19-21.

S. melanothorax is undoubtedly congeneric with *S. luctuosus*, the style of coloration being practically the same in the males of the two species, although *S. melanothorax* has a somewhat slenderer bill and less graduated tail, while the occipital feathers are much less elongated. In these respects, it closely resembles *S. melanotus*. *S. melanothorax*, thus, occupies an intermediate position between *S. luctuosus* and the typical species, and I do not see my way of separating, generically, the two species with black-bellied females from *Sakesphorus*. They are, however, very different from *Myrmeciza* (*Myrmelastes*) with which they were associated for some time, having much shorter tarsi and toes, stouter, less compressed bill, much more densely feathered forehead and lores, and the naked spaces behind and below the eye much less extensive.—C. E. H.

R. Iriri; Cussary; Goyana, Papagaio, Rio Tapajóz; Boa Vista, Tucunaré, R. Jamauchim; Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faró) north bank of lower Amazon).

Myrmelastes luctuosus luctuosus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 353 (Calama, Jamarýsinho, Rio Madeira).

Range: Lower Amazonia, from the Tocantins to the Rio Madeira and its affluent, the Machados; on the north bank from the Rio Jary to the Jamundá.

Sakesphorus luctuosus araguayae (Hellmayr).^a ARAGUAY CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.

Myrmelastes luctuosus araguayae HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 68 (Rio Araguaya, Prov. Goyaz, c. Brazil).

Range: Rio Araguaya, interior of Goyaz, central Brazil.

Genus **BIATAS** Cabanis and Heine.

Biastes (not of PANZER, 1806) REICHENBACH, Handbuch Scans., 1853, p. 175 (type *Anabates nigropectus* LAFRESNAYE).

Biatas CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 19 (new name for *Biastes* REICHENBACH, preoccupied).

Biatas nigropectus (Lafresnaye). BLACK-BREASTED ANT SHRIKE.

Anabates nigro-pectus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 2, 1850, p. 107, pl. 1, fig. 3 (= ♂) ("in America meridionale"; we suggest vicinity of Rio de Janeiro as type locality).

Biastes nigropectus BURMEISTER, System. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 84 (Novo Friburgo, Rio); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 74 (Ypanema, S. Paulo; descr. ♀).

Biatas nigropectus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 215 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 238 (Piracicaba, S. Paulo); idem, I. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo, Novo Friburgo).

Biastes nigripectus JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 201 (Conceição dos Guarulhos, S. Paulo).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catharina.^b

^a *Sakesphorus luctuosus araguayae* (HELLMAYR): Differs from *S. l. luctuosus* by the much shorter white tips being restricted to the three lateral pairs of rectrices, and by the rather broader white edges to the scapular feathers. Wing (♂) 79-82, (♀) 77-81; tail (♂) 70-73, (♀) 68-73; bill 19-21.

^b The Munich Museum possesses an adult male obtained on May 5, 1910, in the forests near Blumenau, Santa Catharina.—C. E. H.

Genus **THAMNOPHILUS** Vieillot.

Thamnophilus VIEILLOT, Analyse d'une nouv. Ornith. élém., 1816, p. 40 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1840, "Pic-grièche rayée, de Cayenne" = *Lanius doliatus* LINNAEUS).

Erionotus CABANIS and HEINE,^a Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 15 (type by subs. desig., SCLATER, 1890, *Thamnophilus caerulescens* VIEILLOT).

Rhopochares CABANIS and HEINE,^b Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 17 (type *Thamnophilus torquatus* SWAINSON).

***Thamnophilus doliatus doliatus (Linnaeus). WHITE-BARRED ANT SHRIKE.**

Lanius doliatus LINNAEUS, Mus. Ad. Frid., 2, Prodr., 1764, p. 12 (no locality given; Surinam suggested by BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 70).

Lanius surinamensis SCHRANK, Abhandl. einer Privatgesellsch. Naturf. und Ökonomen in Oberdeutschland, 1, 1792, p. 95, pl. 3 (= ♂ ad.) (Surinam); F. A. A. MEYER, Zoolog. Annalen, 1, 1794, p. 137 (latin translation).

Lanius ferrugineus (not of GMELIN, 1788) RICHARD and BERNARD, Act. Soc. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, 1 (1), 1792, p. 911 (= 116) (= ♀) (Cayenne; coll. Le Blond).

Lanius rubiginosus BECHSTEIN, Allgem. Übers. Vögel, 1, 1793, p. 696 (new name for *Lanius ferrugineus* RICH. and BERN.); LATHAM, Ind. Ornith., Suppl. 1801, p. xix (= ♀; Cayenne).

Lanius ferruginatus G. C. REICH, Magazin des Thierr. (Erlangen), 1, (3), 1795, p. 129 (new name for *Lanius ferrugineus* RICH. and BERN.).

Thamnophilus doliatus CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 687 (coast of Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 235 (part; Brit. Guiana, Cayenne); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 217 (part; Cayenne, Brit. Guiana, n. Brazil); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 98 (part); BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, 1857, p. 34 (Cayenne); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 575 (Marajó); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 387 (Pará); ALLEN, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, 1876, p. 80 (Marajó); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 424 (ex Schomburgk); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 207 (part; Georgetown, Demerara, Brit. Guiana; Cayenne; Marajó; Pará); GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, p. 161 (Amapá); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 175 (St. Georges d'Oyapoc, Ouanary, Mahury, Mana, French Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 153 (Cayenne, Roche-Marie), 319 (localities ex MÉNÉGAUX); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 283 (Amapá, Marajó, Monte Alegre); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 273 (Castanhal near Pará; Pacoval, São Natal, Tuyuyu, Chaves, Marajó; Amapá, Monte Alegre, Rio Jamundá [Faró]); BEÈBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 12 (British Guiana).

^a We find it impossible to separate *Erionotus* generically unless it be restricted to the *caerulescens*-group, which would necessitate the recognition of several others more or less ill-defined sections.

^b We do not consider the slightly slenderer bill to be of sufficient importance to separate this section generically from *Thamnophilus*.

Thamnophilus doliatus doliatus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 133 (Cachoeira, Isl. Marajó); HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 497 (Surinam, Cayenne, Brit. Guiana); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 67 (Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Surinam).

Thamnophilus capistratus (not of LESSON) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 78 (part; Obidos).

Thamnophilus radiatus (not of VIEILLOT) PELZELN, l. c., p. 78 (part; Forte do Rio Branco).

Thamnophilus nigricristatus difficilis (err.) HELLMAYR, Verhandl. Zool. Bot. Gesells. Wien., 53, 1903, p. 216 (part; Obidos).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana, northern Brazil from the upper Rio Branco and Amapá (on the Guianan border) south to the north bank of the Amazon (Monte Alegre, Obidos), Marajó, and neighborhood of Pará (Castanhal).

6: British Guiana (Demerara R. 2, Georgetown 1); Dutch Guiana (Paramaribo 2); northern Brazil (Boa Vista, Rio Branco) 1.

**Thamnophilus doliatus fraterculus* Berlepsch and Hartert.^a VENEZUELAN WHITE-BARRED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus doliatus fraterculus BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 70 (Altagracia [type], Caicara, Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco; Puerto Cabello, Mérida, Venezuela); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A., Heft 5, 1912, p. 120 (San Esteban); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 278 (Ciudad Bolivar; Caicara; nest and young descr.); HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 497 (crit.; Orinoco, San Esteban, Mérida, Tachira, Venezuela; Trinidad).

^a *Thamnophilus doliatus fraterculus* BERLEPSCH and HARTERT may be characterized as a smaller form with shorter tail, and generally lighter under parts, resulting from the reduction of the black markings in the male sex. The race, however, is a very unsatisfactory one, and all of its characters are bridged over by individual variation. Males from the Guianas and Marajó have, as a rule, the white crown-patch more extensive, though one or two do not differ in this respect from the average of *fraterculus*, while, on the contrary, one from Caracas, two from Margarita, and the type of *heteroleucus* (from Tocuyo, Lara) show quite as much white as the whitest-crowned extreme from Guiana. I cannot detect any constant difference in the shape of the white tail-markings, although it might be that in *doliatus* they never become so spot-like as is the rule in *fraterculus*. The striping on the throat is subject to much individual variation. It must be admitted, however, that not one in the considerable series of *fraterculus* has the throat so heavily streaked with black as the two darkest males from Guiana (one from Cayenne, the other from Georgetown); whereas in Venezuela one meets with numerous individuals having but narrow indistinct or hardly any streaks on that part of the body. As to the pattern of the under parts, birds from the Guianas and Marajó are fairly constant, having the black and white bars of about equal width and extended down to the tail coverts. On the other hand, *fraterculus* presents a striking amount of individual variation, the darkest specimens (two from Tachira) being indistinguishable from the average of *doliatus*, while the majority have decidedly less black underneath, the dark bars becoming narrower or even evanescent on the middle of the abdomen and under tail coverts. In arranging the material, according to the amount of black markings beneath, in six groups: No. 1 denoting the darkest extreme with regularly barred under parts, No. 6, the lightest with hardly any streaks on throat and nearly plain (unbarred)

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 217 (part; Trinidad); TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 85 (Trinidad); LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, 1866, p. 264 (Trinidad); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, 1894, p. 50 (Princetown); ALLEN, I. c., 4, 1892, p. 55 (Carupano, ne. Venezuela); PHELPS, Auk, 14, 1897, p. 365 (Cumaná, Cumanacoa, S. Antonio, Bermudez); ROBINSON and RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 18, 1895, p. 673 (Margarita Isl.), 684 (La Guayra); idem, I. c., 24, 1900, p. 174 (La Guaira, S. Julian); CLARK, Auk, 19, 1902, p. 264 (Margarita Isl.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 30 (Caparo, Seelet, Pointe Gourde, Laventille, Trinidad); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, 1906, p. 192 (Aripo); idem, I. c., 2, 1908, p. 365 (Pointe Gourde [=Carenage], Aripo, Trinidad); LOWE, Ibis, 1907, p. 560 (Margarita Isl.); CORY, Field Mus. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, 1909, p. 247 (Margarita Isl.).

Thamnophilus doliatus doliatus (err.) CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 278 (Ciudad Bolivar, R. Orinoco); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 367 (Villavicencio, e. Colombia).

Thamnophilus doliatus catus BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, June 1911, p. 189 (El Valle, Margarita Isl.); HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1907, p. 497 (Cumaná, Margarita Isl.).

abdominal line, the others representing intermediate stages, the various localities divide somewhat differently among the sections, as may be seen from the subjoined tabula.

Section	1	2	3	4	5	6
French Guiana	1	3	1	1		
British Guiana	1	1				
Trinidad	1	3	2	2		
Margarita Isl.					4	2
Bermudez				5	1	
Middle Orinoco (Ciudad Bolivar to Atlagracia)		1		5	1	
Villavicencio, e. Colombia			1		2	
Coast region of nw. Venezuela			1	4	7	2
Tocuyo, Lara						1
Tachira, w. Venezuela		2		3		

It will thus be seen that, while average specimens of *doliatus* and *fraterculus*, falling into sections 3 and 4, are indistinguishable from each other, the former attains a darker stage which never occurs in the range of *fraterculus*, and a large percentage of the latter reaches a degree of whiteness unknown among Guianan birds.

I am unable to separate the Margarita Island race *catus* from *fraterculus*. It is true, six males are very white beneath; but two-thirds of my series from nw. Venezuela (Carabobo, Caracas, Aragua, Tucacas) match them exactly, while among six from the opposite coast of Bermudez (Cumaná), only one is similar, the five remaining ones being more heavily barred with black, like Orinocoan-specimens (topotypical *fraterculus*). The type of *heteroleucus*, from Tocuyo, s. Lara is again very white and practically a duplicate of the lightest Margarita example, and the recognition of *catus* (to which *heteroleucus* had to be united), would result in a geographical impossibility. Birds from Margarita and Cumaná have by no means smaller bills than those from other parts of Venezuela. Trinidad birds are very difficult to allocate. In size, they are intermediate between *doliatus* and *fraterculus*, but have the short tail of the latter. According to the coloration of the underparts, half of the males are like *doliatus* (groups 1 and 2), while the other half corresponds to the darker varieties (groups 3 and 4) of the *fraterculus* series.

Thamnophilus doliatus heteroleucus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, 1913, p. 172 (Tocuyo, Est. Lara, w. Venezuela; type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Range: Trinidad; Venezuela, from Bermudez (Cumaná and vicinity) and Margarita Island, along the north coast to Tocuyo (Est. Lara) and on the southern slope of the Andes to Merida and Tachira, and in the Orinoco Valley from Ciudad Bolivar upwards; eastern Colombia (Villavicencio, also found in native "Bogotá"-collections).

33: Margarita Isl. 14; Venezuela (Cumaná 1; Caracas 9; Lake Valencia 2; Maracay, Aragua 4; Colon, Tachira 3).

**Thamnophilus doliatus tobagensis* Hartert and Goodson.^a TOBAGO
ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus doliatus tobagensis HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 497 (Tobago Isl.).

The females do not present any racial variation in color. The throat varies, regardless of locality, from plain buff to heavily striped with blackish. Examined: 26 *T. d. doliatus*, 95 *T. d. fraterculus*.

MEASUREMENTS

ADULT MALES	WING	TAIL
Two from Marajó, Brazil	74,79	61,62
Six from French Guiana	73,73 ½, 75, 76, 76, 77	63, 63, 64, 65, 65, 65 ½
Two from British Guiana	75, 77	62, 62 ½
Eight from Trinidad	70, 71, 71 ½, 72, 72, 74, 74, 75	59, 59, 59, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60 ½
Six from Margarita	71, 71, 71, 71, 74, 75	56, 59, 59, 59, 60, 60 ½
Five from Bermudez	70, 70, 71, 71, 72	56, 58, 58, 58 ½
Five from the middle Orinoco	73, 73, 74, 74, 75	58, 59, 59, 60, 61
Three from Villavicencio, Colombia	70, 71, 74	57, 59, 63 (!)
Four from Caracas	69, 70, 70 ½, 71 ½	57, 58, 60, 62 ½ (!)
Four from Carabobo (S. Esteban)	68, 71, 72, 72	58, 59, 61 ½, 62
Three from Lake of Valencia	70, 71, 72	57, 60, 60
One from El Trompillo, Carabobo	74	63 (!)
One from Falcon (Tucacas)	70	58
One from n. Lara (Aroa)	76 (!)	62 ½ (!)
One from s. Lara (Tocuyo)	74 (!)	64 ½ (!)
Three from Tachira	72, 74, 74 ½	58, 59, 63 (!)
FEMALES		
Four from French Guiana	72, 72 ½, 73, 73 ½	62, 62 ½, 65, 65
One from Surinam	76	63
One from British Guiana	74	65
One from Rio Branco, n. Brazil	72	63
Six from Trinidad	67 ½, 70, 70 ½, 71, 72, 73	56, 56, 57, 58, 58, 59
Four from Margarita	67, 71, 72, 73	55, 56, 56 ½, 57
One from Bermudez	71	59
Five from middle Orinoco	70, 71, 72, 72, 72	56, 56, 60, 60, 62
Two from Villavicencio, Colombia	74, 74	59, 64 (!)
Three from Caracas	68, 70, 70	57, 58, 60
Two from Falcon (Tucacas)	68, 69	55, 55
One from n. Lara (Aroa)	70	60
Two from s. Lara (Tocuyo)	70, 72	61, 64 (!)
One from Tachira	75 (!)	60

—C. E. H.

^a *Thamnophilus doliatus tobagensis* HARTERT and GOODSON: Nearest to *T. d. fraterculus*, but larger with stronger bill; male with much more white on forehead, and somewhat narrower black barring on lower parts; female rather lighter, more cinnamon-rufous above; forehead decidedly buff; under parts averaging lighter

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) JARDINE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, 1847, p. 321 (Tobago; habits); CORY, Auk, 10, 1893, p. 220 (Tobago); DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, 1900, p. 141 (Tobago).

Range: Island of Tobago.

29: Tobago (22 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀).

***Thamnophilus doliatus nigrescens Lawrence.* LAWRENCE'S BARRED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus nigrescens LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, May 1867, p. 469 ("Venezuela"^b; types in American Museum Nat. Hist. examined).

Thamnophilus bricenoi HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 220, pl. 4, left fig. ("Sabanetas de Estanques," 800 metr., "Andes of Mérida," Venezuela;^c types in Tring Museum examined).

Thamnophilus doliatus dearborni CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, May 1913, p. 290 (Encontrados, Zulia, lower Catatumbo River); idem, 1. c., Aug. 1916, p. 337 (crit.).

Range: Heavily forested region south of Lake Maracaibo, Zulia, western Venezuela.

6: Venezuela (Encontrados 3, Catatumbo River 3).

ochraceous; throat always entirely unstreaked. Wing (♂) 74-78, (♀) 71-75; tail 57-63; bill 19-20½.

Males from Tobago are, as a rule, underneath whiter than the general run of *fraterculus*, though they apparently never reach the whitest extreme of *fraterculus* as represented by some specimens from Margarita and the type of *T. d. heteroleucus*. The striping of the throat is a variable character.—C. E. H.

^a *Thamnophilus doliatus nigrescens* LAWRENCE: Male differs from *doliatus* and *fraterculus* by much darker under parts, the black stripes on the throat being much broader, and the black cross-bands on breast and belly about twice as wide as the white interspaces; besides, the white markings above are narrower, and there is less white on front and sides of the head. Female on average more deeply colored above and below, the female type of *dearborni* being particularly dark; but another from Catatumbo River hardly differs from the average of Cayenne-females. Wing (four ♂♂) 70, 73, 75, 76, (four ♀♀) 72, 73, 73, 78; tail 60-65; bill 18½-21. Although quite distinguishable in a series, the variability of this bird clearly indicates that it is merely a race of the *doliatus*-group.—C. E. H.

^b The types of *T. nigrescens* LAWR., kindly forwarded by F. M. Chapman, were obtained by a Mr. G. Robbins and passed into the collection of John Cassin of Philadelphia, who presented them to Geo. N. Lawrence. Two specimens (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 43,373 ♂; No. 43,337 ♀ juv.) are marked "Venezuela," the third (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 43,372 ♂)—no doubt erroneously—"Demerara." All three were evidently prepared by the same hand and unquestionably pertain to the same form. The American Museum also possesses an adult male of *Sakesphorus canadensis pulchellus*, labeled as having been collected by Geo. Robbins in "Venezuela," which agrees perfectly with examples of the "*phainoleucus*"-phase from the Maracaibo region. It appears, thus, more than probable that Lawrence's original specimens came from this particular district. As a matter of fact, the types of *nigrescens* are quite indistinguishable from those of *T. d. dearborni*. The late C. B. Cory was misled to describe the Catatumbo-birds as new, by two males of *fraterculus* from Tachira which had been wrongly referred to *nigrescens*.—C. E. H.

^c The type is practically identical with one of Lawrence's original examples to which it was compared, and there can be no doubt whatever as to *bricenoi* being

**Thamnophilus doliatus subradiatus* Berlepsch.* WESTERN BARRED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus subradiatus BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 35, 1887, p. 17 ("Oberamazonas," the type from Iquitos, ne. Peru, examined in the Berlepsch collection); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 273 (Cachoeira, Bom Lugar, Monte Verde, Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús).

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), 1844, p. 277 (Peru); idem, Faun. Per., Aves, 1846, p. 171 (Peru; spec. in Mus. Neuchâtel examined); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 217 (part; Rio Ucayali); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 19 (descr. ♂, ♀; Sarayacu, e. Peru).

Thamnophilus radiatus (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 185 (Sarayacu, Ucayali; Nauta); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 978 (Pebas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 273 (Sarayacu, Nauta, Pebas); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1874, p. 529 (Monterico, Amable Maria); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 20 (Sarayacu, Nauta, Pebas, Amable Maria, Monterico); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16 (Huiro, Maranura, se. Peru).

Thamnophilus nigricristatus (err.) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 209 (part, subsp. *subradiatus*, spec. o-q, Nauta, Sarayacu, Pebas, R. Ucayali, R. Amazons).

(?) *Thamnophilus radiatus nigricristatus* (not of LAWRENCE) RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Santarem, R. Tapajóz).

Thamnophilus nigricristatus subradiatus HELLMAYR, Verhandl. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 217 (crit.; Iquitos, Samiria, ne. Peru); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 93 (Santa Ana, Prov. Convencion); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 438 (Rio Juruá; ♂, ♀ examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 200 (Rio Juruá); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 61 (Teffé, Rio Solimões).

Thamnophilus doliatus subradiatus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 370 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 342 (Calama, Marmellos S. Isabel, Rio Preto, Rio Madeira district); HARTERT and GOODSON, l. c., 24, 1917, p. 497 (crit.); HELLMAYR, l. c., 28, 1921, p. 195 (range).

Thamnophilus radiatus subradiatus CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 117, 1921, p. 79 (Santa Ana, Chauillay, San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba region).

a synonym of *nigrescens*. I feel, however, rather uncertain about the locality "Sabanetas de Estanques," a place that I have not been able to locate on any map. If really in the "Andes of Mérida," it will have to be looked for somewhere on the northern slope of the range towards the south end of Lake Maracaibo, where *T. d. nigrescens* evidently replaces the ordinary *fraterculus*. E. Hartert (in litt.) states that the range of "*doliatus*" given by him (Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 220) as extending to "the plains of Zulia" is incorrect, adding that he has never seen any specimen from this province.—C. E. H.

* *Thamnophilus doliatus subradiatus* BERLEPSCH: The male bears a striking resemblance to *T. d. nigricristatus* LAWRENCE, in having the pileum quite or nearly wholly black, and the under parts, posterior to the throat, regularly barred with black and white down to the tail coverts, but is decidedly larger. Wing 74-77; tail 62-66. From its geographical neighbor, *T. d. radiatus*, it is easily separable by the much broader as well as more extensive black barring underneath.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus variegaticeps BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN,^a P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 379 (La Merced, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin; type in Berlepsch collection examined).

Thamnophilus nigricristatus variegaticeps HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 217 (crit.).

Thamnophilus radiatus variegaticeps BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, 1918, p. 452 (Bellavista, R. Marañon; spec. examined).

Thamnophilus doliatus variegaticeps HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 195 (range).

Range: Amazonia, from eastern Peru (depts. Loreto, Amazonas, Junin, Cuzco), to western Brazil (Rio Purús, Juruá, east to the Rio Madeira (possibly to the Tapajóz), north to Teffé, Rio Solimões).

7: Peru (Moyobamba 4, Chanchamayo 1, Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 2).

***Thamnophilus doliatus difficilis* Hellmayr.^b GOYAZ BARRED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus nigricristatus difficilis HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 216 (Rio Claro [type], Rio Araguay, Goyaz, c. Brazil; excl. Obidos); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 200 (part; Goyaz).

Thamnophilus capistratus (not of LESSON) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 78 (part; Rio Araguay and Rio Claro, Goyaz).

Thamnophilus doliatus difficilis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 68 (Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; crit.); idem, l. c., 28, 1921, p. 195 (Goyaz).

(?) *Thamnophilus radiatus* (not of VIEILLOT) REISER, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 65 (União and Queimadas, Rio Parnahyba, Piahy).

Range: Central Brazil, Prov. Goyaz (on the banks of the Rio Claro and Araguaya); and apparently also in northern Piahy (on the Rio Parnahyba).^c

^a With more material for comparison, I find it impossible to maintain *variegaticeps* as distinct. The white spotting at the base of the crown-feathers is individually variable, and the white bands across the rectrices do not afford a better character either. Some males from n. Peru have even more white on the crown than the type from La Merced, while in several others from Chanchamayo the pileum is entirely black without any white.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus doliatus difficilis* HELLMAYR: Very similar to *T. d. subradiatus*, of Upper Amazonia, but with weaker, slenderer bill; males with forehead more densely streaked with white, and ground color of under parts more purely white. Wing 74-80; tail 64-70.

^c Otmar Reiser (in litt.) writes me that the specimens from the lower and middle stretches of the Parnahyba, n. Piahy, originally determined as *T. radiatus*, are very different from this race. He believes them to be referable to *subradiatus*, which is, however, hardly possible from geographical reasons, and I have little doubt they rather belong to *difficilis*, found in the neighboring State of Goyaz.—C. E. H.

**Thamnophilus doliatus radiatus* Vieillot. AZARA'S BARRED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus radiatus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 315 (based on "Batarea listado" Azara, No. 212: Paraguay); SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 237 (descr.); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 218 (Paraguay; Yungas, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Chiquitos, Moxos, Bolivia; descr. ♂, ♀); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 78 (Arica, Estiva, Cuyaba, Matto Grosso); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 1887, p. 17 (Lambaré, Paraguay); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 94 (Yungas, "Reyes" and "Falls of the Madeira", Bolivia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 210 (Bolivia); KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 132 (Fortin Page, lower Pilcomayo); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 115 (Chapada, Matto Grosso); SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 10, No. 208, 1895, p. 13 (Paraguari, Colonia Risso, Paraguay; Corumbá, Matto Grosso); idem, I. c., 15, No. 378, 1900, p. 9 (Urucúm, sw. Matto Grosso); KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 277 (Villa Concepcion, Paraguay); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 284 (lower Pilcomayo); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 520 (Sapucay, Paraguay); GRANT, I. c., 1911, p. 136 (Boca de Homiguera, sw. Matto Grosso; Cabo Emma, Paraguay); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 51 (Asuncion); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 96, 1917, p. 55 (S. Luis de Caceres, Matto Grosso).

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 194 (Chulumani, Irupana, Yungas; Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Chiquitos, Moxos, Bolivia; descr. ♂ ad., ♂ juv., ♀; spec. in Paris Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 623 (ex D'Orbigny); DARWIN, Zool. "Beagle," 3, 1839, p. 58 (Maldonado, Uruguay); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 353 (part; ♀, Avanhandava, n. São Paulo); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 199 (Avanhandava, S. Paulo; spec. examined).

Thamnophilus nigricristatus subsp. *subradiatus* (not of BERLEPSCH) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 209 (part; spec. a', b', Chapada, Matto Grosso).

Thamnophilus nigricristatus (not of LAWRENCE) JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, 1902, p. 274 (Jaboticabal, S. Paulo; spec. in Museu Paulista examined); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 200 (Jaboticabal).

Thamnophilus doliatus radiatus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 194 (Bolivia; crit.), 195 (range).

Range: Paraguay; Bolivia; southwestern Brazil, in states of Matto Grosso and in the northern districts of São Paulo (Jaboticabal, Avanhandava).^a

5: Brazil (Chapada, Matto Grosso 4), Bolivia (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé 1).

^a Its occurrence in Uruguay where Darwin secured a single example at Maldonado is evidently quite exceptional.

***Thamnophilus doliatus capistratus Lesson.^a EAST BRAZILIAN BARRED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus capistratus LESSON,^b Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, p. 226 ("Brésil"); SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 236 (crit.); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 218 (Brazil; descr. of ♂ only); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 209 (Bahia; "Rio de Janeiro"); HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 217 (diagn. ♂; Bahia); idem, Abhandl. z. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 655 (crit.; Lamarão, Bahia; descr. ♀); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 27 (crit. on ♀, type of *L. ruficeps* PUCHERAN); REISER, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 65 (Lamarão, Bahia; Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, nw. Bahia; Parnaguá, Pedrinha, Lake of Parnagua, s. Piauhy).

Thamnophilus radiatus (not of VIEILLOT) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 24, pl. 35, fig. 2 (= ♂), pl. 38, fig. 1 (= ♀) ("in sylvis Brasiliae;" ♂ examined in Munich Museum).

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 995 ("Campos Geraës").

Lanius ruficeps (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 332 ("Brésil, coll. Aug. de Saint Hilaire"; type in Paris Museum examined; = ♀ ad.).

Thamnophilus doliatus capistratus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 196 (range).

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia, Ceará and southern Piauhy (Lake of Parnagua).

6: Bahia (Macaco Secco near Andarahy) 5, Ceará 1.

***Thamnophilus doliatus albicans Lafresnaye^c. COLOMBIAN BARRED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus albicans LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, p. 82 ("Bogotá," Colombia); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 148 (Bogotá); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 210 (Bogotá).

Thamnophilus radiatus albicans CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 368 (Chicoral, Honda, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Nare, Magdalena Valley).

^a *Thamnophilus doliatus capistratus* LESSON: Male differs from all other *doliatus*-races by having the white markings on the rectrices smaller and restricted to the outer web, the median pair showing, sometimes, only a few tiny spots along the inner vane; the middle line of the abdomen (unbarred) plain white as in *T. d. albicans*. Female distinguishable by having narrow, discontinuous, but distinct dusky crosslines on the breast, while the throat is more heavily striped with blackish than even in *doliatus*.—C. E. H.

^b Although Lesson's description is not very explicit, yet I think that "rectrices latérales noires rayées de blanc pur par petites et très courtes bandelettes" suits the e. Brazilian bird sufficiently well to allow his name to stand.—C. E. H.

^c *Thamnophilus doliatus albicans* LAFRESNAYE: Male closely resembling *T. d. radiatus*, but black bars underneath narrower, and middle of abdomen including under tail coverts plain (unbarred) white. Female hardly different from *radiatus*, sometimes with indications of dusky striations across chest.—C. E. H.

Range: Restricted to the upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia; common in "Bogotá"-collections.*

2: Colombia ("Bogotá" 1, Honda 1).

***Thamnophilus doliatus zarumae* Chapman.^b ECUADORIAN BARRED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus zarumae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 18, Sept. 1921, p. 6 (Zaruma, Prov. del Oro, w. Ecuador).

Range: Southwestern Ecuador (provs. El Oro and Loja) and adjoining portion of Prov. Piura, northwestern Peru.

****Thamnophilus doliatus nigricristatus* Lawrence. BLACK-CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus nigricristatus LAWRENCE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865, p. 107 (Lion Hill, Panama Railroad); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 209 (part; Minas de Chorchá, Chiriquí; Chitra, Veragua; Panama; Santa Marta); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centrali-Americ., Aves, 2, Feb. 1892, p. 204 (part; Minas de Chorchá, Chiriquí; Chitra, Calovevora, Calobre, Veragua; Paraiso Station, Lion Hill, Panama); THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, 1905, p. 150 (San Miguel Isl.), 216 (Sabana de Panama).

Thamnophilus doliatus nigricristatus BANGS, Auk, 18, 1901, p. 30 (San Miguel Isl.)

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 161 (Bonda); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, 1904, p. 24 (Lion Hill, Panama).

Thamnophilus radiatus nigricristatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 37 (monogr., synon., Chiriquí, Veragua, Panama, San Miguel Isl.; Cartagena, Santa Marta, n. Colombia); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 260 (Tabernilla, Gatun, Panama); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 315 (Mamatoco, Fundacion, Dibulla, Tucurinca, Loma Larga, Santa Marta district).

Range: Panama (chiefly in the eastern parts^c) and Caribbean coast district of Colombia (Cartagena, Santa Marta region).

3: Panama (Balboa).

* The locality "Carthagena" given by Cabanis and Heine (Mus. Hein. 2, 1859, p. 18) is no doubt a mistake, unless the bird be referable to *nigricristatus*.

^b *Thamnophilus doliatus zarumae* CHAPMAN: Similar to *T. d. albicans*, but with shorter wings and smaller bill; male with flanks and under tail coverts bright buff, black bars beneath narrower and restricted to chest; black streaks on throat less pronounced; axillaries, under wing coverts and quill-lining buff (instead of pure white); white striping on forehead more extensive. Female paler above and below. Wing 69; tail 67, 68; bill 17-18. Four specimens from the type locality examined.—C. E. H.

^c The black-crested Ant Shrike is the only form occurring in Veragua and along the (former) Panama railroad, and while generally distinguishable by the broader and more extensive black barring below, some males closely approach *albicans*, from

***Thamnophilus doliatus pacificus Ridgway. PACIFIC ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus doliatus pacificus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, Oct. 1908, p. 193 (Chinandega, Nicaragua); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 604 (Pacific lowlands and lower slopes of Costa Rica); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 43 (Pacific slope of Central America, from w. Panamá (Chiriqui) to Chiapas, se. Mexico; monogr., synon.).

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 208 (part); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1891, p. 202 (part); BANGS, Auk, 18, 1901, p. 366 (Divala, David, Chiriqui); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, 1907, p. 109 (part; San José, Esquintla; Lake Amatitlan, w. Guatemala); BANGS, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 296 (Boruca, Paso Real, Lagarto, Barranca, Puntarenas, w. Costa Rica).

Range: Pacific slope of Central America from western Panama (Chiriqui) through Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala to Chiapas, eastern Mexico.

13: Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega) 10; Guatemala (Lake Amatitlan 1, San José, Esquintla 1); Chiriqui 1.

***Thamnophilus doliatus mexicanus Allen. MEXICAN ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus affinis (not of SPIX, 1825, nor of D'ORBIGNY and LAFRESNAYE, 1837) CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 17 (Xalapa, Vera Cruz).

Thamnophilus doliatus mexicanus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 151 (new name for *Thamnophilus affinis*, preoccupied); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 41 (monogr., synon.; e. Mexico in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca, Tabasco and Chiapas; e. Nicaragua and e. Costa Rica).

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 200 (part); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1891, p. 202 (part); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, 1907, p. 109 (part; Los Amates, e. Guatemala).

Thamnophilus intermedius RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 10, Aug. 1888, p. 581 (Truxillo, Honduras).

Range: Caribbean slope of Central America, from eastern Mexico to eastern Costa Rica.

15: Mexico ("Mexico" 1, Vallés, San Luis Potosi 1, Tampico, Tamaulipas 3) 5; Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 5, Vera Paz 1, Chapulco 1) 7; Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua) 2; Costa Rica (Guayabo) 1.

"Bogotá" and the upper Magdalena Valley. In w. Panama (on the slopes of the volcano of Chiriqui) *T. d. pacificus*, with the crown-feathers extensively white at the base in the male sex is by far the predominating form; but I have seen a few, notably a male from Minas de Chorchá and another from El Banco, Chiriqui, which were hardly distinguishable from the black-crested *nigricristatus*, although slightly intermediate in coloration between this and *pacificus*.—C. E. H.

***Thamnophilus doliatus yucatanensis* Ridgway. YUCATAN ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus doliatus yucatanensis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, Aug. 1908, p. 193 (Temax, Yucatan); idem, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 44 (Yucatan; Meco, Cozumel Isl.; Campeche; monogr., synon.).

Thamnophilus doliatus (not of LINNAEUS) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1891, p. 202 (part; Yucatan, Meco, Cozumel).

Range: Yucatan, including Meco and Cozumel islands, and Campeche; possibly also arid coast belt of Tamaulipas.

****Thamnophilus multistriatus Lafresnaye*. BARRED-CRESTED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus multistriatus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, p. 82 ("Colombie," = Bogotá); SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 238 (descr. ♂, ♀); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 219 (descr. ♂, ♀; Bogotá); WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 333 (Ocaña); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 524 (Concordia, Medellín, Antioquia); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 32, 1884, p. 307 (Bucaramanga); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 211 ("Panama" and Colombia [Bogotá, Medellín, Concordia]); STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 306 (Antioquia); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 45 (Colombia); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 368 (Los Cisneros, Caldas, Salencio, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, w. Andes; La Frijolera, Cali, Cauca Valley; Miraflores, Salento, c. Andes; La Candela, head of Magdalena; Andalucía, Fusugasuga, western slope of e. Andes).

Range: Subtropical zone of western and central, and west slope of eastern Andes of Colombia.*

5: Colombia (Amalfi, Antioquia 2, "Bogotá" 1, San Antonio 1, Palo Hueco near Pacho, Cundinamarca 1).

***Thamnophilus tenuepunctatus tenuepunctatus* Lafresnaye. LINED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus tenuepunctatus LAFRESNAYE,^b Rev. and Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 5, 1853, p. 339 ("Anolaima in Colombia")^c.

Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 219 (Bogotá; = ♂); BERLEPSCH, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 4, 1887, p. 185 (Bogotá); SCLATER,

* There is no evidence of the species having ever occurred in Panama. Sclater's "record" appears to be due to a mere pen-slip.

^b Although Lafresnaye, in his original description, makes the misleading statement: "remigibus atris, vexillo interno tantummodo maculis triangularibus, latoribus albis marginato," Mr. Outram Bangs (in litt.) tells me that the type (now Mus. Comp. Zool., No. 76,751) has distinct, though small white spots on the outer web as well.—C. E. H.

^c I cannot help thinking that there is some mistake regarding the locality, since *T. t. tenuepunctatus*, otherwise, has only been found on the eastern slope of the e. Andes, while on the west slope, *T. multistriatus* appears to take its place.—C. E. H.

Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 211 (part; Bogotá, Colombia); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 368 (Villavicencio, e. slope of e. Andes).

Range: Eastern Andes of Colombia.

Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus tenuifasciatus* Lawrence. LAWRENCE'S
LINED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus tenuifasciatus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, p. 468 (Rio Napo, Ecuador; type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 368 in text (crit. on type).

Thamnophilus doliatus ? SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 457 (Zamora, e. Ecuador; specimen examined); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 175 (part; spec. d, Zamora).

Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus ? TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 99 (Mapoto, e. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 211 (part; specimen i, j, Zamora, Jima, e. Ecuador).

Thamnophilus puncticeps SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 212 (part; specimen d, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador).

Thamnophilus berlepschi (nec TACZANOWSKI) SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 15, No. 362, 1899, p. 28 (Gualaquiza, Zamora, e. Ecuador; specimens examined).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Zamora, Gualaquiza, Mapoto, Jima, Sarayacu).

****Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus berlepschi* Taczanowski.^b** BERLEPSCH'S
LINED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus berlepschi TACZANOWSKI, Ornith. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 22 (Huambo, Chirimoto, n. Peru); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, No. 20, Dec. 1910, p. 321 (Nuevo Loreto, Rio Mixiollo, Huallaga).

* *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus tenuifasciatus*: Differs, in the male sex, from *T. t. tenuipunctatus* of Colombia, by having the white cross-lines on back, upper wing coverts and secondaries decidedly broader (about 1 mm. wide) as well as more regular, and the forehead more densely striped with white. Besides, the rectrices, instead of being marked with some isolated small marginal spots, have on either web a number of distinct white cross-bars separated from one another along the shaft by a black interspace, from two to four millimetres wide; the black and white bands on the under parts are nearly of equal width, while in *T. t. tenuipunctatus*, the black bands are two or three times as broad as the white ones. Five adult males from Zamora and Gualaquiza were compared with five males from "Bogotá" and three from Villavicencio. The type of *T. tenuifasciatus* is a young male molting from the juvenile livery with rufous-edged wings into the black-and-white plumage of the adult. The female of *T. t. tenuifasciatus* (two from Zamora examined) is very similar to that of *T. multistriatus*, but more heavily marked with black on sides of head and throat, and more broadly barred with black on breast and belly.—C. E.H.

^b *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus berlepschi*: Two males from Huayabamba and Nuevo Loreto, the only ones I have seen, differ from *T. t. tenuifasciatus* of Ecuador, by the white cross-lines on the back, secondaries and tail being continuous, not interrupted in the middle; underneath, the two races are perfectly alike. A female is

Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus (not of LAFRESNAYE) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 29 (Chirimoto, Huambo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 211 (part; specimens from Chirimoto and Huayapampa, Peru).

Thamnophilus tenuifasciatus (not of Lawrence) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 21 (1 ♂ ad. Moyobamba, Peru).

Range: Northern Peru, in depts. Amazonas and Loreto.

1: Peru (Poco Tambo, near Ucho, 40 miles east of Chachapoyas).

****Thamnophilus palliatus* (Lichtenstein). CHESTNUT-BACKED ANT SHRIKE.**

Lanius palliatus LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 46 (Bahia, e. Brazil).

Thamnophilus palliatus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1010 (se. Brazil); LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 11 (Chiquitos, e. Bolivia); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 174 (Guarayos, e. Bolivia); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 99 (Aldea da Pedra, Rio de Janeiro); SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 239 (diagn., range); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 219 (diagn., range); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 78 (Rio de Janeiro, Registo do Sai, Sapitiba, Rio; Pará; Engenho do Capt. Gama, w. Matto Grosso); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 576 (Pará); Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 386 (Pará); EULER, Journ. Ornith., 1868, p. 159 (Cantagallo; breeding habits); CABANIS, l. c., 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Amable Maria, S. Bartolomé, Auquimarqua, Peru); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1879, p. 623 (Tilotilo, Consati, Bolivia); FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 347 (Parahyba; Macuca, Garanhuns, Pernambuco); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 17 (Peru); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 212 (Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Novo Friburgo, Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo; Novo Friburgo); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 366 (San Antonio do Prata, Pará); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 1907, p. 283 (Rio Mojú, Pará, Prata, Ourém); idem, l. c., 1908, p. 510 (Villa Braga, Tapajóz); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 201 (Bahia; Rio Doce, Esp. Santo); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 273 (Pará, Quati-purú, S. Antonio do Prata, Bragança; Rio Guamá; Rio Mojú; R. Tocantins [Baião]; R. Tapajóz [Villa Braga]); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 201 (e. Bolivia; crit.).

Thamnophilus palliatus palliatus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., math. phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 92 (Pará-localities).

Thamnophilus lineatus (not of VIEILLOT, 1816) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 24, pl. 33, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀) (no locality); see HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 655 (crit.; = *T. palliatus*); TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 171 (Peru).

Thamnophilus fasciatus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 5, April, 1825, p. 88 (Urupé, Bahia).

more broadly barred with black below than those from Ecuador, and I am unable to distinguish it from that of *T. palliatus*. The white spotting of the crown which induced Taczanowski to admit two species in Peru, is a variable character as shown by the series of males from Ecuador.—C. E. H.

Lanius vestitus LESSON, *Traité d'Ornith.*, livr. 5, end of 1830, p. 375 (new name for *Thamnophilus lineatus* SPIX, pl. 33: "Brésil"); PUCHERAN, *Arch. Mus. Paris*, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 328 (Brésil; type examined by C. E. H. in Paris Museum; = ♂).

Thamnophilus badius SWAINSON, *Ornith. Drawings*, Part 5, 1840 (?), pl. 65 (= ♂); Part 6, 1841, pl. 66 (= ♀).

Thamnophilus puncticeps SCLATER, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890, p. 212 (part; types from Tilotilo and Consati, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia).

Thamnophilus palliatus puncticeps BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1896, p. 380 (Garita del Sol, Peru); idem, *Ornis*, 13, 1906, p. 116 (Huaynapata, se. Peru).

Range: Eastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo north to Pará, west to the Tapajóz; Matto Grosso; eastern and northern Bolivia; central and southeastern Peru (depts. Junin, Huánuco and Cuzco).^a

12: Peru (Chinchao 3, Huachipa 3, Vista Alegre 4), Brazil (Turyassú, Maranhão 2).

***Thamnophilus nigriceps* Sclater.^b TURBO ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus nigriceps SCLATER, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, "1868," Part 4, publ. April 1869, p. 571 ("Bogotá"; the type examined by C. E. H. in the British Museum is certainly not a "Bogotá" skin, its "make" being more like the skins sent

^a Having now examined a satisfactory series of fifteen specimens from Peru and Bolivia, I fail to see how *T. puncticeps* can be separated, even subspecifically, from *T. palliatus*, of Brazil. The coloration of the head in the male is extremely variable individually, birds with nearly uniform black pileum and others with more or less white spotting being found alike in the Andean districts and in Brazil. The rufescent wash on the flanks is not a reliable character either, though it must be admitted that some Peruvian birds have more rufous than any from Brazil; yet the majority from the west are not distinguishable on this score from typical *palliatus*. Peruvian birds possibly average slightly larger.

Adult males from various localities measure as follows:

Seven from Bahia, wing, 72, 73, 73, 73, 74, 74, 75; tail, 61, 63, 66, 66, 68, 68.

One from Espirito Santo, wing, 74; tail, 65.

One from Mojos, e. Bolivia, wing, 72; tail, 64.

One from Tilotilo, n. Bolivia, wing, 72; tail, 64½.

Two from Huachipa, Peru, wing, 73, 77; tail, 66, 70.

One from Chinchao, Peru, wing, 79; tail, 75.

Two from Vista Alegre, wing, 75, 75½; tail, 66, 70.

One from Chanchamayo, wing, 79; tail, 74.

^b *Thamnophilus nigriceps* SCLATER: The adult male is dull black, slightly more sooty on the flanks; under wing coverts mostly white, more or less edged and spotted with blackish; no trace of a white interscapular patch. Wing 74-78; tail 63-66; bill 17½-19. In proportions of wing and tail, it agrees with *T. bridgesi* which it also resembles in the black general coloration, but may be distinguished by lacking the white apical spots on the upper wing coverts and lateral rectrices as well as the white inner margin to the quills, while the under parts are of a deeper, less slaty-black. The style of coloration in the female sex, notably the light striping on top and sides of the head, throat and chest is another irrefutable sign of the near relationship of the two birds. In view of these facts, I cannot possibly separate *T. bridgesi* as a different genus (*Abalius*), merely on account of its much larger bill.—C. E. H.

from n. Colombia (Baranquilla); = ♀ ad.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 194, pl. 12 (= ♀) ("Bogotá"); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 365 (crit., male descr.; Atrato River; Iguamiando, upper Atrato; Algodonal, Puerto Berrio, Malena, west of Honda, lower Magdalena; El Real, Tapaliza, e. Panama); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 314 (Tucurinca, Terras Nuevas, Trojas de Cataca, Fundación, west edge of Santa Marta distr.).

Thamnophilus virgatus LAWRENCE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 22, "1868," publ. April 27, 1869, p. 361 (Turbo, e. side of Gulf of Uraba); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centrali-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 199 (Turbo).

Thamnophilus virgatus virgatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 46 (Turbo).

Thamnophilus sp., CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 189, No. 87 (Turbo; two females).

Range: Tropical zone of eastern Panama (El Real and Tapaliza in Darien) and northern Colombia, from the Atrato River east to the western edge of the Santa Marta region (Tucurinca, Terras Nuevas, Trojas de Cataca, Fundación) and down the Magdalena River so far south as Honda.*

**Thamnophilus bridgesi* Sclater. BRIDGES'S ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus bridgesi SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 24, Aug., 1856, p. 141 (David, Chiriqui, w. Panama; descr. ♀); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 194 (Bugaba, Mina de Chorchá, Chiriqui); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 199, pl. 49, fig. 2 (= ♀) (Costa Rica, Chiriqui); CHERRIE, Auk, 10, 1893, p. 279 (crit.; sexual difference, habits; Costa Rica); BANGS, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 296 (sw. Costa Rica); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 601 (w. Costa Rica).

Abalius bridgesi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 25 (sw. Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Thamnophilus punctatus (not *Lanius punctatus* SHAW 1809) CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 9, 1861, p. 241 (Costa Rica; = ♂); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 191 (Costa Rica; Bugaba, Mina de Chorchá, Chiriqui); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 198, pl. 49, fig. 1 (= ♂) (Costa Rica, Chiriqui).

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui).

7: Costa Rica (Boruca 1, Lagarto 3, Pozo Azul 1), Panama (Chiriqui 2).

* Specimens from El Tambor, Rio Lebrija, n. Santander, kindly loaned by Mr. W. E. C. Todd, indicate the probable existence of a slightly different race in the Magdalena Valley. Its correct name can be decided only by a careful reexamination of the type in the British Museum.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus nigrocinereus^a nigrocinereus Sclater. SCLATER'S CIN-
EREUS ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus nigro-cinereus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, April 1855, p. 19, pl. 81 ("Pará"=Rio Tocantins, Est. Pará); idem, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 246 (diag. ♂, ♀; "Pará"); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 212 ("Pará"; diag. ♂, ♀); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 173 (Brazil); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 575 (Rio Tocantins, Mexiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 194 (Rio Tocantins, Mexiana, "Pará"); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 197 ("Pará," Tocantins); HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, No. 1, 1907, p. 33 (Mexiana); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 283 (Mexiana, Marajó; "Pará"=Ilha das Onças); idem, l. c., 56, 1908, p. 538 (Rio Tocantins); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 528 (habits; Marajó, Mexiana, islands in delta of Amazons and lower Tocantins; high campos near Monte Alegre); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 269 (Ilha das Onças, Tocantins (Ilha Itaiuna), Marajó (S. Natal), Mexiana; Arumanduba, Monte Alegre).

Thamnophilus nigrocinereus nigrocinereus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 337 ("Pará," R. Tocantins, Mexiana, Marajó, Monte Alegre; crit., descr. ♂, ♀); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 113, 120 (Mexiana; variation, range).

Thamnophilus sp.? SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 575 ("Amazons").

Thamnophilus cinereo-niger (not of PELZELN) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 283 (Marajó, Monte Alegre; spec. in Museu Goeldi examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northern Brazil, north bank of lower Amazon (Arumanduba, Monte Alegre), islands in the delta of the Amazon (Ilha das Onças, Marajó, Mexiana) and inlets of lower Tocantins.

^a Key to the races of *Thamnophilus nigrocinereus*.

A—Back sooty gray or black, under parts slate-gray or black (adult males).

a—Entire back (except white dorsal patch) black... *T. nigrocinereus tschudii*.

b—Lower back and rump slate-gray.

a'—Top and sides of head as well as mantle deep sooty black, with silky gloss; under parts darker slate-gray.

1—Throat darker than breast, frequently sooty black; lower tail coverts uniform slate-gray..... *T. nigrocinereus nigrocinereus*.

2—Throat slate-gray like abdomen; lower tail coverts broadly tipped with white..... *T. nigrocinereus huberi*.

b'—Top of head dull blackish, mantle sooty gray, clouded with blackish; sides of head sooty gray; under parts lighter slate-gray, lower tail coverts tipped with white..... *T. nigrocinereus cinereoniger*.

B—Back olive or rufous brown; under parts ferruginous or rufous brown (females).

a—Throat sooty black, back chestnut brown..... *T. nigrocinereus tschudii*.

b—Throat ferruginous like remaining under parts.

a'—Crown sooty black, sides of head duller blackish.

1—Back olive brown, tail dusky..... *T. nigrocinereus nigrocinereus*.

2—Back warm rufescent brown; tail dull rufous brown..... *T. nigrocinereus huberi*.

b'—Crown and sides of head slate-gray.

1—Back warm rufescent brown; wings and tail bright rufous brown.... *T. nigrocinereus cinereoniger*.

2—Back grayish olive; wings and tail brownish olive..... *T. nigrocinereus kulczynskii*.

***Thamnophilus nigrocinereus huberi* Snethlage.^a HUBER'S CINEREOUS ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus huberi SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 15, Oct. 1907, p. 161 (Ilha de Goyana, Rio Tapajóz; types in Museu Goeldi examined by C. E. H.); idem, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 509 (same locality); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 528 (Lower Tapajóz); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 270 (Goyana, Rio Tapajóz).

Thamnophilus nigrocinereus huberi HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 338 (Santarem, Ilha Goyana, Rio Tapajóz; crit., diag. ♂, ♀).

Thamnophilus cinereo-niger PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 76 (part, Tapajóz; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); CHAPMAN and RIKER, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Santarem); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 197 (part; Tapajóz).

Range: Northern Brazil, banks and islands of the Rio Tapajóz.

***Thamnophilus nigrocinereus cinereoniger* Pelzel. PELZELN'S CINEREOUS ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus cinereoniger PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 76, 143 (above Ayrão, near Villa de Moura, Marabitanas, Rio Negro; Rio Vaupés; Rio Amajaú; type from Rio Amajau, No. 16,573 in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 193 (part; Rio Amajaú, Rio Negro); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 69 (Altagracia, Munduapo, Maipures, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 197 (part; Rio Negro, Venezuela); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 269 (part; Rio Negro); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 276 (Altagracia [rare], common beyond the second falls of Maipures, R. Orinoco).

Thamnophilus nigrocinereus cinereoniger HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 338 (Rio Negro, from Ayrão upwards; Altagracia, Maipures, Munduapo, R. Orinoco).

Range: Northwestern Brazil, on the Rio Negro (from Ayrão upwards), and southern Venezuela, on the upper stretches of the Orinoco (from Altagracia upwards).

***Thamnophilus nigrocinereus kulczynskii* (Domaniewski and Stolzmann).^b KULCZYNSKI'S CINEREOUS ANT SHRIKE.**

Myrmelastes kulczynskii DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN, Discipl. Biol. Archiv. Soc. Scient. Varsav., 1, No. 8, 1922, p. — (Sep. p. 2) (Ouassa, French Guiana; descr. ♀).

^a *Thamnophilus nigrocinereus huberi* SNETHLAGE: Male agreeing with *T. n. nigrocinereus* in sooty black crown and upper back, and dull black sides of head, but differs by having the throat slate-gray like remainder of under parts, and the under tail coverts broadly edged with white. Female also distinguishable by its sooty black pileum, darker gray sides of head, and the deeper rufous brown edges to the upper wing coverts, remiges and rectrices. Wing (♂) 82, (♀) 78½-80; tail (♂) 67, (♀) 62-64; bill 20-21.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus nigrocinereus kulczynskii* (DOMAN. and STOLZM.): Female similar to *T. n. cinereoniger*, from the Rio Negro and upper Orinoco, in having the pileum

Thamnophilus cinereoniger (not of PELZELN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 193 (part; Oyapoc, Cayenne); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 151 (Oyapoc).

Range: French Guiana (Ouassa, Oyapoc).

***Thamnophilus nigrocinereus tschudii* Pelzeln. TSCHUDI'S ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus tschudii PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 76, 141 (Borba, Rio Madeira; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 191 (Borba; Iquitos, ne. Peru); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 196 (Borba; Peru); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 270 (Rio Madeira; ne. Peru).

Thamnophilus nigrocinereus tschudii HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 337 (Borba), 339 (Borba, Rio Madeira; Nauta, Iquitos, R. Marañon, ne. Peru; crit., diag. ♂, ♀).

Range: Upper Amazonia, Borba, Rio Madeira, northern Brazil; Nauta, Iquitos, R. Marañon, northeastern Peru.

***Thamnophilus aethiops aethiops* Sclater. WHITE-SHOULDERED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus aethiops SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 65 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; descr. ♂, ♀), 212 (same locality), 457 (Zamora, e. Ecuador); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 173 (Rio Napo); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 190, pl. 11 (fig. ♂, ♀) (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 27 (Zamora); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 (Coca, upper Napo; spec. in Tring Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 339 (e. Ecuador).

Thamnophilus aethiops aethiops HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 340 (diagn. ♂, ♀; Coca, upper Napo; Sarayacu, Zamora, e. Ecuador).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Zamora).

***Thamnophilus aethiops occidentalis* Chapman.* CHAPMAN'S ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus aethiops occidentalis CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 2 (Cocal, w. Andes of Colombia; type in Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist. examined).

Range: Western Andes of Colombia.

sooty gray, but back and edges to quills and rectrices dull grayish or brownish olive instead of warm rufescent brown. Wing 80; tail 60. A single female from Oyapoc, French Guiana, which I have examined in the British Museum, is evidently referable to this newly described form of which the male is unknown.—C. E. H.

* *Thamnophilus aethiops occidentalis* CHAPMAN: Male similar to *T. a. aethiops*, but upper parts, throat and foreneck duller, sooty black rather than jet black, and with distinct, though small white apical spots to the wing coverts. Wing 73; tail 58; bill 18. Female unknown.—C. E. H.

***Thamnophilus aethiops polionotus* Pelzeln.* NATTERER'S ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus polionotus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 77, 147 (Marabitanas [type] and Barcellos, Rio Negro, Brazil; type in Vienna Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 339 (crit.; Marabitanas, Barcellos, Rio Negro; Nicare, La Pricion, Caura R., Venezuela; "Oyapoc," French Guiana); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 197 (range ex HELLMAYR); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 151 ("Oyapoc," French Guiana); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 275 (La Pricion, Nicare, Caura R.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 270 (range; excl. Rio Madeira).

Thamnophilus aethiops polionotus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1900, p. 339, 340 (diag. ♂, ♀; Venezuela [Caura R.]; Rio Negro; "Oyapoc," French Guiana; excl. Humaytha).

Thamnophilus tristis SCLATER and SALVIN, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., 1873, p. 160 ("Oyapoc," French Guiana; type [♂] in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 195 ("Oyapoc," French Guiana); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 338 (crit.; = *T. polionotus* PELZELN).

Thamnophilus sp. inc., BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 69 (La Pricion, Nicare, Caura River; spec. in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas and Barcellos, on the Rio Negro) and eastern Venezuela (La Union and Nicare, Caura River).^b

****Thamnophilus aethiops kapouni* Seilern.* SEILERN'S ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus aethiops kapouni SEILERN, Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 11, Heft 4, Dec. 1913, p. 277 (Yahuar Mayo, Carabaya, se. Peru; type in Museum Seilern examined); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 83 (Yahuar Mayo, San Gaban, Carabaya; Chuchurras near Pozuzo, Dept. Huánuco, Peru; San Mateo, n. Bolivia).

* *Thamnophilus aethiops polionotus* PELZELN: Male differs from *T. a. aethiops* by plumbeous (instead of deep black) general coloration, with the cap only blackish, and by having well-defined though small white apical spots to all of the upper wing coverts. Female distinguishable by lighter rufous (instead of chestnut) brown coloration and rufous brown (not blackish) rectrices. ♂, wing 73-76; tail 59-61; ♀, wing 72-75; tail 58-64.—C. E. H.

^b The locality "Oyapoc, Cayenne" given for the type of *T. tristis* on the authority of Madame Verdey, a natural history dealer of Paris requires confirmation. A specimen in male plumage, said to be from "Pernambuco" (through a certain Mr. Craven, 1885) in the British Museum differs in various respects and does not appear to belong to *T. a. polionotus*. The occurrence of any member of this group in e. Brazil is altogether unlikely.—C. E. H.

* *Thamnophilus aethiops kapouni* SEILERN: Male differs from *T. a. polionotus* in darker, deep slaty plumage and by lacking the white apical spots to the median and greater upper wing coverts; female hardly distinguishable by its slightly darker rufescent brown flanks. ♂ (three), wing 73-76; tail 60-62; bill 17½-18½; ♀ (four), wing 73-76; tail 56-58; bill 17½-19.—C. E. H.

Range: Central and southeastern Peru in depts. of Huánuco and northern portion of Puno (north slope of Sierra de Carabaya); northern Bolivia (San Mateo).

4: Peru (Huachipa).

***Thamnophilus aethiops juruanus* Jhering.^a JHERING'S ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus juruanus JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paulista, 6, May 1905, p. 439, pl. 16, fig. 1 (♂) (Rio Juruá, w. Brazil; type in Museu Paulista examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 339 (Rio Juruá); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 197 (Rio Juruá).

Thamnophilus aethiops juruanus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 340 (Rio Juruá; Monte Verde, Rio Purús; diagn. ♂).

Thamnophilus iuruanus SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 15 (Monte Verde, Rio Purús; one ♂ in Museu Goeldi examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 271 (Monte Verde, Rio Purús; diagn. ♂).

Range: Western Brazil, on the banks of the rivers Juruá and Purús.

***Thamnophilus aethiops punctuliger* Pelzel.^b DOTTED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus punctuliger PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 77, 146 (Borba, Rio Madeira; descr. ♂, type in Vienna Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 339 (crit.); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 197 (Borba); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, 1908, p. 509 (Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 270 (Villa Braga); idem, Journ. Orn., 61, 1913, p. 509 (ranging east to the Xingú).

Thamnophilus aethiops punctuliger HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 339 (Calama, Allianca, Maroins, Rio Madeira), 341 (diag. ♂, ♀; Rio Madeira, Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz).

Thamnophilus simplex (not of SCLATER) CHAPMAN and RIKER, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Santarem, Rio Tapajóz).

Thamnophilus polionotus (not of PELZELN) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 369 (Humaytha).

Thamnophilus aethiops polionotus (err.) idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 339 (Humaytha).

Thamnophilus incertus (not of PELZELN) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 271 (part; Villa Braga, Tapajóz; Victoria, Rio Xingú).

Range: Brazilian Amazonia, from the Rio Madeira and northern Matto Grosso (Morinho Lyra) east to the Xingú.^c

^a *Thamnophilus aethiops juruanus* JHERING: Male resembles *T. a. kapouni* in lacking the white apical spots to median and greater upper wing coverts, but is of a much clearer plumbeous coloration like *T. a. polionotus*. Wing 75-79; tail 61-63. Female unknown.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus aethiops punctuliger* PELZELN: Male like *T. a. juruanus*, with blackish cap and clear plumbeous plumage, but with white apical spots to all the upper wing coverts, and interscapular feathers with more or less white at their bases, forming a small concealed light patch. Female very similar to *T. a. polionotus*, but averaging lighter. ♂, wing 73-77; tail 57-61; ♀, wing 72-76; tail 56-61.—C. E. H.

^c The male from Humaytha (left bank of Rio Maderia) which I had formerly referred to *polionotus*, I now regard as a somewhat aberrant example of *punctuliger*.

**Thamnophilus aethiops incertus* Pelzeln.* PELZELN'S ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus incertus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 78, 149 (Pará, descr. ♀; type in Vienna Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 339 (crit.; Pará), 367 (San Antonio do Prata); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 197 (Pará); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 271 (part; Pará, Mocajutuba, Providencia, Ananindeuba, S. Isabel, S. Antonio do Prata; Rio Guamá [S. Miguel], Rio Capim [Resacca], Rio Tocantins [Arumatheua]).

Dysithamnus (err.) *incertus* HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 284 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará; crit.).

Thamnophilus aethiops incertus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 341 (diag. ♂, ♀; Pará, Vigia, S. Antonio do Prata, Igarapé-Assú, R. Capim, R. Guamá); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 42 (Peixe-Boi), 92 (Pará localities).

Thamnophilus simplex SCLATER, Ibis, 1873, p. 387, pl. 15 (♂, ♀) (Pará; types in British Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 139 (Vigia, near Pará); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 197 (Pará); GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499 (Rio Capim); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 283 (Pará, S. Antonio do Prata, Resacca [Rio Capim], Sta. Maria do S. Miguel [R. Guamá]).

Thamnophilus polionotus ? SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 284 (Pará, Rio Capim; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Dysithamnus plumbeus (err.) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 576 ("Amazons"; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 226 (part; spec. c).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, Pará district, west to the Tocantins.

5: Brazil (Utinga, near Pará).

Thamnophilus unicolor unicolor (Sclater).^b UNIFORM ANT SHRIKE.

Dysithamnus unicolor SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, 1859, p. 141 (Pallatanga, w. Ecuador; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, l. c., 1860, p. 89 (Nanegal, w. Ecuador); idem,

In its light general coloration, it agrees with specimens from the right bank of the Rio Madeira (Borba, Calama), but lacks the white dorsal patch, thus pointing to *juruanus*. As an adult male from Morinho Lyra (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 127,552, Roosevelt Exp.) with white tips to all the upper wing coverts also has much less white at the base of the interscapular feathers than the type, this appears to be rather a variable character upon which not too much stress should be laid.—C. E. H.

* *Thamnophilus aethiops incertus* PELZELN: Male differs from all other races by its lighter slate-gray coloration, and by lacking the blackish cap as well as the white apical spots to the upper wing coverts, only the bend of the wing being freckled with white, besides some minor characters. Female much paler than *polionotus* and *punctuliger*, with sides of head and throat lighter ferruginous, and the belly of a paler tint, varying from ochraceous to fulvous. ♂, wing 68-73; tail 55-60; ♀, wing 66-71; tail 55-61.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus unicolor* (SCLATER) is undoubtedly very nearly related to the *T. aethiops* group, resembling it in structural details, but is easily distinguished in the male sex by the uniform slate-gray coloration without any trace of white even on the bend of wing. The female is not unlike that of *T. a. polionotus*, but much paler throughout, especially on the lower parts.—C. E. H.

Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 178 (Pallatanga, Nanegal); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 225 (part; Pallatanga, Nanegal, w. Ecuador); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 611 (Paramba, nw. Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 (Gualea, San Nicolas, w. Ecuador).

Thamnophilus unicolor BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 301 (Cayandede, Surupata, w. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, 1911, p. B 32 (Oyacachi).

Range: Subtropical zone of western Ecuador.

****Thamnophilus unicolor grandior* Hellmayr,^a nom. nov. COLOMBIAN UNIFORM ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus unicolor longicaudus CHAPMAN,^b Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 1 (Barro Blanco, Antioquia, Colombia).

Dysithamnus unicolor (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 525 (Santa Elena, Antioquia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 225 (part; "Bogotá," Medellín, Santa Elena, Antioquia).

Thamnophilus unicolor CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 365 (San Antonio, Gallera, Cerro Munchique, Cocal, Ricaurte, Barro Blanco, La Palma, Fusugasuga, Aguadita, Colombia).

Range: Subtropical zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region) and eastern Ecuador (Zamora).

3: Colombia (San Antonio 2, "Bogotá" 1).

****Thamnophilus schistaceus capitalis* Sclater.^c BLACK-CAPPED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus capitalis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 65, 214 (descr. ♂, ♀; Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; types in British Museum examined); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 174 (Rio Napo); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 11 (descr. ♂, ♀; no locality); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 196 (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; Iquitos, ne. Peru; spec. examined); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 27 (Zamora, e. Ecuador).

^a *Thamnophilus unicolor grandior* HELLMAYR: Differs from *T. u. unicolor* of w. Ecuador, by somewhat larger size, especially longer tail, and by having the lateral rectrices more decidedly tipped with whitish. Wing 70-73; tail 64-67.

Birds from San Antonio and "Bogotá" can fairly be distinguished by these characters, but skins from S. Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres, are intermediate to *T. u. unicolor*, of w. Ecuador.—C. E. H.

^b Not *Thamnophilus longicaudus* VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 315 ("l'Amérique méridionale").

^c *Thamnophilus schistaceus capitalis* SCLATER: Male differs from *T. s. schistaceus* of the Rio Madeira region by its darker plumbeous coloration, and by having the crown black; female not certainly distinguishable, but generally with deeper russet crown and slightly darker brownish buff under parts. A male from Pebas forms the transition to *hellmayri*, having the black crown more restricted and narrowly edged with slate gray. Wing (♂) 64-68, (♀) 64-65; tail 50-56; bill 17-18½. Twenty-two specimens examined: 1 Cuembi, se. Colombia, 7 e. Ecuador, 14 Peru (north bank of Rio Marañon).—C. E. H.

Dysithamnus schistaceus (not of D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 978 (Pebas; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 273 (part; Pebas); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 31 (part; Loretoyacu, Pebas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 224 (part; spec. e-h, Iquitos; j, k, Pebas, Samiria, ne. Peru; spec. in British Museum examined); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 (Archidona, e. Ecuador; spec. in Tring Museum examined); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 28 (part; Pebas).

Dysithamnus schistaceus capitalis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 63 (monogr.; Rio Napo, Zamora, Sarayacu, Archidona, e. Ecuador; Iquitos, Samiria, Pebas, north bank of R. Marañon, ne. Peru).

Dysithamnus capitalis SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 276 (diag. ♂; "Alto Amazonas").

Dysithamnus capitalis capitalis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 372 (La Morelia, Florencia, Caquetá region, se. Colombia).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, Florencia, Caquetá; Cuembi, Rio Putumayo) through eastern Ecuador south to the north bank of the Marañon (Iquitos, Pebas, Samiria, Loretoyacu), northeastern Peru.

1: Peru (Iquitos).

***Thamnophilus schistaceus hellmayri (Cory).^a HELLMAYR'S ANT SHRIKE.**

Dysithamnus schistaceus hellmayri CORY, Field Mus. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, Aug. 1916, p. 338 (Rioja, n. Peru).

Thamnophilus schistaceus (not of D'ORBIGNY) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 77 (Note 2), 148 (part, one ♂ from Maynas, Peru; spec. examined in Vienna Museum).

Dysithamnus schistaceus (not of D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 750, 756 (Yurimaguas, Chyavetas; spec. in Brit. Museum examined); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 273 (part; Yurimaguas, Chyavetas); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 31 (part; descr. ♂ ex Chyavetas, Yurimaguas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 224 (part; descr. et spec. a-c, Chyavetas; 1, Yurimaguas).

Dysithamnus schistaceus subsp. HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 62 (diag. ♂, ♀; Chyavetas, Yurimaguas, Maynas, Peru).

Dysithamnus dubius (not of BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN) HELLMAYR, l. c., p. 63 (part; Chuchurras, Prov. Huánuco).

Range: Northern Peru, south of the Marañon, in depts. Amazonas, Loreto and Huánuco.^b

4: Peru (Rioja 1, Moyobamba 1; Puerto Bermudez, R. Pichis 2).

^a *Thamnophilus schistaceus hellmayri* (CORY): Similar to *T. s. schistaceus*, but general coloration of male decidedly darker slate-gray, and feathers of pileum more conspicuously centered with blackish; female averaging deeper brownish buff below. Wing (six ♂♂) 64-66, (three ♀♀) 64-65; tail 50-53; bill 17¼-19.—C. E. H.

^b Two specimens from Puerto Bermudez are nearer to *hellmayri* than to *schistaceus*, although not quite so dark as the type, with the blackish discs to the crown

Thamnophilus schistaceus heterogynus (Hellmayr).^a TEFFÉ ANT SHRIKE.

Dysithamnus schistaceus heterogynus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 61 (Teffé, Rio Solimões, nw. Brazil); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 227 (Teffé).

Thamnophilus schistaceus (not of D'ORBIGNY) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 77 (Note 2), 148 (part; "ein Weibchen von Borba mit rostfarber Unterseite," locality wrong, probably Manaqueri, R. Solimões).

Range: Northwestern Brazil, Teffé on the Rio Solimões.

***Thamnophilus schistaceus schistaceus** D'Orbigny. SLATE-COLORED ANT SHRIKE.

Tamnophilus fuliginosus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 10 (nom nud., no locality).

Thamnophilus schistaceus D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., Oct. 1838, p. 170, pl. 5, fig. 1 (*T. fuliginosus*^b) (Yuracares, n. Bolivia; type in Paris Museum examined; = ♂ ad.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 77, 148 (part; Salto do Girao, Borba, Rio Madeira; "Cochabamba" (= Yuracares), ex D'ORBIGNY).

Dysithamnus schistaceus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 624 (Yuracares; ex D'ORBIGNY); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 439 (Rio Juruá); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 203 (Rio Juruá; range excl. Peru); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 15 (Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús*); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 276 (part; Boim, Villa Braga, left bank of Tapajóz; Rio Purús); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 28 (part; spec. a, type from Yuracares).

Dysithamnus schistaceus schistaceus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 62 (monogr.; Yuracares, San Mateo, n. Bolivia; Borba, Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira), 370 (Humaytha, Borba); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 342 (Calama, Marmellos; S. Isabel, Rio Preto; Maroins, Rio Machados); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 94 (Yahuarmayo, se. Peru); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 196 (Bolivia; range, crit.).

feathers less pronounced. It is possible that a larger series may prove *hellmayri* to be not properly separable from *schistaceus*. By their darker slate grey plumage specimens from n. Peru undeniably form the transition to the still darker *T. s. capitalis*, from north of the Marañon.—C. E. H.

^a *Thamnophilus schistaceus heterogynus* (HELLMAYR): Male barely distinguishable from *T. s. hellmayri* by slightly paler slate-gray under parts; female immediately recognizable from all races of *schistaceus* by having the under parts bright ochraceous, with axillaries and quill lining ochraceous buff instead of pinkish buff, and the back rather more rufescent brown. Wing (♂) 67, (♀) 62-64½; tail 52-57; bill 17½-18½.—C. E. H.

^b The plate (which is quoted by Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny in their "Synopsis") was probably issued much earlier than the corresponding text, and if published prior to February 1838, the name *fuliginosus* will have to supplant *schistaceus*.

* Male and female, examined by me, appear to be identical with Bolivian specimens.—C. E. H.

Dysithamnus dubius BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN,^a Ibis, 1894, p. 393 (La Merced, Dept. Junin, Peru; descr. ♂); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 381 (La Merced); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 63 (part; La Merced).

Dysithamnus schistaceus heterogynus (not of HELLMAYR), JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 414 (Rio Juruá).

Dysithamnus capitalis (not of SCLATER) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 510 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz; specimen examined).

Range: Central and southeastern Peru (Chanchamayo district, Dept. Junin; Yahuar Mayo, Rio San Gaban, Sierra of Carabaya, northern Puno); northern Bolivia (Yuracares, Rio San Mateo; Rio Espirito Santo; San Antonio, Todos Santos, Rio Chimoré, Prov. Cochabamba; Rio Surutu, Prov. del Sara); western Brazil (Rio Purús; Rio Juruá; Rio Madeira, down to Borba; east to the left bank of the Tapajóz Villa Braga,^b Boim).

4: Bolivia (Rio Espirito Santo, 3): Brazil (Porto Velho, Rio Madeira, 1).^c

***Thamnophilus schistaceus inornatus* Ridgway.^d LOWER AMAZONIAN SLATY ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus inornatus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 10, "1887," publ. 1888, p. 522 (Diamantina, near Santarem, Rio Tapajóz; type in U. S. National Museum examined; = ♂ ad.); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Santarem).

^a I cannot separate a male from Chanchamayo from topotypical Bolivian examples. Birds from Puerto Bermudez (Rio Pichis), though somewhat intermediate, appear to be nearer *hellmayri*. More material is required for defining the ranges of the Peruvian races of this bird.—C. E. H.

^b A female in the Goeldi Museum, Pará, agrees in color and size with specimens from Bolivia and the Rio Madeira.—C. E. H.

^c *Dysithamnus schistaceus* PENARD (Vog. Guyana 2, 1910, p. 308; Auk, 36, 1919, p. 219) and BEEBE (Trop. Wild Life 1, 1917, p. 132; Bartica Grove, British Guiana) most certainly refers to some other species.

^d *Thamnophilus schistaceus inornatus* RIDGWAY: Averaging larger than *T. s. schistaceus*; male with feathers of pileum more or less centered with black, and under parts slightly paler, more whitish on middle of abdomen; female paler buff below, nearly whitish in center or belly. This is rather an unsatisfactory race, some specimens being practically indistinguishable from typical *schistaceus*. However, taken as a whole, the series of twenty specimens (the type from Diamantina; seventeen from Santarem in the Carnegie Museum; the type of *squamosus* from Alcobaça; one female from Arumatheua, Tocantins; one male from Rio Jamauchim) averages larger, with somewhat paler under parts in both sexes, and darker crown of the male, as compared to fifty specimens of true *schistaceus* from n. Bolivia, s. Peru and w. Brazil (Rio Madeira, Rio Purús).

Seven ♂ ♂ ad. from Santarem, wing 64, 64, 65, 67, 68, 68, 69; tail 51, 53, 54, 54, 55, 56, 59.

One ♂ ad. from R. Tocantins, wing 65½.

Seven ♀ ♀ ad. from Santarem, wing 64, 64, 66, 66, 66, 68, 68; tail 55, 56, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

One ♀ ad. from R. Tocantins, wing 64.

Nine ♂ ♂ ad. from n. Bolivia, wing 61, 62, 63, 63, 63, 63, 64, 65, 66; tail 48, 48, 52, 52, 52, 52, 53, 54, 54.

Eight ♀ ♀ ad. from n. Bolivia, wing 62, 63, 63, 63, 63, 64, 65, 65; tail 48, 50½, 51, 51, 51, 53, 54, 54.—C. E. H.

Dysithamnus capitalis squamosus SNETHLAGE, Orn. Monatsber., 15, Oct. 1907, p. 162 (Alcobaça, left bank of Tocantins; types in Museu Goeldi, Pará, examined); idem, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 531 (Arumatheua, Alcobaça, R. Tocantins).

Dysithamnus schistaceus squamosus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 349 in text (crit.; Tocantins); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 276 (Alcobaça, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins).

Dysithamnus schistaceus (not of D'ORBIGNY) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 276 (part; Porto Seguro, Rio Jamauchim, easterly affluent of Tocantins; spec. examined).

Range: Lower Amazonia, south of the Amazon, from the right bank of the Tapajóz (Santarem; Rio Jamauchim) to the Tocantins, northeastern Brazil.

Thamnophilus murinus Sclater and Salvin. MOUSE-COLORED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus murinus (Natterer Ms.) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 750, 756 (Xeberos, e. Peru; Cayenne; Marabitanas, Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos]; Manáos accepted as type locality, cfr. BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, 1902); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 77 (Barra do Rio Negro; Airão, Barcellos, Marabitanas, Rio Negro; Rio Içanna, Rio Vaupé; Cayenne); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 273 (Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chamicuros; eggs descr.); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 29 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 12 (Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chamicuros); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 423 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Brit. Guiana); W. SCLATER, l. c., 1887, p. 319 (Maccassema, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 195 (Rio Negro; Chamicuros, Xeberos, Peru; Oyapoc, Cayenne; Marakka, Bartica Grove, Takutu R., Camacusa, Merumé, Brit. Guiana); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 69 (Suapure, La Pricion, La Union, Caura R., Venezuela); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1906, p. 438 (Rio Juruá); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 197 (Rio Juruá; range); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 151 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague, Oyapoc, French Guiana); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 276 (Caura River).

Dysithamnus murinus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 31 (Obidos), 371 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 414; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 343 (Humaytha); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 277 (Obidos; Rio Jamundá [Faró]); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1907, p. 132 (Bartica); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 22 (Brit. Guiana).

* *Thamnophilus murinus* SCLATER and SALVIN: Similar to *T. s. schistaceus*, but male with brownish wings, distinct though small buffy white apical spots to the median and greater upper wing coverts, and lighter cinereous under parts, mixed with whitish on throat and along middle of belly. Female more whitish on abdomen and the larger wing coverts tipped with buff.

Wing 62-66, (♀) 61-65; tail 52-56; bill 16½-18½.—C. E. H.

Erionotus murinus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 67 (Paramaribo, Surinam).

Range: Guianas; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); Amazonia (Obidos and Faró, north bank; Rio Negro; Rio Madeira, Rio Juruá); northern and eastern Peru, south to Huánuco (Chuchurras, Rio Pozuzo):

1: British Guiana (Mazaruni River).

***Thamnophilus aroyae* (Hellmayr).^a INAMBARI VALLEY ANT SHRIKE.**

Dysithamnus aroyae HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 14, Feb. 1914, p. 52 (La Oroya (=Oroya), Inambari Valley, Marcapata district, se. Peru; descr. ♂ ad.).

Range: Southeastern Peru (La Oroya, Inambari Valley, on the boundary of the depts. of Cuzco and Puno) and Bolivia (Yungas of Cochabamba).^b

***Thamnophilus punctatus gorgonae* Thayer and Bangs.^c GORGONA ISLAND ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus gorgonae THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, No. 5, June 1905, p. 95 (Gorgona Isl. off west coast of Colombia; types in Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, examined).

^a *Thamnophilus aroyae* (HELLMAYR): Adult male. Upper parts very dark slate gray, inclining to blackish on the crown and occiput, the forehead being slaty with indistinct darker shaft lines. Wing coverts black, with large white apical spots; remiges and rectrices blackish, edged with slate gray, and the latter broadly tipped with white, these tips being narrower on the inner ones and barely perceptible on the middle pair. Sides of head and lower parts dark slate gray like the back. Axillaries somewhat paler gray, inner web of quills broadly edged with white; under tail coverts with narrow white apical margins. Wing 67; tail 55; bill 17¾. Female unknown.

This species has no very near ally. In general coloration, it recalls *Dysithamnus ardesiacus*, but has large, rounded white apical spots on the upper wing coverts, and the lateral rectrices much more broadly tipped with white. In structure, it nearly agrees with *T. murinus*.—C. E. H.

^b An adult male obtained by L. E. Miller, at an altitude of 3,600 feet, in the Yungas of Cochabamba, on June 3, 1915, and preserved in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, differs from the type by having a small white marginal spot on the outer web of the outermost rectrix, and some white at the base of a few interscapular feathers. Wing 65; tail 53; bill 17.—C. E. H.

^c *Thamnophilus punctatus gorgonae* THAYER and BANGS: Resembles *T. p. atrinucha* in large size of bill, and in the male having the temporal region mottled with blackish, and the middle of the back strongly mixed with black; but the forehead is more extensively gray, the sides of the head are lighter slate gray, and the under parts much paler cinereous (passing into whitish gray on throat and middle of belly), even lighter than in *T. p. punctatus*. The female differs from *T. p. atrinucha* by much darker under parts, ranging from ochraceous brown to raw sienna; decidedly more rufous brown back, and much darker, deep russet brown (instead of mars brown) crown. Wing (eight ♂♂) 69-73, (eight ♀♀) 69-71; tail (♂) 58-62, (♀) 57-61; bill, 19-21. The race appears to me perfectly distinct from *T. p. atrinucha*. Only one out of eight males has the under parts so dark cinereous as the average of *atrinucha*, and three only have, like this race, the forehead mainly black with slate gray edges, while in all the remaining examples the forehead is clear slate gray, at least as far back as the middle of the eye, thus more nearly resembling certain gray-fronted males of *T. p.*

Erionotus punctatus gorgonae RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 52 (Gorgona Isl.).

Range: Gorgona Island, on the west coast of Colombia.

***Thamnophilus punctatus atrinucha** *Salvin and Godman.* SLATY ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus atrinucha SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 200 (Central America; Panama designated as type locality, auct. HELLMAYR, 1911); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 27 (Rio Peripa, Vincennes, w. Ecuador); idem, l. c., 15, No. 399, 1900, p. 7 (Laguna del Pita, Panama).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of GMELIN) CASSIN, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 188 (Rio Truando); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 278 (Babahoyo), 294 (Esmeraldas); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 173 (part; Esmeraldas); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 524 (Neche, lower Cauca); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 564 (Chimbo); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2 1884, p. 9 (part; ♂ ad. Palmal, s. w. Ecuador; w. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 197 (part; spec. a-m, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama; u-y, Esmeraldas, Balzar, Sta Rita, Chimbo, w. Ecuador).

Thamnophilus naevius atrinucha HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 659 (part.: excl. Sta Marta and Bogotá); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1158 (San Joaquim, Noanama, Sipí, Novita, w. Colombia).

Thamnophilus punctatus atrinucha CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 366 (part; Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Rio Sucio; Bagado, Baudo, Novita, Novita Trail, Juntas de Tamana, Noanama, S. José, Barbacoas, w. Colombia; La Frijolera, near Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca); HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 23, 1917, p. 496, 497 (crit.; Jimenez, w. Colombia); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 206 (Mt. Sapó, Rio Esnapé, Jesusito, Darien).

Erionotus punctatus atrinucha RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 49 (monogr., full synonymy; excl. Bucaramanga, Bogotá and Santa Marta); STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 260 (Gatun, Panama).

Erionotus punctatus magnirostris DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN,* Discipl. Biol. Arch. Soc. Scient. Varsof., 1, No. 8, 1922, p. — (Sep. p. 1) (Palmal, sw. Ecuador; one ♂).

Range: Central America, from Honduras southward to Panama and along the Pacific coast of Colombia and Ecuador south to Chimbo

punctatus. The female is very much darker, only two specimens from Panama approaching it in the deep coloration of the lower parts. As correctly pointed out by Outram Bangs, it bears a striking likeness to the female of *T. p. ambiguus*, but may be immediately recognized by its much larger bill and less rufous crown.—C. E. H.

* I am unable to distinguish ten Ecuadorian skins, including two from Chimbo, which may be considered as topotypes of *magnirostris*, from a very large series (more than sixty) from w. Colombia and Central America. The large bill upon which Messrs. Domaniewski and Stolzmann lay so much stress, is just one of the principal characteristics of *attrinucha*.—C. E. H.

and Palmar, Prov. of Guayas; also found in a slightly modified form on the lower Cauca (Neche, La Frijolera), northwestern Colombia.*

14: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua) 5; Costa Rica (Orosi 1, Sigüirres 6); Colombia (Dabeiba 1, Puerto Valdivia 1); western Ecuador (Chimbo) 1.

***Thamnophilus punctatus subcinereus (Todd).^b SANTA MARTA ANT SHRIKE.**

Erionotus punctatus subcinereus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, Apr. 1915, p. 80 (Don Diego, Santa Marta district).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of Gmelin) SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1880, p. 171 (Minca, Santa Marta); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 32, 1884, p. 307 (Bucaramanga); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 197 (part; spec. n, o, Minca, Santa Marta); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 138 (Santa Marta); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 161 (Bonda, Minca, Cacagualito, Onaca, Santa Marta district).

Thamnophilus punctatus atrinucha (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 366 (part; Malena, Honda, Chichoral, Magdalena Valley; crit.).

Thamnophilus albiventris (not of TACZANOWSKI), HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 659 (part; descr. ♂, ♀ from "Bogotá"); HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 496 (diag.; "w. Colombia, Bogotá").

Erionotus punctatus atrinucha RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 49 (part; Bucaramanga, Santa Marta).

Erionotus punctatus gorgonae (not of THAYER and BANGS) TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 312 (Bonda, Buritaca, Onaca, Don Diego, La Tigra, Agua Dulce, Las Vegas, Minca, Fundación, Loma Larga, Santa Marta district).

Range: Northern Colombia (Santa Marta region, and Magdalena Valley, as far south as Honda; also found in trade collections from "Bogotá") and northwestern Venezuela, in heavily forested region southwest of Lake Maracaibo, State of Zulia (Orope).

4: Venezuela (Orope, Zulia).

* Ten specimens from the lower Cauca (Puerto Valdivia) are difficult to allocate. The males agree in every respect with *attrinucha*. The females are exceedingly variable, two being indistinguishable from the palest examples in the series of *attrinucha* from Panama and Pacific Colombia, while two others cannot be separated from the lightest colored extreme of *subcinereus* (from Honda and Santa Marta). Taken as a whole, the series seems, however, best referred to *attrinucha*, although some formula might perhaps convey a more correct idea of their intermediate position.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus punctatus subcinereus* (TODD): Male very similar to that of *T. p. gorgonae*, especially in the light cinereous under parts, but with much less slate gray on the forehead, this part being, as in *T. p. attrinucha*, mostly black, narrowly edged with gray. Female exceedingly variable in coloration of under parts, the darkest specimens being deep ochraceous like the lightest extreme of *gorgonae*, the palest being

***Thamnophilus punctatus punctatus (Shaw).^a SPOTTED ANT SHRIKE.**

Lanius naevius (not of GMELIN, l. c., p. 304) GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), 1788, p. 308 (based on "Spotted Shrike", Latham, Gen. Syn. Birds, 1 (1), p. 190, Cayenne; descr. ♂); LEACH, Zool. Misc., 1, 1814, p. 40, pl. 17 (figure of type in Brit. Museum).

Lanius punctatus SHAW, Gen. Zool., Aves, 7, (2), 1809, p. 327 (based on "Le Tachet" Lavoillant, Ois. d'Afr., 2, p. 113, pl. 77, fig. 1 (= ♂): Cayenne).

Thamnophilus atrocapillus HAHN, Vögel Asien etc., Lief. 15, 1826, pl. 4 (no locality given).

Thamnophilus Janii FILIPPI, Mus. Mediolan., Aves, 1847, p. 13, 32 ("in Brasilia?"); SALVADORI, Atti Acc. Sci. Torino, 3, 1868, p. 274 (crit.; = *Thamnophilus naevius* [= *punctatus*] ♀).

Thamnophilus naevius SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, 1848, p. 491 (Sandhills on the Demerara); CABANIS, l. c., 3, 1848, p. 687 (Coast of Brit. Guiana and vicinity of Roraima); SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 243 (part; descr. ♂, ♀, et. hab. Cayenne, Brit. Guiana); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1858, p. 213 (part; Cayenne, Brit. Guiana); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 173 (part; ♂ Cayenne, ♀ Orinoco); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 8 (part; descr. ♂, ♀ ex Cayenne); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 423 (Roraima); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 197 (part; spec. z-h¹, Orinoco, Roraima, Quonja, Brit. Guiana; Cayenne); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Diamantina, near Santarem); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 69 (Altagracia, Munduapo, Nericagua, Rio Catañapa, R. Orinoco; La Pricion, La Union, Suapure, Caura River); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 174 (Ouanary, Mahury, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 283 (Marajó, Monte Alegre); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 152 (Cayenne, Rio Approuague, Roche-Marie), 319 (Ouanary, Mahury, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 271 (Cametá, R. Tocantins; Boim, R. Tapajóz; Santa Anna, Marajó; Rio Jary (S. Antonio do Cachoeira), Monte Alegre; Rio Maecuru (Cachoeira Muira); Obidos; Rio Jamundá [Faró]).

Thamnophilus naevius naevius HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 659 (diag. ♂, ♀; Cayenne, Brit. Guiana; Roraima, Annai, Quonja; Orinoco, Caura rivers; Guanoco, Orinoco delta).

clear creamy buff like the average of typical *punctatus*, while one or two are hardly distinguishable from the general run of *atrinucha*; the upper parts are about as in *atrinucha*, although a few examples, by the more rufous brown back and deeper russet crown closely approach *gorgonae*. Males from Honda and Malena, Magdalena R., and several "Bogotá" skins are practically identical with those from Santa Marta, and three females from Honda cannot be separated from pale-bellied Santa Marta examples either. A single male from Orope, Venezuela, resembles dark bellied males, while a female is similar to the average from the type locality. Wing (♂) 68-74, (♀) 66-71; tail (♂) 55-60, (♀) 55-59; bill 18½-20. Forty-two specimens examined.—C. E. H.

^a On comparing eighteen specimens, including the type from Manáos, Itacoatiara and the Rio Branco with thirty-nine *punctatus* from French and British Guiana (16), Orinoco-Caura region (10) and the Paria Peninsula, Venezuela (13), I am unable to find any constant character for distinguishing *cinereinucha* even as a race. The males are absolutely identical in coloration, and only three out of seven females are slightly paler, less buffy brownish on the chest than a large series from French and

Thamnophilus punctatus STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, 1913, p. 202 (Cariacuito, Paria Peninsula).

Thamnophilus punctatus punctatus HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 496, 497 (crit.).

Erionotus punctatus CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 17 (British Guiana).

Erionotus punctatus punctatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 49 (diag.); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 66 (Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Surinam); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 276 (from Altagracia upwards, R. Orinoco; La Pricion, La Union, Suapure, Caura).

Thamnophilus ambiguus (not of SWAINSON) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 67, Note 2 (part; ♀ ex Cayenne, examined by C. E. H.); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (one ♀, Diamantina, R. Tapajóz).

Thamnophilus cinereinucha PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 77, 145 (Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos] [type]; Serra Carauan, Rio Branco; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 198 (Rio Negro); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 659 (crit.; diag. ♂, ♀, Barra do Rio Negro, Serra Carauan); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 271 (Rio Negro).

Erionotus insignis (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 272 (Cristobal Colon, Paria Peninsula, Venezuela).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; Venezuela (Paria Peninsula;^a the Orinoco Valley from the delta up to Munduapo, and on its tributary, the Caura River); northern Brazil, on the north bank of the Amazon from Marajó to Manáos; Rio Branco; south of the Amazon only known from the lower Tocantins (Cameté) and Tapajóz (Santarem, Boim).^b

British Guiana. The bill possibly averages slightly smaller, though only two males from Manáos and a pair from the Rio Branco have actually smaller bills, while one male from Itacoatiara has it fully as large as the largest billed example of *punctatus*.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Seven ♂♂ from French Guiana	67-70	53-57	16½-18
Nine ♂♂ from Paria Peninsula, Venezuela	67-71	53-57, 62 (once)	17-18½
Four ♂♂ from Manáos	67-68	53-56	15½, 16½, 17, 17
One ♂ from Itacoatiara	68	58	17½
Five ♂♂ from Rio Branco	66-69	54-58	15, 17, 17, 17¾
Seven ♀♀ from French Guiana	66-71	52-58	16¾-18
Three ♀♀ from Paria Peninsula	67, 69, 71	53, 55, 58	16½, 17, 18
Two ♀♀ from Manáos	65, 67	54, 55	17, 17
One ♀ from Itacoatiara	66½	54	16½
Four ♀♀ from Rio Branco	66, 66, 68, 68	56, 56, 57	16, 17, 17

—C. E. H.

^a Thirteen specimens from Cristobal Colon in the American Museum of Natural History collection agree in every respect with a series from French Guiana. They were erroneously recorded by G. K. Cherrie as *Erionotus insignis*.—C. E. H.

^b The range of *T. p. punctatus* probably extends much further south than given above. The American Museum of Natural History possesses an adult female obtained by Geo. K. Cherrie on January 31, 1914, at Utirarity, near Salto Bello, alt. 1,500-2,500 feet, Papagaio River, n. Matto Grosso, which appears to belong here. On the under parts it is an exact duplicate of some Cayenne females, notably No. 56,013, Carnegie Museum; but it differs from any other specimen of *punctatus* examined by the writer, by its brighter, more russet brown back.—C. E. H.

14: British Guiana (Hyde Park, Demerara River) 1; northern Brazil (Manáos, 2; Itacoatiara, 2; Conceição, Rio Branco, 4; Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista, Rio Branco, 3; Serra Grande, Rio Branco, 2) 13.

***Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus** Hartert and Goodson.* INTER-MEDIATE ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, Dec. 1917, p. 496 ("Bogotá" collections).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 242 (part; "Bogotá"); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1855, p. 148 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 213 (part; Bogotá); BERLEPSCH, Zeit. ges. Orn., 4, 1887, p. 185 (Bogotá; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 198 (part; spec. q-s, "Colombia" = Bogotá).

Thamnophilus punctatus punctatus (not of Shaw) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 366 (Barrigon, e. of Villavicencio, Rio Meta, e. Colombia; spec. examined).

Range: East slope of eastern Andes, Colombia.

1: Colombia (Bogotá).

Thamnophilus punctatus leucogaster Hellmayr,^b nom. nov. WHITE-BELLIED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus naevius albiventris (not *Thamnophilus albiventer* Spix, 1825) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 9 (Guajango, R. Marañon, n. Peru; descr. ♂ ad.).

Thamnophilus albiventris HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 659 (part; Guajango; ? upper Ucayali).

Erionotus albiventris BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, 1918, p. 452 (Perico, near Bellavista, R. Marañon).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of GMELIN) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 232 (Guajango); (?) SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 185, 1873, p. 273 (upper Ucayali).

Range: Northern Peru, on the upper Marañon (Guajango, Perico); probably also on the upper Ucayali.

* *Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus* HARTERT and GOODSON: Agreeing in small bill and general coloration of both sexes with *T. p. punctatus*, but male with under parts deep slate gray as in *T. p. atrinucha*, female differing from that of *punctatus* only by slightly darker, more buffy under parts. Three males and one female from "Bogotá" and a pair from e. Barrigon, Colombia, obviously pertain to this recently discriminated race which hardly deserves recognition. Wing (♂) 66-68, (♀) 66-68; tail, 53-57; bill, 17-18.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus punctatus leucogaster* HELLMAYR: This perfectly distinct form is most nearly related to *T. p. punctatus*, agreeing with it in relatively small, slender bill, but differs in the male sex by having the entire middle of the belly pure white, strongly contrasted with the decidedly paler cinereous color of the throat, chest and sides, and the under tail coverts white, crossed only by a few narrow gray bars; the crown feathers are more or less spotted with white near the base (traces of which are to be found in a male of *punctatus* from Serra Grande, Rio Branco). The female also is easily distinguishable by the pure white (instead of buff) throat and middle of the belly, less extensive and paler buffy brown zone across chest and along sides,

Thamnophilus punctatus sticturus Pelzeln.* PELZELN'S SPOTTED-TAILED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus sticturus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 76, 144 (descr. ♂, ♀ from Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso; types in Vienna Museum examined); SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 15, No. 378, 1900, p. 9 (Urucúm, Corumbá, sw. Matto Grosso; specimens examined).

Thamnophilus ambiguus sticturus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 66 (part; Engenho do Gama, Corumbá, Urucúm, w. Matto Grosso); JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 199 (part; w. Matto Grosso).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of GMELIN) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 10 (Chiquitos); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 170 (San Miguel, Concepcion, Santa Ana, Chiquitos, e. Bolivia; ♂, ♀ in Paris Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 623 (ex D'ORBIGNY).

Thamnophilus caeruleus (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 244 (part; Chiquitos, Bolivia; ex D'ORBIGNY).

chiefly white under tail coverts, and more rufescent back. Wing (three ♂♂ ad.) 67½-69, (three ♀♀) 68-70; tail 54-57; bill 16-17. Seven specimens from Bellavista and Perico, R. Marañon, examined.—C. E. H.

* *Thamnophilus punctatus sticturus* PELZELN: Male differs from *T. p. leucogaster* of n. Peru by smaller bill and by not only the outermost, but also the second and third rectrix (from without) being marked with a distinct white marginal stripe in the middle of the outer web; under surface very similar, but the cinereous color of throat and chest slightly paler, and less strongly contrasted with the white abdominal area; gray of back slightly lighter. Female similar to that of *T. p. leucogaster* in having the middle of the belly extensively white, but immediately recognizable by the bright ochraceous (instead of buffy brownish) chest and sides, deep buff (instead of mainly white) under tail coverts, much lighter cinnamon-rufous crown, and much brighter, more cinnamomeous back. It was not until recently that I had an opportunity of comparing a sufficient series from western Matto Grosso (14), including Pelzeln's types, with a satisfactory number of topotypical examples of *T. heterocercus* (17) from e. Bolivia. The careful study of this material for the use of which I am under great obligations to the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, reveals the identity of the two "species," the markings of the tail in the males and the coloration of the female being nearly the same in the two series. In all of the Bolivian, and in five males from Urucúm, only the three outer tail feathers have a white marginal stripe on the outer web; in two others from Urucúm, and one (in first annual plumage) from Engenho do Gama there is also a narrow streak on the fourth rectrix (from without), and in the type of *sticturus* from Eng. do Gama, as well as in one male from Urucúm, this is even faintly indicated on the two median pairs of rectrices. In coloration of under parts, both sexes from Bolivia are practically identical with those from w. Matto Grosso.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Two ♂♂ from Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso	63,68	53,54	16
Eight ♂♂ from Urucúm, sw. Matto Grosso	64(once),67-70	50,52-56	15-17
Eight ♂♂ from e. Bolivia	68-70	52-58	15-17
One ♀ from Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso	65	54	17
Six ♀♀ from Urucúm, sw. Matto Grosso	64-67½	52-54	15½-16½
Eleven ♀♀ from e. Bolivia	65-68	52-57	14½-16½
—C. E. H.			

(?) *Thamnophilus stictocephalus* PELZELN,* Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 77, 146 (São Vicente, w. Matto Grosso; type in Vienna Museum examined).

Thamnophilus heterocercus BERLEPSCH, Orn. Bras., 14, Feb. 1907, p. 367 (Santa Cruz, e. Bolivia; types in Berlepsch Collection examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 126 (crit.; Chiquitos and Puerto Suarez, e. Bolivia).

Range: Southwestern Brazil, in western Matto Grosso on the headwaters of the Rio Paraguay (Corumbá, Urucúm) and Rio Guaporé (Engenho do Gama), and eastern Bolivia (Puerto Suarez, 15 km. west of Corumbá, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Monte de Basílico, Cercado de Santa Cruz, Rio Mapaiso, Dept. Santa Cruz; Buenavista, Rio Surutu, Prov. del Sara; Guanacos, Prov. del Cordillera).

**Thamnophilus punctatus pelzelni* Hellmayr, subsp. nov.^b EASTERN SPOTTED-TAILED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus sticturus (not of PELZELN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 76, 144 (part; "var." from Goyaz).

Thamnophilus ambiguus sticturus (not of PELZELN) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 66 (Goyaz, Faz. Esperanca, Rio Araguaya, Prov. Goyaz; crit.), 67 (part; São Paulo, Chapada, e. Matto Grosso, Goyaz).

Thamnophilus ambiguus (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 201 (part; Chapada); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 115 (Chapada, Matto Grosso); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, 1902, p. 274 (Rincão, Jaboticabal, n. São Paulo); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 199 (part; Avanhandava, Bebedouro, Rincão, Itapura, Bauru, Jaboticabal; spec. examined); REISER, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 65 (Santa Rita, nw. Bahia; Parnagua, Lake of Missão, s. Piahy; spec. examined).

Range: Interior of Brazil (central table land), from eastern Matto Grosso (plateau of Chapada) and northern São Paulo (Tiété-Paraná district), through State of Goyaz east to western and central Bahia

* The type of *T. stictocephalus* PELZELN is almost certainly an individual variant of *T. p. sticturus*, from which it only differs by having the under parts decidedly darker gray, with very little whitish admixture along the middle line of the abdomen, and by the feathers of the crown being spotted with white near their base. This latter character, which reminds of *T. p. leucogaster*, is most probably individual, and the darker gray under surface does not appear to be of great importance either, since one of the males from Urucúm comes very near in that respect. The outer tail feathers are undeveloped in the sheaths, the two median pairs (the only ones full-grown) are uniform black, edged with white at the tip, exactly as in the majority of *sticturus*. Wing 67; tail 54. It is well to remember that the type locality, São Vicente, is only a few miles from Engenho do Gama, the terra typica of *sticturus*.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus punctatus pelzelni* HELLMAYR, subsp. nov.

Type in collection of Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, No. 33,937, ♂ ad. Abrilongo, near Chapada, e. Matto Grosso, Feb. 21, 1885, H. H. Smith Coll.

Characters. Male similar to *T. p. sticturus* of w. Matto Grosso (upper Paraguay and Guaporé Rivers), but with more white in the tail; the rectrices, at least the three median pairs, having also on the inner web a distinct white marginal stripe, while the corresponding stripe of the outer web is always well marked on all the rectrices. Female with ochraceous color below deeper and more extensive, sometimes covering

(Macaco Secco, near Andarahy), Ceará, Piauhý and Maranhão (Miritiba).

8: Matto Grosso (Chapada 3, Abrilongo 1) 4, Ceará (Jua, near Iguatú) 3, central Bahia (Macaco Secco, near Andarahy) 1.

****Thamnophilus punctatus ambiguus* Swainson.* SWAINSON'S SPOTTED-TAILED ANT SHRIKE.**

[*Thamnophilus naevius*] var. a? *T. ambiguus* SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 5, April 1825, p. 91 (descr. ♂ ad.; "two birds brought to England from Minas Gerais by Dr. Such . . ."; as type locality we have to consider the vicinity of Campos, on the confines of the states Minas and Rio de Janeiro, se. Brazil).

[*Thamnophilus naevius*] var. b. *T. pileatus* idem, l. c., p. 91 (Catinga woods of Bahia; descr. of ♂ in first annual plumage).

Thamnophilus ferrugineus idem, l. c., p. 92 (Catinga woods of Bahia; = ♀).

Thamnophilus nigricans WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1006 (se. Brazil, no locality specified); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 96 (se. Brazil); EULER, Journ. Ornith., 15, 1867, p. 194, 402 (breeding habits).

Lanius alveolus (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 329 (Brazil; type in Paris Museum examined; = ♂ juv.).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of GMELIN) VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 316 ("Brésil"; = ♂ ad.); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 5, 1853, p. 338 (ex VIEILLOT).

Thamnophilus pileatus SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 245 (Bahia; ex SWAINSON).

Thamnophilus ambiguus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 213 (se. Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 76 (Sapitiba, Registo do Sai, Rio de Janeiro);

the entire lower parts with exception of throat, and without the pure white abdominal area, the middle of the belly being but slightly paler buffy than the rest.

Wing (♂) 67-71, (♀) 65-71; tail 55-61; bill 15-17.

Remarks. The male of this form which I formerly had misidentified as *sticturus*, agrees with it in the pale cinereous color below, passing into an extensive white area on the abdomen, and resembles it also in the small, slender bill, but may be easily recognized by the greater amount of white on the tail feathers. Only one from Chapada does not differ in the tail markings from *sticturus* of w. Matto Grosso. Birds from Ceará, Piauhý, Maranhão (Miritiba) and Santa Rita, Rio Preto (nw. Bahia) agree perfectly with those from Goyaz, Chapada and São Paulo (Rincão, S. Jeronymo, Jaboticabal, Itapurá), and a male from near Andarahy, c. Bahia, is likewise an extreme example of *pelzelni*, showing not the slightest approach to *ambiguus* of the coast region of Bahia. Examined: 29 Chapada; 15 Goyaz; 5 n. S. Paulo; 4 Piauhý; 2 Santa Rita, Bahia; 1 Macaco Secco, Bahia; 3 Ceará; 2 Maranhão.—C. E. H.

* *Thamnophilus punctatus ambiguus* SWAINSON: Male differs from *T. p. pelzelni* and *T. p. sticturus* by much darker slate gray under parts, with but little whitish suffusion along abdominal line, and by all the rectrices being marked on either web with a very distinct white marginal stripe; female with under parts much darker and duller, deep brownish buff, without any white in the middle, and more like *T. p. punctatus*, but decidedly darker; bill larger and stouter. Wing (♂) 68-74, (♀) 68-71; tail (♂) 55-62, (♀) 58-61; bill, 17-18. Seventeen specimens, eight from Rio, nine from Bahia examined.—C. E. H.

ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, 1889, p. 248 (notes on types of *T. nigricans* WIED); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 201 (part; Bahia, Rio de Janeiro); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **4**, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, 1906, p. 660 (diag. ♂, ♀; e. Brazil, from Bahia to Rio; excl. S. Paulo); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, 1907, p. 199 (part; Bahia; Porto Cachoeiro, Esp. Santo).

Thamnophilus ambiguus ambiguus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, 1908, p. 67 (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, s. "Minas Geraës" [ex Such]); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., **12**, (2), 1920, p. 98 (s. Bahia).

Erionotus ambiguus CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., **22**, 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo).

Range: Coast region of southeastern Brazil, from the environs of the City of Bahia to Rio de Janeiro.

3: Bahia (S. Amaro).

Thamnophilus cinereiceps Pelzeln. GRAY-CAPPED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus cinereiceps PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, Sept. 1868, p. 77, 145 (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro [types]; Rio Vaupé, nw. Brazil; types in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 201 ("Oyapoc, Cayenne"*)^a; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, 1902, p. 70 (Maipures, Munduapo, Perico, Mataben, upper Orinoco, Venezuela); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, 1906, p. 658 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro, Maipures, Orinoco; crit.); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, 1907, p. 199 (Rio Negro, Venezuela); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, 1908, p. 152 ("Oyapoc, Cayenne," [*] ex SCLATER); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, 1914, p. 272 (Rio Negro; "Guayana").

Erionotus cinereiceps CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, 1916, p. 276 (from the Falls of Atures upwards; Boca de Sina, Rio Cununcunuma, upper Orinoco).

Range: Venezuela, on the upper Orinoco, from the Falls of Atures southward, and on the adjoining stretches of the Rio Negro (near Marabitanas) and its affluent, the Rio Vaupé, in northwestern Brazil.*

**Thamnophilus amazonicus* Sclater. AMAZONIAN ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus amazonicus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, 1858, p. 214, pl. 139, fig. 1, 2 (types from "Upper Amazons [Bates]"=Rio Javari; Brit. Guiana [ex Schomburgk]); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 174 (types from "Upper Amazons"); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 185

* The locality "Oyapoc, Cayenne" is without doubt erroneous. The four specimens in the British Museum were purchased from a dealer and have no original labels. A female in the Paris Museum secured by Geay at Saint Georges d'Oyapoc, as well as two others taken by E. Le Moutl near Saint-Jean-du-Maroni, French Guiana, and preserved in the Munich Museum, pertain to *T. amazonicus* or a slightly differentiated race of it.

T. cinereiceps most probably is merely a geographical representative of *T. amazonicus*.—C. E. H.

(upper Ucayali); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 575 (Pará, Capim River); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 273 (upper Ucayali); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 77 (Borba, Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira; Villa Maria (=San Luis de Cáceres), Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso; spec. in Vienna Museum examined); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 386 (Pará); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 10 (upper Ucayali; Loretoyacu, R. Marañon, e. Peru); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 199 (Rio Capim, Pará; Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Rio Takutu, Brit. Guiana; Oyapoc); GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499 (Rio Capim); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 366 (S. Antonio do Prata, Pará); idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 2. Kl., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 658 (Borba, Engenho do Gama, Pará); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 370 (Borba, Rio Madeira); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Brazil., 1, 1907, p. 198 (Santarem); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 43 (Pará, S. Antonio, Ourém, R. Acará); idem, l. c., 56, 1908, p. 510 (Bella Vista, R. Tapajóz), 531 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 152 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague; Rio Tigré, ne. Peru; "Bogotá"), 319 (St. Georges d'Oyapock, Ouanary); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 341 (S. Isabel, Rio Preto; Calama, Rio Madeira; Maroins, Rio Machados); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 43 (Ipitinga, Peixe-Boi), 92 (Pará localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 272 (Pará, Ananindeua, Benevides, Maguary, Apehú, S. Isabel, Peixe-Boi, Quati-purú, S. Antonio do Prata; Rio Guamá (S. Maria do S. Miguel, Ourém); R. Capim (Aproaga), R. Acará, R. Tocantins (Mazagão, Baião, Arumatheua), R. Iriri (Bocca do Curuá), R. Tapajóz (Bella Vista, Villa Braga), Rio Jmauchim (Tucunaré), Rio Purús (Bom Lugar); R. Jary (S. Antonio da Cachoeira); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica); PENARD, Auk, 36, 1919, p. 219 (Brit. Guiana).

Erionotus amazonicus CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 18 (numerous localities in British Guiana).

Thamnophilus(ruficollis) (not of SPIX [?]) (*) CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 687 (coastal forests of British Guiana); SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 247 (Chamicuros, e. Peru; descr. ♀); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 423 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 15 (Bom Lugar, R. Purús).

Thamnophilus [ruficollis ?] ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 94 ("Yungas," Bolivia).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 242 (part; Pará).

Thamnophilus ambiguus (not of SWAINSON) MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 174 (St. Georges d'Oyapock, Ouanary, French Guiana; spec. in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Amazonia, from Maranhão and Pará to eastern Peru,^b

^a *Thamnophilus ruficollis* SPIX (Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 27, pl. 37, fig. 1 [= ♀], no locality given; type lost, formerly in Munich Museum) may refer to either *T. amazonicus* or *T. cinereiceps*; see HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 657.

^b Probably extending north to some part of e. Colombia, since there is an unmistakable "Bogotá" skin in the Berlepsch collection.—C. E. H.

south to western Matto Grosso and northeastern Bolivia; French and British Guiana.^a

4: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 4).

***Thamnophilus insignis* Salvin and Godman. RORAIMA ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus insignis SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1884, p. 450 (Roraima, Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, l. c., 1885, p. 424 (Roraima); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 199, pl. 13 (♂, ♀) (Roraima).

Erionotus insignis CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 19 (Roraima).

Range: Roraima Mountains, British Guiana.

***Thamnophilus caerulescens paraguayensis* Hellmayr.^b APA RIVER ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus paraguayensis HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 14, Feb. 1904, p. 53 (Colonia Risso, Rio Apa, n. Paraguay); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 26 (San Salvador, n. Paraguay).

Thamnophilus caerulescens paraguayensis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 200 in text (crit.; n. Paraguay).

Thamnophilus caerulescens (not of VIEILLOT) SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 10, No. 208, 1895, p. 33 (Colonia Risso, n. Paraguay).

Thamnophilus ambiguus (not of SWAINSON) KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 134 (Fortin Nueve, Rio Pilcomayo, Chaco).

Range: Northern Paraguay (Colonia Risso, Rio Apa; San Salvador) and Paraguayan Chaco (Fortin Nueve, Fort Wheeler,^c Rio Pilcomayo).^d

****Thamnophilus caerulescens caerulescens* Vieillot. BLUISH-GRAY ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus caerulescens^e VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 311 (based on "Batarea negro y aplomado" Azara No. 213: Paraguay; = ♂ ad.); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, 1853, p. 338 (descr. ♂; Brazil and Paraguay); SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 244 (part; Paraguay); PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, 1865,

^a A series from the vicinity of Maranhão (State of Maranhão), ne. Brazil agree with birds from Pará. Several females from French Guiana (St. Georges d'Oyapoc, S. Jean du Maroni) are slightly different and may represent a separable race.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus caerulescens paraguayensis* HELLMAYR: Males similar to *T. c. caerulescens* of s. Paraguay and se. Brazil, but under parts white instead of bluish gray, and margins to inner secondaries ("tertials") hoary (not bluish slate gray). ♀ unknown. Wing (of four ♂♂) 68-72; tail, 64-67; bill, 15.

^c An adult male secured on Sept. 20, 1916, by Geo. K. Cherrie, in the collection of the Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist., New York City.—C. E. H.

^d Whether *Thamnophilus caerulescens* (not of VIEILLOT) C. B. GRANT (Ibis, 1911, p. 136), from "Arjerichi, Paraguay", (=right bank of Rio Paraná, opposite Tebicuari, Terr. Formosa, Argentina) belongs to *T. c. paraguayensis* or *T. c. dinellii* can only be decided by re-examination of the specimen, presumably in collection of British Museum.—C. E. H.

^e Sometimes spelled *coerulescens*.

p. 69 (foothills of the Corcovado, Rio de Janeiro^a); BERLEPSCH, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, 1885, p. 148 in text (Rio de Janeiro^a); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 200 (part; Paraguay, se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 660 (crit.; diag. ♂, ♀; Sapucay, Paraguay; S. Paulo, Minas Geraës); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 198 (Itatiba,^a Ypiranga, Tiété, Ribeiro Pires, Bauru, Rio Feio, S. Paulo); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 520 (Sapucay, Paraguay).^a

Thamnophilus caerulescens caerulescens HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 199 (Sapucay, Villa Rica, c. Paraguay; S. Paulo and w. Minas Geraës, se. Brazil).

Erionotus caerulescens CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Rio^a).

Erionotus caerulescens caerulescens DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 23, 1912, p. 303 (Villa Rica, c. Paraguay).

Thamnophilus auratus VIEILLLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 312 (based on "Batara pardo dorado" Azara No. 214; Paraguay; = ♀ ad.).

Thamnophilus albonotatus SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 27, pl. 37, fig. 2 (= ♂) (Brazil; type in Munich Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 658, 661 (crit.; Cantagallo, Petropolis, Rio)^b.

Thamnophilus caerulescens albonotatus JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 158 (Campos do Jordão, Piquete, S. Paulo; Itatiaya,^a Vargem Alegre, near Marianna, Minas Geraës); LÜDERWALDT, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 27, 1909, p. 350 (Campos Itatiaya, Serra Mantiqueira)^a; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 200, in text (Rio de Janeiro and e. Minas Geraës).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of GMELIN) SWAINSON, Ornith. Drawings, Part 5, 1839, pl. 59 (♂ ad.); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 94 (Novo Friburgo, Rio); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 76 (Ypanema, S. Paulo)^b; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturh. Foren. Kjöbenhavn., 1870, p. 367 (Lagoa Santa, Taboleiro Grande, Minas; São Carlos, S. Paulo; Novo Friburgo, Rio; crit.); PELZELN, Nunquam otios., 2, 1874, p. 291 (Novo Friburgo); BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, Humming Bird, 2, 1892, p. 44 (Porto Real, Rio)^a; JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1898, p. 237 (Ribeirão Pires, Tieté, S. Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Novo Friburgo).

Thamnophilus ventralis SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 244 ("South Brazil"; type in British Museum examined).

^a Specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b The distinction between *T. c. caerulescens* (from s. Paraguay and S. Paulo) and *T. c. albonotatus* (from the mountain ranges on the confines of the Brazilian states of Rio and Minas) which I have advocated in my revision of Spix's types cannot be maintained in the light of additional material received since that time. The amount of black on the upper parts, the intensity of the slate gray below, the coloration of the under tail coverts and the extent of the white marginal stripe on the outer web of the external rectrix prove to be exceedingly variable in a series of fifteen males from Victoria, S. Paulo, some of which are even darker slate gray underneath, with more strongly barred crissum than the types of *albonotatus* and *lephrogaster*, while several others from Serra do Itatiaya are hardly distinguishable from the São Paulo average. Females are not distinguishable either, although those from Rio de Janeiro are, as a rule, slightly darker. Ten examples from w. Minas (Lagoa Santa; Agua Suja near Bagagem) are practically identical with the S. Paulo series which I am unable to separate from topotypical Paraguayan birds.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus pileatus (not of SWAINSON) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 95 (Lagoa Santa, Minas); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 213 (part).

Thamnophilus pileatus MIRANDA, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, 1906, p. 184 (Retiro do Ramos, Itatiaia).

Thamnophilus ochrus OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1901, p. 188 (Sapucay, c. Paraguay; type examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.); idem, Proc. U. S. Mus., 25, 1902, p. 130 (Sapucay).

Thamnophilus tephrogaster OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Mus., 25, 1902, p. 59 ("Bahia," the type in the U. S. National Museum, examined by C. E. H., is a tradeskin of the ordinary "Rio" make; = ♂ ad.).

Range: Central and southern Paraguay (Villa Rica, Sapucay), thence ranging (apparently through the yet unexplored western division of the State of Paraná) to the northern and eastern districts of São Paulo, and to the states Minas Geraës and Rio de Janeiro.

14: Brazil (Victoria, S. Paulo 9, Faz. Cayoa, Salto Grande, Rio Parapanema, S. Paulo 3; Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 2).

****Thamnophilus caerulescens cearensis* (Cory).^a CEARÁ ANT SHRIKE.**

Erionotus cearensis CORY, Auk, 36, No. 1, Jan. 1919, p. 88 (Serra Baturité, Ceará, ne. Brazil).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, State of Ceará (Serra Baturité).

1: Ceará (Serra Baturité), the type 1.

***Thamnophilus caerulescens gilvigaster* Pelzeln.^b TAWNY-BELLIED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus gilvigaster PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 76 (Curytiba, Paraná, se. Brazil; types in Vienna Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 661 (crit.; Paraná, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, s. Brazil; Corrientes, Misiones, ne. Argentina); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 199 (Itararé, sw. S. Paulo; spec. examined); CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 5, 1912, p. 477, 496 (Vera Guarany, Rio Iguassú, Est. Paraná); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 110, 1918, p. 317 (Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones).

Thamnophilus caerulescens gilvigaster HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 198, 199 (Corrientes; range, crit.).

^a *Thamnophilus caerulescens cearensis* (CORY): Male (only known specimen) differs from a considerable series of *T. c. caerulescens* by decidedly larger, stronger bill and by having the forehead (as far back as the anterior angle of the eye) slate gray. Wing 73; tail 59; bill 18. While the characters of this form should be confirmed by additional material, there can be no question about its being specifically distinct from the *T. punctatus-ambiguus* group.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus caerulescens gilvigaster* PELZELN: Male differs from *T. c. caerulescens* by having the flanks and under tail coverts ochraceous buff; female generally with crown more rufous. Intermediates to *caerulescens* are not uncommon.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus maculatus (not of SUCH, 1825) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn., Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 11 (Corrientes; types in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 172 (Itaty, s. bank of R. Paraná, Corrientes); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 5, 1853, p. 339 (Corrientes); SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 246 (Corrientes; ex D'ORBIGNY); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, 1885, p. 148 (Taquara do Mundo Novo, Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 201 ("Pelotas," Rio Grande do Sul); JHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 130 (Mundo Novo).

Thamnophilus pileatus (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 213 (part; Corrientes).

Thamnophilus caerulescens (not of VIEILLLOT) BURMEISTER, Reise La Pl. Staat., 2, 1861, p. 472 (part; City of Paraná, Corrientes; spec. in Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires examined); WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 614 (Santo Tomé, Corrientes; San Javier, Concepcion, Misiones; spec. now in Tring Museum examined); BARROWS, Auk, 1, 1884, p. 21 (La Concepcion, lower Uruguay, Entrerios; nest descr.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 200 (part; a, Uruguay; c, d, Misiones); APLIN, Ibis, 1894, p. 185 (Arroyo Grande, Santa Elena, Prov. Soriano, Uruguay; spec. in British Museum examined).

Erionotus gilvigaster TREMOLETRAS, El Hornero, 2, 1920, p. 19 (Uruguay).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from São Pedro de Itararé (in southwestern section of State of São Paulo) through the eastern parts of Paraná (Curytiba; Roça Nova, Serra do Mar), Santa Catharina (Laguna) and Rio Grande do Sul to Uruguay, and through Misiones to Corrientes and Entrerios, northeastern Argentina, this latter area being, to the north and west, bounded by the Rio Paraná.

**Thamnophilus caerulescens dinellii* Berlepsch.* DINELLI'S ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus dinellii BERLEPSCH, Bull. B. O. C., 16, May 1906, p. 99 ("Tucumán," lapsu; the type in the Berlepsch Collection examined by C. E. H. is from the Estancia Isca Yacu, Prov. Santiago del Estero, nw. Argentina); idem, Ornith., 14, Feb. 1907, p. 368 ("Tucumán").

Thamnophilus gilvigaster dinellii HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, 1909, p. 221 (San Vicente, Mocovi, Prov. Santa Fé; Tapia, Tucumán).

Thamnophilus caerulescens dinellii HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 200 in text (range).

Thamnophilus naevius (not of GMELIN) BURMEISTER, Journ. Ornith., 8, 1860, p. 251 (Tucumán; [?] Challao, near Mendoza, only seen).

* *Thamnophilus caerulescens dinellii* BERLEPSCH: Male differs from *T. c. gilvigaster* by having the throat much paler (whitish, slightly freckled with gray), the breast bright buff (instead of cinereous) and the middle of the abdomen decidedly buff (not whitish); besides, lores and superciliary stripe are more whitish, and the white marginal spot on the outer web of the external rectrix is much smaller. Female also recognizable by its buffy whitish (instead of grayish) throat, and bright ochraceous buff under parts without any olive grayish suffusion on foreneck and chest. Wing 70-73; tail 68-74; bill 14-15. Fifteen specimens from Santa Fé, Santiago del Estero, Salta, and Tucumán (Tapia, Santa Ana) examined.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus coerulescens (not of VIEILLOT) BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., 2, 1861, p. 472 (part; Tucumán; [?] Mendoza).

Thamnophilus caerulescens (not of VIEILLOT) SALVIN, Ibis, 1880, p. 360 (Salta; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 200 (part; spec. g, h, ex Salta); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, 1902, p. 192 (Tucumán, Tapia); idem, Rev. letr. y cienc. soc. Tucumán, 3, 1905, p. 54 (same localities); BAER, Ornith., 12, 1904, p. 223 (Santa Ana, Tapia, Tucumán; spec. examined).

Thamnophilus maculatus (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 12, No. 292, 1897, p. 22 (San Lorenzo, Jujuy; Aguai-renda, Prov. Tarija, se. Bolivia).

Thamnophilus gilvicolis (lapsu) BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, 1904, p. 254 (Oran, Salta).

Thamnophilus gilvigaster (not of PELZELN) DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 283 (Oran, Salta; San Lorenzo, Jujuy; Mocovi, Chaco).

Range: Northwestern Argentina, from the *right* bank of the Paraná in Prov. Sante Fé (Ocampo, S. Vicente, Mocovi) to Prov. Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, Salta, Jujuy, and the southern border of Bolivia (Aguai-renda, near Caiza, Dept. Tarija).

5: Argentina (Tartagal, Salta 1, Ocampo 3, S. Vicente 1).

Thamnophilus connectens Berlepsch.* BOLIVIAN ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus connectens BERLEPSCH, Ornith., 14, Feb. 1907, p. 369 (Samaipata [type], Holguin, e. Bolivia; the original series, including type, examined in Berlepsch Collection; descr. ♂).

Range: Eastern Bolivia, in Prov. Valle Grande, southern portion of Dept. of Santa Cruz (Samaipata, Holguin).

* *Thamnophilus connectens* BERLEPSCH is an extremely interesting "species," forming the connecting link between the plain bellied *T. caerulescens dinellii*, of nw. Argentina and the barred-bellied *T. aspersiventer* of w. Bolivia, geographically as well as in its characters.

The males (I have seen no female) are much like *dinellii*, but have more black and white on the upper back, longer white apical spots on the lateral rectrices, and the throat of a purer white (less buffy), more or less variegated with gray. There is, however, an unusual amount of variation in the four males before me. While the type (adult male, Samaipata, July 24, 1890, Gustav Garlepp coll. No. 761) closely resembles *T. aspersiventer* on the upper parts, except for having narrow ash gray edges on the anterior back; three other specimens (one of them in first annual plumage) have the crown only black, the back mostly olive gray, with a varying amount of black in the middle, the uropygial feathers tipped with buff, and the upper tail coverts cinereous with a black subapical band and a large white tip, agreeing with *T. c. dinellii* in all of these points. Even greater are the differences on the lower parts. In the type, the throat is ashy gray streaked with whitish, and obsoletely barred with darker gray on lower portion; foreneck and chest are grayish white, irregularly, but broadly barred with black; middle of breast and abdomen white, with a few indistinct grayish vermiculations; flanks buff, under tail coverts white, with broad edges of bright buff. In another adult from Samaipata (July 23, 1890, Collector's No. 756), the throat and foreneck are chiefly white, variegated with grayish; the remainder of the under parts buff, deeper on flanks and tail coverts. Finally, an adult male from

**Thamnophilus aspersiventer* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny.^a BARRED-BELLIED ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus aspersiventer LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 10 (Prov. Yungas, Bolivia; types in Paris Museum examined).

Thamnophilus aspersiventer D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 171 pl. 4, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀ sub. nom. *T. schistaceus*) (Prov. Yungas, Sicasica and Ayupaya); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, p. 83 (Bolivia "et in Colombia," errore!); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 148 ("Bogotá" [errore] ex LAFRESNAYE); idem, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1885, p. 242 (Sicasica, Ayupaya, Yungas of Bolivia); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 197 (western Yungas of Bolivia).

Thamnophilus aspersiventris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 217 (Bolivia (♂, ♀ descr.); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 175 (Bolivia); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S., Lond., 1879, p. 623 (Simacu, Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 206 (Tilotilo, Simacu, Bolivia).

Range: Yungas of western Bolivia (Dept. of La Paz and western Cochabamba).

1: Bolivia (Jatumpampa, Cochabamba, Todos Santos Trail).

**Thamnophilus melanchrous* Sclater and Salvin.^b PERUVIAN BLACK ANT SHRIKE.

Thamnophilus melanchrous SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16, 18, pl. 3 (♂) (Huiro, Urubamba Valley, Peru; type in British Museum examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 11 (descr. ♂ ex Huiro).

Holguin (July 11, 1890, Collector's No. 709) and one in first annual plumage (Samaipata, July 23, 1890, No. 751) have the throat whiter, with a slight buffy tinge, and differ from *T. c. dinellii* only by somewhat lighter buff chest and the slightly grayish vermiculations on the throat.

Count Berlepsch gave an excellent description of this bird, but after going over the same material, I cannot concur with his view that the specimens resembling *dinellii* in coloration constitute an immature stage. Two of them are undoubtedly adult, and I feel sure, the striking variability is purely individual and not due to age. There is also the possibility of the type specimen being a hybrid between *aspersiventer* and *dinellii*. More material of this "species" is highly desirable.

Three males measure as follows: wing 72, 73, 73; tail 67, 70, 72; bill 14½, 15, 15.—C. E. H.

^a *Thamnophilus aspersiventer* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY: Twenty-five specimens from the Yungas of La Paz (S. Antonio, S. Cristobal, Sandillani, Chaco, Tanampaya, Songo, Cocapata, Omeja) and one from Jatumpampa (Cochabamba) examined. The male has the throat and foreneck uniform black; the remainder of the belly white, broadly squamulated or barred with black or dark gray. The female differs from that of *T. caerulescens dinellii* by much darker, deep ochraceous (instead of buff) under parts, with the throat gray, streaked with paler, and the foreneck decidedly washed with grayish olive; by having the crown mainly black (instead of rufescent olive) and the back more brownish, not olive gray.

In spite of its striking differences, I am inclined to regard it as a mere northern representative of the *T. caerulescens* group, with which it is connected by *T. conentens* BERLEPSCH of e. Bolivia.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus melanchrous* SCLATER and SALVIN is closely allied to, and evidently the northern representative of *T. aspersiventer*, from which the male differs only by having the breast and belly uniform black like throat and foreneck (instead

Thamnophilus luctuosus (not of LICHTENSTEIN) TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), 1844, p. 278 (Peru; descr. ♂; spec. in Mus. Neuchâtel examined); idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 172 (between 12 and 14 degrees s. lat. of Peru, =Dept. Junin; ♂, ♀ in Mus. Neuchâtel examined); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 93 (descr. ♂, ♀ ex TSCHUDI, excl. hab. "Pará"); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 529 (Paltaypampa).

Thamnophilus subandinus TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 29 (Chachapoyas, Chirimoto, Tamiapampa, n. Peru); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 6 (same localities).

Thamnophilus subandinus major TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 7 (descr. ♂ ex Paltaypampa, ♀ ex coll. Tschudi in Mus. Neuchâtel).

Thamnophilus melanochrous SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 191 (Huiro, Chachapoyas); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 379 (Garita del Sol, Dept. Junin; crit.); idem, Orn. 13, Sept. 1906, p. 93 (Idma, Sta. Ana Valley); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 20, 1910, p. 321 (Ucubamba, ne. of Tayabamba); CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 117, 1921, p. 79 (Santa Ana, Idma, San Miguel Bridge, Torontoy, Urubamba region).

Range: Eastern Andes of Peru, from depts. of Amazonas and Loreto, south to the Urubamba Valley, Dept. Cuzco, chiefly in the subtropical zone.

7: Peru (Chinchao 5, Molinopampa 2).

****Thamnophilus torquatus* Swainson. MEWING ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus torquatus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 5, April 1825, p. 89 ("Urupé," Bahia, e. Brazil; = ♂); SCLATER, Edinb. New Phil. Journ., (n.s.), 1, 1855, p. 239 (diag.); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 220 (diag. ♂, ♀; se. Brazil, Bolivia; excl. syn. *T. ruficapillus*); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 100 (Lagoa Santa, Minas); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 79 (Cuyaba, Matto Grosso; José Dias, Goyaz); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 372 (Lagoa Santa, Minas); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 623 (Guarayos, e. Bolivia; ex D'ORBIGNY); FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 347 (Quipapa, Recife, Pernambuco); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 213 (Pernambuco, Bahia, e. Brazil); DUBOIS, Syn. Av., 1, 1901, p. 182, pl. 5, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, 1902, p. 275 (Jaboticabal, Rincão, n. S. Paulo); idem and idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 201 (Jaboticabal, Rincão, Avanhanda, n. S. Paulo); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 68 (Rio Thesouras, Goyaz); MÉNÉGAUX

of barred with black and white). The female may be recognized by lacking the white apical margins to the upper wing coverts; by having more black on the crown and nape; the back more grayish; the grayish of the throat extended over the chest, and the belly much paler ochraceous, etc. Wing (♂) 72-75, (♀) 70-74; tail (♂) 66-74, (♀) 64-72; bill 15-16½.

I fail to see any constant difference between fifteen specimens from n. Peru (depts. of Loreto and Amazonas), including two topotypes of *T. subandinus* Tacz. from Tamiapampa, a couple from Garita del Sol, Vitoc (*T. s. major* Tacz.), five skins from Chinchao (Dept. Huánuco), and a topotypical ♂ from Huiro, Urubamba (*T. melanochrous*).—C. E. H.

and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 28 (Guarayos, Bolivia; Bahia); REISER, Denkschr. math./naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 66 (Beberibe, near Recife, Pernambuco; Alagoinhas, Bahia; Santa Philomena, s. Piauihy).

Thamnophilus scalaris (ex LICHTENSTEIN Ms.) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 999 (e. Brazil, locality not specified).

Thamnophilus atropileus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 11 (Guarayos, e. Bolivia; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 173 (ne. Chiquitos); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 198 (Guarayos; crit.).

Thamnophilus atripileus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 5, 1853, p. 339 (Guarayos).

Thamnophilus pectoralis SWAINSON, Anim. in Menag., 1838, p. 283 (Bahia).

Rhopochares argentinus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 17 ("Montevideo, Buenos Ayres," localities erroneous; types in Mus. Heine examined by C. E. H.).

Thamnophilus ruficapillus (not of VIEILLOT) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 249 (notes on types of *Th. scalaris* WIED); idem, l. c., 5, 1893, p. 118 (one ♀, Chapada, Matto Grosso, examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Eastern and central Brazil, from Piauihy and Pernambuco south to Bahia, western Minas Geraës and northern São Paulo (Tieté region), west through Goyaz to Matto Grosso, and the adjoining parts of eastern Bolivia (plains of Guarayos).

1: Brazil (Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa).

Thamnophilus ruficapillus cochabambae (Chapman).^b COCHABAMBA ANT SHRIKE.

Rhopochares cochabambae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 2, Jan. 1921, p. 2 (Tujima, Prov. Cochabamba [type]; Valle Grande, Prov. Santa Cruz; Perico, Jujuy).

* *Rhopochares argentinus* CABANIS and HEINE was erroneously synonymized with *T. ruficapillus* from which the two male types differ at a glance by their black (instead of rufous) pileum. The specimen said to be from "Buenos Aires" shows, on most of the feathers of the hind crown, grayish lateral and olive brownish apical edges, which are also slightly indicated in some Bahia skins. There can be no question as to the localities being wrongly given as "Montevideo" and "Buenos Aires." The types are of the same preparation and formed part of the same collection as a skin of *Knipolegus nigerrimus* labeled "Rio Grande," in the Heine Collection. This species being peculiar to se. Brazil (Rio, s. Minas, S. Paulo), it is pretty certain that the types of *R. argentinus*, also, originated from this region, probably from S. Paulo. In size (wing 64, 67; tail 66, 67½), they agree very well with a male from S. Jeronymo, Tieté distr., n. São Paulo (wing 66; tail 67), while birds from Bahia are generally somewhat smaller (wing 62-64; tail 58-60). The type of *T. atropileus* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY from Guarayos, e. Bolivia, again is rather large (wing 67; tail 65).—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus ruficapillus cochabambae* (CHAPMAN): Agrees with *T. r. ruficapillus* in the rufous cap, but differs in the male sex by its smoke gray (instead of warm earthy brown) back, more grayish sides of head and neck, ashy (not earthy brown) margins to the central rectrices, and by the lateral tail feathers being indented

Thamnophilus argentinus (not of CABANIS and HEINE) BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., 2, 1861, p. 472 (part; Tucumán).

Thamnophilus ruficapillus (not of VIEILLOT) SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 12, No. 292, 1895, p. 22 (San Lorenzo, Jujuy; Tala, Salta); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, 1902, p. 192 (La Hoyada, Tucumán); idem, Rev. letr. y cienc. soc. Tucumán, 3, 1905, p. 54 (same locality); BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, 1904, p. 254 (Rosario de Lerma, Salta); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 284 (part; La Hoyada, Tucumán; Salta; S. Lorenzo, Jujuy).

Range: Central Bolivia (south of the Sierra de Cochabamba) and northwestern Argentina, in states of Jujuy, Salta and Tucumán.

***Thamnophilus ruficapillus ruficapillus* Vieillot. RUFOUS-CAPPED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus ruficapillus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 318 (ex Azara No. 215; no locality specified, we suggest Corrientes as terra typica); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 79 (Ypanema, S. Paulo; Curytiba, Paraná); idem, Nunq. otios., 2, 1874, p. 291 (Novo Friburgo, Rio); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, 1885, p. 149 (Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Ornith., 1, 1888, p. 204 (eastern provinces of Argentina, south to Buenos Aires); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 213 (Buenos Aires, La Plata); BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, 1892, p. 44 (Porto Real, Rio); APLIN, Ibis, 1894, p. 185 (Uruguay); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 238 (S. Paulo, Piracicaba); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Novo Friburgo); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 130 (Mundo Novo, S. Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 201 (Ypiranga, S. Paulo, Itararé, Piracicaba, S. Paulo; Vargem Alegre near Marianna, Minas Geraës; * Novo Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, 1909, p. 221 (Barracas al Sud, B. Aires); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 284 (part; Buenos Aires); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 51 (Alto Paraná, Paraguay).

Rhopochares ruficapillus TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, 2, 1920, p. 19 (Montevideo, Canelones, Colonia, Uruguay).

Thamnophilus scalaris (not of WIED) BURMEISTER, Journ. Ornith., 8, 1860, p. 251 (Banda Oriental; Paraná, Argentina); EULER, l. c., 1867, p. 194; l. c., 1868, p. 190 (breeding habits; Cantagallo, Rio).

Thamnophilus argentinus (not of CABANIS and HEINE) BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., 2, 1861, p. 472 (part; Paraná, Banda Oriental); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 141 (Conchitas, B. Aires); HUDSON, l. c.,

with white on the outer web; female distinguishable by the mainly olive gray back and upper tail coverts, and much paler, whitish buff under parts. Wing (♂) 69-70, (♀) 66-67; tail (♂) 76-79, (♀) 70-72; bill 16-17. Four specimens from the type locality examined.—C. E. H.

* Probably wrongly identified. Reinhardt records *T. torquatus* from Marianna. All specimens I have seen from Rio de Janeiro (Cantagallo, Porto Real) are referable to *T. r. ruficapillus*, those from western Minas (Lagoa Santa) to *T. torquatus*.—C. E. H.

1870, p. 113 (Buenos Aires); DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 183 (Buenos Aires); idem, l. c., 1878, p. 62 (nest); WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 614 (Santo Tomé, Corrientes); BARROWS, Auk, 1, 1884, p. 21 (Concepcion, Entrerios); GIBSON, Ibis, 1885, p. 281 (Paysandú, Uruguay).

Rhopochares torquatus (not of SWAINSON) CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Rio; one ♀).

Thamnophilus torquatus JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo; ex CABANIS).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Prov. Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; northeastern Argentina (states of Buenos Aires, Entrerios, Corrientes, and adjoining parts of eastern Paraguay (Alto Paraná).

***Thamnophilus ruficapillus subfasciatus* Sclater and Salvin.^a BARRED-BREASTED ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus subfasciatus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 357, pl. 33 (Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia); idem, l. c., 1879, p. 623 (Tilotilo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 214 (Bolivia).

Range: Yungas of La Paz, western Bolivia (Tilotilo, Chaco, Chulumani).

***Thamnophilus ruficapillus marcapatae* Hellmayr.^b MARCAPATA ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus marcapatae HELLMAYR, Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bay., 11, No. 1, Jan. 1912, p. 162 (Chuhuasi, near Ollachea, Rio San Gaban, n. Puno [type]; Marcapata, Dept. Cuzco, se. Peru); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 84 (same localities).

(?) *Thamnophilus subfasciatus* (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 201 (Cutervo); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 18 (Cutervo; Cocochó, R. Marañon, n. Peru).

Range: Southeastern Peru, in depts. Puno (Chuhuasi, Sierra of Carabaya) and Cuzco (Marcapata); (?) northern Peru (Cutervo, Cocochó).

^a *Thamnophilus ruficapillus subfasciatus* SCLATER and SALVIN: Male similar to *T. r. cochabambae* in having the back mainly smoky gray; but entire under surface, except throat and anal region, regularly and closely barred with black on a purer white ground; lower tail coverts white, barred with gray; white cross bands on inner web of lateral rectrices narrower and shorter, occupying only the inner half of the vane. Female much darker, ochraceous instead of buff underneath. Wing (two ♂♂) 65½-68, (two ♀♀) 65½-68; tail 63-68; bill 17-18.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnophilus ruficapillus marcapatae* HELLMAYR: Male differs from *T. r. subfasciatus* by having the under parts smoky gray; the chest and middle of breast only barred with black and white, the black bars being at least twice as wide as the white interspaces (while in its ally, the white bars are about two or three times as broad as the black ones); the flanks without any brownish wash; the under tail coverts smoky gray, barely edged with white. Female darker ochraceous beneath. Wing (♂) 67-68, (♀) 65; tail 63-64; bill 16½-17.—C. E. H.

Genus **PYGIPTILA** Sclater.

Pygiptila SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 220 (type by subs. desig., SCLATER, 1890, *Thamnophilus maculipennis* SCLATER).

Pygoptila CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 69 (emendation).

***Pygiptila stellaris (Spix).** SPOTTED-WINGED BUSH BIRD.

Thamnophilus stellaris SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 27, pl. 36, fig. 2 (♂) ("in provincia Parae," type, formerly in Munich Museum, lost); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, 1854, p. 112 (Quijos, e. Ecuador); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 195 (Guiana, Amazons; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 283 (Pará).

Pygiptila stellaris HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 657 (crit.; = *Thamnophilus maculipennis* SCLATER); idem, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 367 (San Antonio do Prata, Pará; Paramaribo, Surinam); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 202 (Rio Juruá; spec. examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 61 (Teffé), 370 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 344 (Calama); idem, Abhandl. math. naturw. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 43 (Ipitinga, Utinga), 92 (Pará, Utinga, S. Antonio, Ipitinga); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 279 (upper Orinoco, Caura, Venezuela); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 67 (Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Surinam).

Pygoptila stellaris BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 153 (Cayenne); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 15 (Bom Lugar, Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús), p. 510 (Bella Vista, Villa Braga, Goyana, R. Tapajóz); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 528 (habits); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 274 (Pará; Tocantins, Xingú, Iriri, Curuá, Tapajóz, Jamauchim Rivers; R. Purús).

Thamnophilus maculipennis SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, April 1855, p. 247 (orig. descr. ♂ and ♀; Quixos, e. Ecuador; Chamicuros, Peruvian Amazons, the latter being the type locality; see SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 176); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 65 (Rio Napo).

Pygiptila maculipennis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 220 (upper Amazons; Rio Napo; descr.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 79 (Salto do Girao, Borba, Rio Madeira; Marabitanas, Rio Amajau, Rio Negro).

Pygoptila maculipennis CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 15 (Cayenne; spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 185 (upper Ucayali, Sarayacu); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 750 (Xeberos); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 273 (upper Ucayali, Sarayacu, Xeberos; Chamicuros); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 30 (Yurimaguas); idem, Ornith. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 26 (Sarayacu, upper Ucayali, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Yurimaguas; Elvira, Tarapoto, Pebas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 217 (Iquitos, Chamicuros, Chyavetas, Peru; Sarayacu, Rio Napo, e. Ecuador); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 71 (Munduapó, Nericagua, R. Orinoco; La Union, La Pricion, Caura); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 439 (Rio Juruá).

Range: From the Guianas and the Orinoco-Caura basin in Venezuela to Pará, Brazil, and throughout the Amazonian forest region

westward to the eastern slopes of the Andes in Ecuador and Peru, south to the Dept. Huánuco (Chuchurras).

2: Peru (Rio Ucayali 1, Puerto Bermudez 1).

Genus **MEGASTICTUS** Ridgway.

Megastictus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, p. 69 (type by orig. desig. *Myrmeciza margaritata* SCLATER).

Megastictus margaritatus (Sclater). PEARLY BUSH BIRD.

Myrmeciza margaritata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, "1854," publ. April, 1855, p. 253, pl. 71 (Chamicuros, n. Peru).

Pygiptila margaritata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 221 (Chamicuros); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 79 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 202 (Rio Negro); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 344 (Calama, Rio Madeira).

Pygoptila margaritata SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 177 (Peruvian Amazons); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 750 (Xeberos); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 273 (Chamicuros, Xeberos; nest and eggs described); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 27 (Chamicuros, Xeberos); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 217 (Xeberos, Chamicuros); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 274 (diagn.).

Range: Eastern Peru and western Brazil (Rio Negro, Rio Madeira).^a

Genus **NEOCTANTES** Sclater.

Neoctantes SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 572 (type *Xenops niger* PELZELN).

Neoctantes niger (PelzelN). BLACK BUSH BIRD.

Xenops niger PELZELN, Sitzungs. Ak. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturw. Kl., 34, 1859, p. 111 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Pteroptochus niger PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 46 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro).

Neoctantes niger SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 572; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 218 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro, nw. Brazil and Sarayacu, Ecuador).

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Rio Negro) and eastern Ecuador.

Genus **CLYTOCTANTES** Elliot.

Clytoctantes ELLIOT, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 242 (type *Clytoctantes alixi* ELLIOT).

Clytoctantes alixi Elliot. RECURVED-BILLED BUSH BIRD.

Clytoctantes alixi ELLIOT, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 242, pl. 20 (Rio Napo, Ecua-

^a Birds from Marabitanas and Calama agree well with two topotypes from n. Peru.—C. E. H.

dor); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 219 ("Bogotá"); CHAPMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 369 (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca, Colombia).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo) and Colombia (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca; "Bogotá" collections).^a

Genus **THAMNISTES** Sclater and Salvin.

Thamnistes SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 299 (type *Thamnistes anabatinus* SCLATER and SALVIN).

**Thamnistes anabatinus anabatinus* Sclater and Salvin. TAWNY BUSH BIRD.

Thamnistes anabatinus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 299 (Chocotum, Vera Paz, Guatemala); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 216 (part; Choctum, Cajabon, and Samayoa, Guatemala); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 205, pl. 50, fig. 1 (part; Guatemala).

Thamnistes anabatinus anabatinus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 23 (State of Tabasco, Mexico, Guatemala and British Honduras).

Range: Southeastern Mexico (Tabasco), Guatemala and British Honduras.

1: Guatemala.

Thamnistes anabatinus saturatus Ridgway. RUSSET BUSH BIRD.

Thamnistes anabatinus saturatus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, p. 193 (Bonilla, Costa Rica, 2,600 feet); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 605 (Costa Rican localities, habits, etc.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 23 (part; Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Thamnistes anabatinus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 205 (part; Costa Rica, Chiriqui).

Range: Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui).

Thamnistes anabatinus coronatus Nelson.^b NELSON'S BUSH BIRD.

Thamnistes anabatinus coronatus NELSON, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 60, No. 3, Sept. 1912, p. 9 (Canal Zone, 3,500 feet alt., e. Panama); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, Sept. 1922, p. 206 (Mt. Sapó, Darien).

Range: Eastern Panama (Calobre, Veragua, Canal Zone, Darien).

^a Known to the author only from two males at Tring, and one female in the British Museum, all of the peculiar "Bogotá" make.

^b *Thamnistes anabatinus coronatus* NELSON: Similar to *T. a. saturatus*, but differs in having the crown dull rufous contrasting with olivaceous brown of back, and under side of neck and upper breast dull ochraceous buffy, contrasting with the olivaceous buffy of rest of under parts. This race is unknown to us.

***Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius* Chapman.^a INTERMEDIATE BUSH BIRD.**

Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, 1914, p. 614 (Barbacoas, sw. Colombia); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 369 (Alto Bonito, Rio Sucio; Barbacoas).

Thamnistes aequatorialis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 380 (part; specimen ex Nanegal, examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 176 (part; Nanegal); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 216 (part; Nanegal).

Thamnistes anabatinus aequatorialis (not of SCLATER) HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 611 (Lita and Rio Verde, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; specimens in Tring Museum examined).

Range: Tropical zone of western Colombia (from the Rio Sucio southward) and northwestern Ecuador (Lita, Rio Verde, Prov. Esmeraldas; Nanegal, Prov. Pichincha).

***Thamnistes anabatinus aequatorialis* Sclater. ECUADORIAN BUSH BIRD.**

Thamnistes aequatorialis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 380 (part; type locality Rio Napo, as designated by Chapman^b); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 176 (part; Rio Napo); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 216 (part; Rio Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 369 (La Morelia, se. Colombia).

Range: Eastern (Amazonian) slopes of Andes of Colombia ("Bogotá"; La Morelia, Caquetá region) and Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu).^c

****Thamnistes anabatinus rufescens* Cabanis. PERUVIAN BUSH BIRD.^d**

Thamnistes rufescens CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 21, 1873, p. 65 (Monterico, n. Ayacucho, Peru; descr. ♂, ♀); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Monterico; Amable Maria, Dept. Junin); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884,

^a *Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius* CHAPMAN: "Similar to *T. a. coronatus*, but upper parts, wings and tail darker, the crown between russet and argus brown instead of cinnamon brown, and more definitely defined from the back, the back with a russet tinge, the tail hazel rather than cinnamonous." (CHAPMAN, l. c.). Four specimens from nw. Ecuador (Lita, Rio Verde) differ from *T. a. aequatorialis* (one female from Sarayacu, e. Ecuador, two males from "Bogotá" examined) by having the crown more extensively and brighter rufous, without light shaft lines; the back much more brownish; and the lores and superciliary streak paler, less ochraceous.—C. E. H.

^b Although Sclater, in the original description, confused this race with the w. Ecuadorian *T. m. intermedius* and did not explicitly designate a type, the name *aequatorialis* has, afterwards, been restricted by Chapman to the eastern form.

^c Two "Bogotá"-skins differ from an east Ecuadorian specimen by deeper ochraceous throat and foreneck.—C. E. H.

^d *Thamnistes anabatinus rufescens* CABANIS: Differs from *T. a. aequatorialis* by having the crown light brownish olive like the back (not rufous), the forehead only washed with buff, and generally brighter, more ochraceous under parts. Besides our specimens, I have examined five more from Marcapata and Huaynapata, Dept. Cuzco, in the Berlepsch Collection.—C. E. H.

p. 25 (same localities); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S., Lond., 1896, p. 381 (La Gloria, Dept. Junin; crit.); idem, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 116 (Huaynapata).

Range: Tropical zone of central Peru (depts. Ayacucho, Junin and Cuzco).

4: Peru (Huachipa).

Genus **DYSITHAMNUS** Cabanis.

Dysithamnus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 223 (type by sub. desig., Gray, 1855, *Myiothera strictothorax* TEMMINCK).

Silvestrius BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Paraguay, Jan. 1901, p. 136 (type *Thamnophilus* (*Silvestrius*) *flavescens* BERTONI = *Myiothera mentalis* TEMMINCK).

Dysithamnus strictothorax (Temminck). SPOT-BREASTED BUSH BIRD.

Myiothera strictothorax (typog. error^a) TEMMINCK, Rec. Pl. col., livr. 30, Jan. 1823, pl. 179, fig. 1, 2 (= ♂, ♀) ("Brésil," the types in the Vienna Museum, examined by C. E. H., were obtained by Sellow in the State of Bahia).

Thamnophilus strictothorax WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 1013 (Nazaré das Farinhas, near Bahia).

Dysithamnus strictothorax HELLMAYR, Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, No. 2, Feb. 1915, p. 147 (Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espírito Santo; nomencl., range).

Lanius gutturalis LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dub. Berliner Mus., 1823^b, p. 46 (S. Paulo; descr. ♂).

Dasythamnus gutturalis BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 81 (descr. ♂, ♀; S. Paulo, Bahia).

Dysithamnus gutturalis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 221 (descr. ♂, ♀; hab. part; se. Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 79 (Bahia); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Rio); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 220 (descr. ♂, ♀; Bahia, se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 238 (Iguapé, S. Paulo); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 202 (Alto da Serra, Ubatuba, Iguapé, S. Paulo; Marianna, Minas Gerais).

Dysithamnus gutturalis (*lapsu*) JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo).

Range: Forest region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia and eastern Minas Gerais to São Paulo (Alto da Serra, Ubatuba, Iguapé).

***Dysithamnus mentalis mentalis** (Temminck). OLIVACEOUS BUSH BIRD.

Myiothera mentalis TEMMINCK, Rec. Pl. col., livr. 30, Jan. 1823, pl. 179, fig. 3 ("Brésil"; the type examined in the Vienna Museum was obtained by J. Natterer at Curitiba, Paraná).

^a Corrected to *strictothorax* in the Index (Tableau méthodique), vol. 1, p. 18.

^b The preface is dated "September 1823."

Myiothera poliocephala WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1098 (se. Brazil; see ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 250).

Dasythamnus mentalis BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 82 (se. Brazil).

Dysithamnus mentalis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 221 (descr. ♂, ♀; hab. part; se. Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 79 (Registo do Sai, Rio de Janeiro; Curytiba, Paraná; Rio Paraná, S. Paulo); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 366 (Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Rio); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeit. ges. Orn., 2, 1885, p. 150 (Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; Laguna, Sta. Catharina); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 221 (se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 239 (Iguapé, Tieté, S. Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); idem, Annuario Estado Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 130 (Taquara do Mundo Novo); EULER, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 68 (nest and eggs); SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 378, 1900, p. 18 (Tebicuari, Paraguay); OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, 1902, p. 128 (Sapucay, Paraguay); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 202 (Ypiranga, Tieté, Itararé, Avanhandava, Barretos, Bebedouro, Itapurá, Baurú, Iguapé, Alto da Serra, Ubatuba, S. Paulo); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 521 (Sapucay, Paraguay); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 326 (Iguazú, Misiones).

Dysithamnus mentalis mentalis TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 536 (monogr., synon.; se. Brazil, Paraguay); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 87 (descr. ♀; range); DABBENE, El Hornero, 1, 1919, p. 263 (Puerto Segundo, Misiones).

Thamnophilus [Silvestrius] flavescens BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Paraguay, 1901, p. 136 (Alto Paraná, Paraguay).

Dysithamnus mentalis leucobronchialis CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, Aug. 1916, p. 337 (Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro and southern Minas Geraës (Lagoa Santa, Rio Jordão, Bagagem)* to Rio Grande do Sul, west to the northern boundary of the State of São Paulo; Misiones, northeast Argentina; southern Paraguay (Tebicuari, Sapucay).

13: Brazil (Rio das Velhas near Lagoa Santa, Victoria 4, São Sebastião 1, Faz. Cayoá, São Paulo 7).

**Dysithamnus mentalis emiliae* Hellmayr.^b SNETHLAGE'S BUSH BIRD.

Dysithamnus mentalis emiliae HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 92 (San Antonio do Prata [type], Flor do

* Three adult males from Minas Geraës (1 Rio Jordão, June 24, 1901, A. Robert coll., Tring Museum; 1 Agua Suja, near Bagagem, O. A. de Carvalho coll., Munich Museum; 1 Lagoa Santa, type of *D. m. leucobronchialis*) appear to be inseparable from a series obtained in more southern localities, although Cory's type has the lower throat distinctly washed with yellowish.—C. E. H.

^b *Dysithamnus mentalis emiliae*: Male similar to *D. m. mentalis* but crown much darker, blackish slate instead of plumbeous; sides of head darker, with the whitish loreal spot barely indicated; back and outer webs of remiges duller, grayish olive; throat, foreneck and chest white, partly clouded with gray, only the middle of the

Prado [Quati-purú], Rio Capim, Pará distr., ne. Brazil); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 275 (Peixe-Boi, Quati-Purú, E. F. B.; Rio Guamá (Santa Maria do S. Miguel); Rio Tocantins (Mazagão, Baião); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 88 (crit.).

Dysithamnus affinis emiliae TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 555 (descr. ♂, ♀; Baião, Rio Tocantins).

Dysithamnus mentalis (errore) GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499 (Capim River).

Dysithamnus mentalis mentalis (err.) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 367 (S. Antonio do Prata, Pará distr.).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Maranhão and Pará, west to the Tocantins.

2: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 2).

****Dysithamnus mentalis cumbreanus* Hellmayr and Seilern.*** VENEZUELAN BUSH BIRD.

Dysithamnus mentalis cumbreanus HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bayr., 12, Heft 3, July 1915, p. 203 (Las Quiguas, San Esteban Valley, Carabobo, n. Venezuela); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 88 (crit.; descr. ♀; n. Venezuela: Las Quigas; Galipan, Cerro del Avila; San Esteban; Bermudez [S. Antonio, Caripé]).

Dysithamnus mentalis lateralis TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, Aug. 1916, p. 540 (Guarico, Estado Lara [type]; Las Quiguas, San Esteban, Carabobo; El Hacha, Aroa; Sierra de Carabobo; El Guacharo, Bermudez; excl. Honda and Tobago).

Dysithamnus semicinctus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168 (Caripé), 628 (San Esteban); idem, l. c., 1875, p. 235 (Mérida); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 221 (part; spec. u-w; Venezuela); DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, 1900, p. 141 (part; Paria Peninsula).

Dysithamnus mentalis olivaceus (not of TSCHUDI) HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, Sept. 1912, p. 121 (Las Quiguas, Chiquita, Cumbre de Valencia; Quebrada Secca, Caripé, Bermudez).

Dysithamnus mentalis mentalis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 3, 32 in text (part; Cumaná).

Range: Northern Venezuela, from Bermudez west to states of Carabobo, Falcon, Lara, and Mérida.

4: Caracas.

abdomen being pale yellow; under wing coverts and quill lining nearly pure white. It also bears a certain resemblance to *D. mentalis affinis*, but may be recognized by the darker, more slaty blackish head, more greenish back, the yellowish tinge of the abdomen and the darker greenish olive flanks. The female hardly differs in coloration from certain females of *D. m. olivaceus*, but is decidedly smaller.

Wing (male) 59-60, (female) 57; tail 37-40.—C. E. H.

* *Dysithamnus mentalis cumbreanus*: Similar to *D. mentalis oberi* RIDGWAY from Tobago, but smaller with shorter bill; male with throat and foreneck not pure white, but decidedly mixed with gray; under parts paler yellow and sides more strongly shaded with grayish olive; female with grayish olive (less brownish) back, brownish olive (instead of russet) edges to the wings, paler yellow under parts, and grayish olive (not buffy brown) auriculars.—C. E. H.

Dysithamnus mentalis andrei Hellmayr.* ANDRE'S BUSH BIRD.

Dysithamnus affinis andrei HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 31 (Caparo, Trinidad); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, No. 13, 1908, p. 365 (Carenage, Aripo, Trinidad); BEEBE, Zoologica, 1, No. 3, 1909, p. 93 (La Brea, Orinoco delta); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 281 (Guanoco, Orinoco delta).

Dysithamnus andrei TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 556 (part; Carenage, Aripo, Heights of Orepouche, Santa Emilia Estate, Poole, Caparo, Princetown, Trinidad; El Callao, Yuruani River, ne. Venezuela; descr.).

Dysithamnus mentalis andrei RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 54, 55, 57 (Trinidad); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, Abt. A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 89 (crit.; Trinidad and La Brea, ne. Venezuela).

Dysithamnus mentalis spodionotus (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, 1894, p. 50 (Trinidad; habits).

Range: Trinidad and northeastern Venezuela (La Brea in the Orinoco delta;^b El Callao, near Guacipati, Rio Yuruani).

***Dysithamnus mentalis oberi** Ridgway.* OBER'S BUSH BIRD.

Dysithamnus mentalis oberi RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, p. 193 (Tobago; descr. ♂; type in U. S. Nat. Museum examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 88 (crit.; descr. ♂, ♀, Tobago).

* *Dysithamnus mentalis andrei* HELLMAYR: Male differs from *D. m. affinis* by its more purely slate gray back (without any, or with slight olivaceous wash on rump only) and upper tail coverts, by lacking the whitish streak along lower edge of auriculars and the olivaceous shade on the flanks, and by having the under tail coverts nearly pure white (instead of buff or pale brownish); from *D. m. spodionotus* by its decidedly lighter slate gray upper parts, chest and sides of breast as well as by the absence of the brownish wash on the flanks. The female may be distinguished from either of its allies by the decidedly grayish olive dorsal surface, less rufescent wings, grayish (not buffy brown) sides of head, and much whiter under parts, with much less buffy suffusion across foreneck and along flanks. *D. m. andrei* is a strongly marked race, and Mr. Todd accords it even specific rank; but, as pointed out by me elsewhere (1920, p. 89), its characters are completely bridged by individual variation.—C. E. H.

^b The male from La Brea, kindly forwarded for my inspection by Mr. Beebe, proves to be indistinguishable from Trinidad examples.—C. E. H.

* *Dysithamnus mentalis oberi*: Male easily distinguished from *D. m. andrei* of Trinidad and the Orinoco delta, by having the back, down to the upper tail coverts, dull (grayish) olive green (instead of clear slate gray slightly tinged with olive on rump only), the breast and abdomen light sulphur yellow (instead of white), and by lacking the cinereous tinge on sides of body. Female much more brownish above and with the under parts, posterior to throat, varying from sulphur to maize yellow (instead of white, clouded with dingy buff on foreneck and chest, passing into buffy brown along flanks). Besides, *D. m. oberi* averages larger, the bill especially so. The Tobago race is more closely related to *D. m. cumbreanus*, of n. Venezuela, but besides being slightly larger, differs in the male sex by having the throat and foreneck more purely white and the sides of the chest only faintly tinged with olive while the female has a more brownish olive back, more russet wings and tail, and somewhat brighter yellow under parts.

Dysithamnus semicinereus (not of SCLATER) CORY, Auk, 10, 1893, p. 220 (Tobago; one ♀; examined by C. E. H.); DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, 1900, p. 141 (part; Tobago, one ♀, now in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Dysithamnus andrei (not of HELLMAYR) TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 556 (part; Tobago).

Range: Island of Tobago.

1: Tobago.

***Dysithamnus mentalis spodionotus* Salvin and Godman.* RORAIMA BUSH BIRD.**

Dysithamnus spodionotus SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1883, p. 211 (Roraima, Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, l. c., 1885, p. 424 (Roraima); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 222 (Roraima); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 ("Bartica"); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 21 (Roraima, Makauria River).

Dysithamnus affinis spodionotus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 32 (diagn.; Roraima); TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 556 (crit.; Roraima).

Dysithamnus mentalis spodionotus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 55, 57 (Roraima); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 89 (crit.).

Range: Roraima Mountains, British Guiana.

****Dysithamnus mentalis affinis* Pelzeln. PELZELN'S BUSH BIRD.**

Dysithamnus affinis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 80, 149 (Villa Maria [=S. Luis de Caceres], w. Matto Grosso; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 15 (crit.; descr. ♂, ♀, Matto Grosso); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), 1920, p. 93 (Matto Grosso).

Dysithamnus affinis affinis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 31 (diag.; Villa Maria, Chapada, Matto Grosso); idem, l. c., 15, 1908, p. 69 (Faz. Esperança, Goyaz; descr. ♀); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 203 (Villa Maria, Chapada); TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1906, p. 552 (crit.; Chapada, San Lorenzo River, Matto Grosso).

Adult male, wing 63½-66; tail 42-45; bill 15-16; adult female, wing 60-64; tail 41-44; bill 14½-15½.

The type, an adult male in worn breeding plumage, is a poor faded skin, and compared with a series of freshly molted specimens taken by S. M. Klages, in December, 1912, at Man o'War Bay, Tobago, looks rather different, being duller, more grayish above and paler yellowish below. Still, what traces remain of its original coloration, leave no doubt as to its being referable to the same form. A worn female, also obtained in May, is likewise much more grayish above than December examples, and nearly white below. Although it can hardly be distinguished in color from certain females of *D. m. and rei*, a faint yellowish tinge on the under parts and its larger bill render its identification as *oberi* pretty certain. Fifteen specimens from Tobago compared with forty-four from Trinidad.—C. E. H.

* *Dysithamnus mentalis spodionotus* SALVIN and GODMAN: While the male is considerably darker both above and below, the female hardly differs from that of *D. m. affinis* by having the back rather darker, more brownish and the pileum of a slightly deeper tone.—C. E. H.

Dysithamnus mentalis affinis HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 90 (crit.; Matto Grosso, Goyaz).

Dysithamnus mentalis (not of TEMMINCK) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **5**, 1893, p. 118 (Chapada, Matto Grosso).

Dysithamnus olivaceus (not of TSCHUDI) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 222 (part; Chapada); OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Mus., **25**, 1902, p. 129 (Chapada; crit.).

Range: Central Brazil, from western Matto Grosso (San Lorenzo River, San Luis de Caceres) east to southern Goyaz.

4: Brazil (Chapada, Matto Grosso).

****Dysithamnus mentalis olivaceus* (Tschudi).^a ANDEAN BUSH BIRD.**

Thamnophilus olivaceus TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10**, (1), 1844, p. 278 (Peru., = ♂ juv., type in Mus. Neuchâtel examined by C. E. H.); idem, Faun. Peru. Aves, 1846, p. 174, pl. 11, fig. 1 ("östlich der Cordilleren, unter dem 10° S. Breite" [see p. 175], we designate, therefore, *Montana de Vitoc*, Dept. Junin as type locality); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., **53**, 1905, p. 14 (crit. on type).

Dysithamnus olivaceus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, 1858, p. 541 (Bolivia; descr. of a ♂ in Derby Museum, now in Free Public Museum, Liverpool, England, examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, **2**, 1884, p. 28 (ex TSCHUDI); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., **13**, Sept. 1906, p. 93 (Idma, Santa Ana), 116 (Huaynapata); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, 1922, p. 131 (Loma Larga, Santa Marta distr.).

Dysithamnus mentalis olivaceus HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, Abt. A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 90 (crit.; Bogotá; Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; Peru, Bolivia); idem, Nov. Zool., **28**, 1921, p. 207 (Bolivia).

Thamnophilus mentalis (not TEMMINCK) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, 1837, p. 12 (Yungas, Bolivia); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage, Ois., p. 177 (Yungas); TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10**, (1), 1844, p. 278 (Peru); idem, Faun. Per., Aves, 1846, p. 173 (175) (Montañas von Moyobamba).

Dysithamnus mentalis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, 1858, p. 221 (part; Peru, Bolivia); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1879, p. 624 (Yungas; ex D'ORBIGNY).

^a Having before me more than one hundred specimens, covering the entire range from the Andes east of Bogotá down to the Yungas of n. Bolivia, I am unable to detect constant differences peculiar to any geographic area, although there surely is a wide amount of individual variation in both sexes. Yet it must be admitted that, while the majority are not distinguishable from Colombian ones, some females from Peru and Bolivia have more buffy yellow on the abdomen than any of the numerous northern specimens. Two adult males from Bolivia (Omeja, resp. Quebrada onda) and one from La Gloria, Peru, by the coloration of the upper parts and by having the entire abdomen, below the olive grayish foreneck, light yellow, closely approach *D. m. mentalis* of se. Brazil, and leave no doubt as to the subspecific interrelation of the two forms. Four males and three females from near the sources of the Magdalena River (San Agustín, La Candela, Andalucia), except in averaging slightly larger, are identical with a series from the e. Colombian Andes (Bogotá region and Buena Vista above Villavicencio). Pending further material, I am also inclined to refer to *D. m. olivaceus*, provisionally at least, two females from El Consuelo (above Honda, west slope of e. Andes) which F. M. Chapman believed to pertain

Dysithamnus semicinereus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, June 1855, p. 90, pl. 97 (= ♂) ("Bogotá"), 147 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 1858, p. 66 (Rio Napo); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1874, p. 530 (Amable Maria, Monterico, Paltaypampa); idem, l. c., 1879, p. 232 (Tambillo); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 30 (Cococho, Huambo, Chirimoto); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 29 (Peruvian localities); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 221 (part; m-t, Bogotá; c'-e', Peru); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 381 (La Gloria, Garita del Sol, Junin); TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 545 (part; Bogotá, La Candela, Andalucia, Buena Vista, e. Colombia; Moyobamba, Peru; Todos Santos, Rio Surutu, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Rio Yapacani, Bolivia); BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, 1918, p. 452 (Perico, n. Cajamarca, Peru).

Dysithamnus semicinereus semicinereus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 370 (Buena Vista, e. Andes; La Candela, Andalucia, head of Magdalena River).

Dysithamnus tambillanus TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 30 (Tambillo, n. Cajamarca, Peru; two of the original examples in the Berlepsch Collection examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 91 (Tambillo; crit.).^a

Dysithamnus subplumbeus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 99 (Mapoto, e. Ecuador; teste Berlepsch in litt.).

Dysithamnus mentalis lateralis TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 540 (part; Honda).

Dysithamnus mentalis subsp. CHAPMAN, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 371 (part; two ♀ from El Consuelo, above Honda).

Range: Subtropical zone of the Andes in Bolivia, Peru and eastern Ecuador; eastern Andes and east slope of central Andes of Colombia; according to W. E. C. Todd, also in the Santa Marta district (Loma Larga).

17: Peru (Rio Perené 1, Huachipa 9, Vista Alegre 4, Chinchao 2, Moyobamba 1).

to an undescribed race, while W. E. C. Todd identified them as *D. m. cumbreanus*. From the last named form, both specimens differ, however, very decidedly by their much paler under parts and brighter rufous crown.—C. E. H.

^a Since writing about this doubtful form, I have examined in the American Museum of Natural History, another couple from Zamora, Prov. de Loja, e. Ecuador, which, unquestionably, must be referred to *tambillanus*. On the lower parts, the male is an exact duplicate of the topotype from Tambillo, but above it is decidedly more slaty with only a faint olive wash on the rump, and hardly distinguishable from some examples of *D. m. extremus*, notably Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 108,087, San Antonio, w. Andes. The female resembles that from Tambillo, both being very similar to the same sex of *extremus*, but slightly deeper buffy below, with hardly any white on the throat. An adult male from Perico, east slope of w. Andes north of Jaen, that is to say, in the same district as Tambillo, does not, however, bear out the characters of *tambillanus*. On the contrary, this bird has the throat and an extensive area in the middle of the belly white, just like average specimens of *olivaceus* while on the upper parts, it more nearly agrees with certain males of *extremus* from the w. Andes of Colombia. For the present, I am, therefore, not prepared to admit *tambillanus* as a valid race.—C. E. H.

****Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis* Todd.* WEST ECUADORIAN BUSH BIRD.**

Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, Aug. 1916, p. 539 (Zaruma, Prov. del Oro, sw. Ecuador); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 93 (crit.).

Dysithamnus mentalis (?) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 67 (Pallatanga).

Dysithamnus olivaceus (?) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 89 (Nanegal).

Dysithamnus semicinereus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 278 (Babahoyo); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 564 (Chimbo); idem, l. c., 1884, p. 302 (Chimbo); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 492 (Chimbo); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 28 (Vinces, Balzar, Rio Peripa, Gualaia); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 ("Pichincha" = Mindo; specimen in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc. Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 32 (Gualaia); TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 545 (part; Bucay, Guayas; Gualaia; Rio Chanchan and Rio Chiguancay Junction; Esmeraldas; Rio de Oro, Chone, Manavi; Santa Rosa, Prov. del Oro).

Range: Western Ecuador, from Esmeraldas to Santa Rosa and Zaruma, Prov. del Oro.

1: Ecuador (Chimbo 1).

* *Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis* TODD: Male similar to *D. m. septentrionalis* and of about the same size or somewhat smaller, but throat and chest generally more purely white, less clouded with grayish; female more closely resembling *D. m. cumbreanus*, but distinguishable by its lighter, more olivaceous (less grayish) back and paler rufous crown.

Although widely separated, geographically, by the very different races *D. m. extremus* and *D. m. suffusus* occupying the intervening parts of Colombia and Panama, I am unable to present a more satisfactory diagnosis for distinguishing *D. m. aequatorialis* from the Central American *D. m. septentrionalis*, owing to its extreme variability. Two males from Zaruma (the type locality), one (out of two) from Puente de Chimbo, and one from Rio de Oro, Manavi, have the throat and chest nearly pure white, much clearer than in *septentrionalis*, while the remainder of the lower surface is about the same light yellow. In two other examples from Rio de Oro, the anterior under parts are conspicuously clouded with gray, exactly as in *septentrionalis*, while the yellow below is more restricted to the abdomen. Two males from Esmeraldas, with still less yellow underneath, closely resemble certain males of *olivaceus*, from e. Colombia, but are considerably smaller. A second male from Chimbo and one from Santa Rosa, Prov. del Oro, are even darker, having the foreneck and chest mainly slaty grayish, the middle of the breast white, the anal region very pale yellowish, and the flanks faintly washed with olive. The females, too, show much individual variation, one from Santa Rosa being particularly noticeable on account of its deep coloration below, almost matching some light colored examples of *D. m. suffusus*.

After closely studying twenty-five birds from w. Ecuador, we cannot at all follow Mr. Todd in separating, specifically, the Zaruma specimens from the rest of the series. In our opinion, all pertain to a single form, variable in its characters like the other races of the group. All birds from w. Ecuador agree among themselves in their relatively small size, as compared to *D. m. olivaceus* of e. Colombia, Peru, and n. Bolivia. The length of the wing generally varies between 56 and 60, attaining 61 in two cases, and 62 only once.—C. E. H.

Dysithamnus mentalis extremus Todd.* WEST COLOMBIAN BUSH BIRD.

Dysithamnus extremus TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, Aug. 1916, p. 549 (Salencio, e. slope of w. Andes, Colombia).

Dysithamnus semicinereus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 525 (Concordia, Antioquia).

Dysithamnus semicinereus extremus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 370 (Salencio, Rio Frio, west of Cartago, e. slope of w. Andes; Las Lomitas, San Antonio, w. slope of w. Andes; Miraflores (east of Palmira) and Salento, w. slope of c. Andes, Colombia).

Dysithamnus mentalis extremus HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 93 (crit.; Primavera, S. Isidro, Pueblo Rico, w. Andes).

Range: Western Andes and west slope of central Andes of Colombia.

Dysithamnus mentalis suffusus Nelson.^b PANAMA BUSH BIRD.

Dysithamnus mentalis suffusus NELSON, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 60, No. 13, 1912, p. 10 (Mount Pirri, e. Panama); TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 542 (Mt. Pirri, Tacarcuna, e. slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, e. Panama; crit.).

* *Dysithamnus mentalis extremus* TODD: Male differs from *D. m. olivaceus* in having the dorsal surface from the forehead to the upper tail coverts, including the edges of the remiges and rectrices uniform slate gray with only, sometimes, a slight olive wash on the lower rump; in the olivaceous suffusion on the flanks being either wholly absent or but slightly indicated; finally by the whitish instead of pale yellow under tail coverts. The female may be recognized by the darker buffy olive or buffy brownish color on foreneck, chest and sides, nearly pure white (instead of pale yellow) abdominal area, and buffy (instead of light yellow) under tail coverts.

Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. F. M. Chapman, I have had an opportunity of inspecting the entire series which formed the basis of his own and Mr. W. E. C. Todd's accounts in their respective papers quoted above. Birds from the western and eastern slopes of the w. Andes show the racial characters of *extremus* quite well marked in both sexes, though one or two males from Peru run very close, differing only by their more greenish edges to the wing and tail feathers. Seven specimens from the western slope of the c. Andes (Salento; Miraflores, east of Palmira) are intergrades between *extremus* and *olivaceus*. One male (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 111,884 Salento) and two females (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 111,885 Salento, 108,918, east of Palmira) are exact duplicates of *extremus*, the male lacking every trace of olive in its plumage, while the females exhibit the characteristic buffy coloration of the under parts without any yellow on the abdomen. Three males and one female from Miraflores (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 108,915-17, 108,919-bis), however, cannot be separated from the average type of *olivaceus*, as represented by specimens from La Candela and Villavicencio.

Mr. Todd's assumption that these green backed males with pale yellow anal region are "immature" is clearly disproved by the coloration of their wings (see my remarks about the sequence of plumages and molt of the *D. m. mentalis* group in Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 86-87). The fact is this: Birds from the western slope of the c. Andes, by their great individual variation, form the transition to *olivaceus*, and in referring them to the western rather than the eastern race, I have been led by the consideration that specimens of the *extremus* type are apparently never found in the Magdalena Valley or on the slopes of the e. Andes of Colombia.—C. E. H.

^b *Dysithamnus mentalis suffusus* NELSON: Similar to *D. m. septentrionalis*, but male more deeply colored below with the yellow extending well up to the chest, and the flanks darker, brownish rather than greenish olive; female with darker, more brownish olive chest and sides of body. Ten specimens examined by C. E. H.

Dysithamnus semicinereus TODD, l. c., p. 545, 549 (part; La Frijolera, lower Cauca).^a

Dysithamnus mentalis subsp. CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 371 (part; La Frijolera).^a

Range: Eastern Panama (Mt. Pirri, Tacarcuna), extending east, apparently, to the lower Cauca (La Frijolera) in northern Colombia.^a

****Dysithamnus mentalis septentrionalis* Ridgway. NORTHERN BUSH BIRD.**

Dysithamnus mentalis septentrionalis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, p. 193 (Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala); idem, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 55 (monogr.; excl. South American references and localities); TODD, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 542 (monogr., synon.; Guatemala to Panama).

Dysithamnus semicinereus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 221 (part; spec. a-k, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Veragua).

Range: Guatemala; Costa Rica; western Panama (Chiriqui, Veragua, Cana).

7: Costa Rica (Guayabo 5; head of Rio Platanar 1); Veragua 1.

***Dysithamnus puncticeps puncticeps* Salvin. SPOTTED-CROWNED BUSH BIRD.**

Dysithamnus puncticeps SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 72 (Santiago de Veragua, w. Panama; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 144 (same locality); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 223 (Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 207, pl. 50, fig. 2, 3 (Veragua); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., No. 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 58 (Santiago de Veragua; San José, Pacuare, Rio Sicsola, Costa Rica).

Dysithamnus puncticeps puncticeps CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 372 (Baudo, La Vieja, Novitá, Chocó; Alto Bonito, Rio Sucio; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 206 (Mt. Sapó, Darien).

Range: Costa Rica^b; Panama (Veragua, Darien), ranging south to western Colombia (valleys of the Atrato and San Juan rivers; Puerto Valdivia, on the lower Cauca^c).

^a The couple from La Frijolera referred by W. E. C. Todd to *D. semicinereus* (= *D. m. olivaceus*) and by F. M. Chapman to a supposedly undescribed race, is now before me. The male differs indeed, very markedly, from *olivaceus* of e. Colombia, by the brighter yellow color of the abdomen being extended over the posterior portion of the breast, but I am unable to separate it from the lightest example of *suffusus* (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 135,638, eastern slope of Mt. Tacarcuna), while the female appears to me indistinguishable from Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 135,623, Tacarcuna. For the present, I see no reason why the birds found on the lower Cauca should not be assigned to *suffusus*, although I admit that the examination of additional material is desirable—C. E. H.

^b According to R. Ridgway. No specimens from Costa Rica seen by C. E. H.

^c According to F. M. Chapman, Colombian specimens are more or less intermediate to *D. p. flemmingi*, but as a whole, nearer the typical race.

Dysithamnus puncticeps flemmingi Hartert.^a SOUTHERN SPOTTED-CROWNED BUSH BIRD.

Dysithamnus flemmingi HARTERT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, Dec. 1900, p. 38 (Rio Verde, Cachaquacu, Lita, Cachavi, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; type from Rio Verde in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 611 (Rio Verde, Ventana, Bulun, Lita, Cachaquacu); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc. Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 32 (Santo Domingo, w. Ecuador; specimens in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Dysithamnus puncticeps flemmingi CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 372 (Barbacoas, sw. Colombia).

Dysithamnus spec. HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 492 (Cachavi, nw. Ecuador; ♀ in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Southwestern Colombia (Barbacoas) and western Ecuador (from Esmeraldas south to Santo Domingo).

***Dysithamnus striaticeps Lawrence.^b STREAKED-CROWNED BUSH BIRD.**

Dysithamnus striaticeps LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, p. 130 (Angostura, Costa Rica); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 223 ("Valza" = La Balsa, Costa Rica); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 208 (Costa Rica); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 606 (Costa Rica; habits, nest and eggs); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 59 (Costa Rica).

Range: Caribbean foothills of Costa Rica.

1: Costa Rica (Siquirres).

Dysithamnus xanthopterus (Burmeister).^c RUFOUS-BACKED BUSH BIRD.

Dasythamnus xanthopterus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 81 (Novo Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro; descr. ♀, type in Halle Museum examined by C. E. H.).

^a *Dysithamnus puncticeps flemmingi* HARTERT: Male differs from *D. p. puncticeps* by lacking the white spots on the upper part of the head, the crown being slate gray, more or less streaked with black; by having the back and edges to the wings conspicuously tinged with olive; and by the chest being gray (instead of white), with narrower, less strongly defined dark shaft stripes. Wing, 58-59; tail, 37-38. Female distinguishable by the much smaller buff apical spots to the upper wing coverts and by the dusky stripes on the foreneck being barely apparent. Wing 57-59; tail 35-40. Nine specimens of both sexes from Ecuador compared with three from Veragua, including the types.—C. E. H.

^b I was inclined to consider this "species" a geographical representative of the preceding, but according to R. Ridgway, *D. striaticeps* and *D. p. puncticeps* are found together in certain localities of Costa Rica, e. g. on the Rio Sicsola.—C. E. H.

^c This rare species is hardly congeneric with *D. stictothorax* and *D. mentalis*. In addition to its aberrant style of coloration, it differs by a stronger bill and proportionately much longer tail, nearly equal to length of wing. I have examined the type (female) at Halle and an adult male from Rio in the Tring Museum.—C. E. H.

Dysithamnus xanthopterus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 132 (descr. ♂, ♀; se. Brazil); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 222 (same); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 223 (se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Novo Friburgo); idem, l. c., 5, 1902, p. 275 (Alto da Serra, S. Paulo); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 203 (same locality).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro (Novo Friburgo) and São Paulo (Alto da Serra).

****Dysithamnus ardesiacus* *ardesiaceus* Sclater and Salvin.^b GRAY-THROATED ANT SHRIKE.**

Dysithamnus ardesiacus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 756 (new name for *D. schistaceus* SCLATER (not of D'ORBIGNY), P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 66: Rio Napo, e. Ecuador); idem, l. c., p. 750 (Chyavetas, n. Peru; 1 ♀); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (Chyavetas, Chamicuros, n. Peru); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 225 (part; spec. o, Chyavetas, p-t, Rio Napo); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 29 (Rio Santiago, e. Ecuador; specimen examined); JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 414 (range excl. Guyana); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 277 (part; Amazonia, Ecuador).

Dysithamnus ardesiacus ardesiacus HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Gesells. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 215, 216 (crit.; diag. ♂, ex Yurimaguas; e. Ecuador, ne. Peru); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 63 (Teffé, Rio Solimões); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 373 (La Morelia, Florencia, se. Colombia; specimens examined).

Thamnophilus shistaceus (sic) (not of D'ORBIGNY) LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, p. 83 ("Bogotá"; diag. ♂).

Thamnophilus schistaceus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 148 ("Bogotá"; ex LAFRESNAYE).

Hypocnemis melanopogon (errore) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 70 (part; descr. ♂, ♀ et hab. Yurimaguas; one ♂, marked by Taczanowski, in the Berlepsch Collection examined).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (Caquetá district; Cuembi, Rio Putumayo) through eastern Ecuador south to

^a This species referred to either *Dysithamnus* or *Thamnophilus* appears to deserve generic separation by reason of several structural characters. Certainly out of place in the genus *Thamnophilus*, it is here, provisionally, assigned to *Dysithamnus*.

^b *Dysithamnus ardesiacus ardesiaceus* SCLATER and SALVIN: Interscapular feathers without any, or with very little white, at the extreme base; throat (in adult male) either plumbeous, like the rest of the under parts, or the black confined to the base, more or less concealed by the slate gray apical portions of the feathers. Wing (11 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀), 70-74; tail 47-53; bill 16-17.

Eight specimens from Puerto Bermudez, one male each from Cuembi (se. Colombia) and Yurimaguas, and a pair from Teffé, show no trace of white on the back, while another male from Teffé, four skins from the Caquetá region (se. Colombia) and one male from Rio Santiago, e. Ecuador, have a small white interscapular patch like *D. a. obidensis*. The color of the throat varies in males from the same locality, but is never solidly black as in *obidensis*.—C. E. H.

northern and central Peru (Yurimaguas, Chyavetas, Chamicuros; Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis), and northwestern Brazil (Teffé, Rio Solimoës).

8: Peru (Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis).

***Dysithamnus ardesiacus saturninus (Pelzeln).^a SATURNINE ANT SHRIKE.**

Thamnophilus saturninus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 77, 147 (part; types from Borba, Rio Madeira, as designated by Hellmayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 216, in text; types in Vienna Museum examined).

Dysithamnus ardesiacus saturninus HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 215, 216 (crit.; part, Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 371 (part; Borba); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 343 (Calama, Allianca, Rio Madeira; Maroins, Rio Machados); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 439 (Rio Jurua; spec. in Museu Paulista examined); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 277 (Villa Braga, Boim, R. Tapajöz).

Dysithamnus ardesiacus saturninus (sic) JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 203 (part; Borba, Rio Jurua).

(?) *Dysithamnus ardesiacus* (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 225 (part; spec. k-n, Iquitos).

(?) *Cercomacra huallagae* CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, Aug. 1916, p. 338 (Lagunas, lower Huallaga, n. Peru).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the Jurua and Rio Madeira, east to the left bank of the Tapajöz (Boim, Villa Braga); (?) northeastern Peru (Nauta and Iquitos, R. Maraion; Lagunas, lower Huallaga.)

2: Peru (Lagunas, types of *C. huallagae*).

Dysithamnus ardesiacus obidensis Snethlage.^b NORTHERN SLATY ANT SHRIKE.

Dysithamnus ardesiacus obidensis SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 22, 1914, p. 40 (Obidos, north bank of lower Amazon, n. Brazil).

^a *Dysithamnus ardesiacus saturninus* (PELZELN): Differs from typical *ardesiacus* by the possession of a large white interscapular patch, and by the male having the entire throat and middle of foreneck solidly deep black, forming a large gular area in strong contrast to the plumbeous of the abdomen; female with wing coverts and outer webs of remiges much more russet brown. Size larger. Wing (two ♂♂ ad.) 75-80, (four ♀♀ ad.) 73-79; tail 58-63; bill 17-19. Ten specimens from the Rio Madeira (including four from the type locality) and two from the Rio Jurua are readily distinguishable from *ardesiacus* by the large white interscapular patch, their larger size, the deep black color of the throat in the males, and the brighter, more russet wings of the females. The types of *Cercomacra huallagae* as well as a couple (the male not quite adult) from Nauta, R. Maraion (Berlepsch Collection), agree in every respect with those from the Rio Madeira, and are very different from *ardesiacus* which we would have expected to find in n. Peru! Unless they represent the extreme of individual variation in *ardesiacus*, I am unable to explain this singular distribution, the area occupied by *saturninus* in n. Peru being surrounded by *ardesiacus* and entirely cut off from the Jurua and Madeira region!—C. E. H.

^b *Dysithamnus ardesiacus obidensis* SNETHLAGE: Resembles *D. a. ardesiacus* in having very little or no white at all at the base of the interscapular feathers; but the throat (and middle of the foreneck) in the male is solidly black, forming a large

Thamnophilus saturninus (not of PELZELN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 77, 147 (part; Serra Carauman, Rio Branco; Cayenne; spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Dysithamnus ardesiacus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 424 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 225 (part; descr. ♂, ♀ et spec. a-j, Camacusa, Bartica, Merumé, R. Takutu, Roraima, Brit. Guiana; Oyapoc); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 71 (Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, La Union, Caura R.); PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, 1910, p. 308 (Surinam; descr. eggs).

Dysithamnus ardesiacus saturninus (not of PELZELN) HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 216 (part; Serra Carauman, Rio Branco; Cayenne, Brit. Guiana; Caura River, Venez.); JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 203 (part; Rio Branco, Cayenne, Venezuela); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 371 (part; Caura River; Cayenne; Brit. Guiana; Serra Carauman, Rio Branco); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 153 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague; Cayenne, Oyapoc); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 67 (Lelydorp, Surinam); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 280 (Caura R.); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica).

Dysithamnus saturninus CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 23 (Brit. Guiana).

Dysithamnus ardesiacus consp. nov. SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 278 (Obidos; St. Antonio do Cachoeira, Rio Jary).

Range: Northern Brazil, north of the Amazon (Rio Jary, Obidos, Rio Branco); French, Dutch and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Rio Yuruan and Caura River).

Dysithamnus plumbeus^a *plumbeus* (Wied).^b PLUMBEOUS ANT SHRIKE.

Myiothera plumbea WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1080 (se. Brazil, no locality specified; descr. ♂).

Dysithamnus plumbeus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 222 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 178 (part; spec. a, b, Brazil (= "Rio" skins), examined in Brit. Mus.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 226 (part; spec. a, b "Brazil" = Rio); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus.

gular patch, and the dimensions are less, especially the tail decidedly shorter. Wing (21 ♂♂) 71-74, rarely 75-76, (11 ♀♀) 69-74; tail 48-54; bill 16-18. Examined: 1 Rio Branco, 18 French Guiana, 5 British Guiana, 19 Caura River, 3 Rio Yuruan, Venezuela.—C. E. H.

^a The *Dysithamnus plumbeus* group appears to be congeneric with *D. ardesiacus*, being very similar in proportions, shape of bill, and general style of coloration in the male sex, which differs principally by having the campterium and distinct apical margins to the upper wing coverts white. The females are, however, of very different coloration.—C. E. H.

^b *Dysithamnus plumbeus plumbeus* (WIED): The female of this exceedingly rare form is dull brownish olive above; a broad stripe along campterium white; lesser upper wing coverts with very distinct pure white, the remaining ones with narrower, dingy white apical margins; sides of head olive gray streaked with whitish; throat dull white; rest of under parts brownish gray, paler in the middle, more buffy brown on flanks. Wing (four ♂♂) 73-77, (two ♀♀) 71½; tail 45-50; bill 16-17.—C. E. H.

Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 250 (note on type in American Museum); HARTERT, Kat. Vogels. Senckenberg. Mus. Frankfurt, 1892, p. 111, note 201 (Brazil; descr. ♀ ad., spec. examined); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 203 (part; Bahia, Porto Cachoeiro, Espirito Santo).

Dysithamnus plumbeus plumbeus HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, Sept. 1912, p. 124 (diag. ♂, ♀; range); HELLMAYR, Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, No. 2, Feb. 1915, p. 146 (Porto Cachoeiro, Esp. Santo; descr. ♀; Bahia, Rio, Esp. Santo).

Range: Wood region of southeastern Brazil, from Bahia to Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.

***Dysithamnus plumbeus tucuyensis* Hartert.* VENEZUELAN ANT SHRIKE.**

Dysithamnus tucuyensis HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 1, 1894, p. 674, pl. 15, fig. 1 (Bucarito, near Tocuyo, nw. Venezuela; type [= ♂ imm.] in Tring Museum examined).

Dysithamnus plumbeus (not of WIED) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 226 (part; spec. d, San Esteban, Venezuela, examined in Brit. Mus.).

Dysithamnus plumbeus tucuyensis HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, Sept. 1912, p. 122 (Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo; crit.; descr. ♀), 124 (range).

Range: Northwestern Venezuela, coast ranges in Dept. Federal Occidental (Cerro del Avila, Silla de Caracas) and State of Carabobo (Cumbre de Valencia), and mountains near Bucarito (Tocuyo), State of Lara.

***Dysithamnus plumbeus leucostictus* Sclater. WHITE-SPOTTED ANT SHRIKE.**

Dysithamnus leucostictus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 66, 223, pl. 140 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; descr. ♀ ad.); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 177 (Rio Napo); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 99 (Machay, e. Ecuador; descr. ♂); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 224 (Rio Napo; descr. ♀); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 (Baeza, e. Ecuador; spec. examined); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 372 (Buena Vista, se. Colombia).

Dysithamnus plumbeus leucostictus HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 123, 124 (El Topo, Rio Pastaza; Machay, Baeza, e. Ecuador; crit.).

Range: Southeastern Colombia (Buena Vista) and eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Rio Pastaza, Baeza, Machay, Rio Zamora).

* *Dysithamnus plumbeus tucuyensis* HARTERT: Male hardly differing from *plumbeus* by slightly smaller size, slenderer bill, and by having narrow white apical margins to the lateral tail feathers; female closely resembling that of *D. p. leucostictus*, but crown lighter cinnamon rufous, back and wings paler as well as more olivaceous, edges to feathers of throat and foreneck ashy or slate gray (instead of blackish), and under tail coverts brownish (instead of gray). Wing (six ♂♂) 69-73, (eleven ♀♀) 67-72; tail (♂) 49-52, (♀) 46-50; bill 16-17.—C. E. H.

Genus **THAMNOMANES** Cabanis.

Thamnomanes CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 230 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1855, *Muscicapa caesia* "LICHTENSTEIN").

Thamnomanes caesius caesius (*Temminck*). SLATY BUSH BIRD.

Muscicapa caesia TEMMINCK, Rec. Pl. col., livr. 3, Oct. 1820, pl. 17, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀) (based on specimens obtained by Prince Wied-Neuwied in e. Brazil, viz. Prov. Bahia; see ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 250); WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 826 (Iritiba River, Villa Nova de Benevente, State of Espirito Santo; Sertão of Bahia).

Lanius caesius LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 46 (descr. ♂, ♀; hab. part; Brazil).

Thamnomanes caesius SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 223 (part; se. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 178 (Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 80 (part; spec. collected by Kammerlacher [in Prov. Bahia], examined by C. E. H.); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 250 (type in American Museum, from Prov. Bahia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 227 (Bahia); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 204 (part; Macahé, state Rio de Janeiro; Rio Doce, Esp. Santo).

Thamnomanes caesius caesius HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 368 (part; Bahia, Espirito Santo); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 64 (diag.; Bahia; Rio Iritiba and Villa Nova de Benevente, Esp. Santo).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Bahia to Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro (Macahé).

***Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi** *Hellmayr*.^a HOFFMANN'S SLATY BUSH BIRD.

Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi HELLMAYR, Bull. B.O. Club, 16, 1906, p. 53 (San Antonio do Prata, e. of Pará); idem, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 367 (S. Antonio); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 284 (Pará, S. Antonio, Rio Capim, Rio Guamá); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 65 (diag.; Pará district); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 204 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 531 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 44 (Peixe-Boi, Ipitinga), 92 (Pará, Igarapé-Assú, San Antonio, Peixe-Boi, Guamá, Capim); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 278 (Pará, Mocajutuba, Providencia, Ananindeuba, Apehú, S. Isabel, Peixe-Boi, S. Antonio; R. Guamá (Santa Maria do S. Miguel); R. Capim (Resacca); Arumatheua, Cametá, Baião, Rio Tocantins).

Thamnomanes hoffmannsi SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, 1913, p. 509 (right bank of Xingú).

^a *Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi* HELLMAYR: Male agreeing with *T. c. caesius* in absence of white interscapular blotch, but general coloration much lighter, clear plumbeous; throat variegated with white, auriculars narrowly streaked with the same; edge of wing, axillaries and under wing coverts white. Female exactly like that of *T. c. caesius*, having a large semi-concealed white interscapular blotch. Wing (♂) 69-71, (♀) 67-72; tail (♂) 60-63, (♀) 60-65; bill 16-17.—C. E. H.

Thamnomanes caesius (not of TEMMINCK) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 285 (Igarapé-Assú; descr. ♀).

Thamnomanes glaucus (not of CABANIS) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 284 (two ♀ ♀ from Pará and Rio Guamá in Goeldi Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, Pará district, ranging westward to the right bank of the Rio Xingú (fide Snethlage)^a, and adjoining parts of Maranhão.

5: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 5).

***Thamnomanes caesius persimilis* Hellmayr.^b AMAZONIAN SLATY BUSH BIRD.**

Thamnomanes caesius persimilis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 64, 65 (Teffé, Rio Solimões, nw. Brazil); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 414 (Teffé); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 371 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira; Rio Juruá); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 343 (Calama, Maroins, Rio Machados; Salto do Girao, R. Madeira; Rio Juruá; range excl. Tocantins); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 279 (Victoria, Rio Xingú; Santarem, Boim, Villa Braga, Bella Vista, Rio Tapajóz; Santa Elena, Rio Jamauchim).

Thamnomanes caesius (not of TEMMINCK) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 80 (part; Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira; ♂ examined by C. E. H.); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 440 (Rio Juruá; ♂ examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 204 (part; Rio Juruá).

Thamnomanes caesius caesius HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool. 13, 1906, p. 368 (part; Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira; Rio Juruá).

Thamnomanes caesius glaucus (not of CABANIS) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 17 (one ♀; Itaituba, R. Tapajóz).

Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi (not of HELLMAYR) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 510 (Bella Vista, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz).

Thamnomanes persimilis SNETHLAGE, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 509 (left bank of the Xingú River).

Range: Western and northern Brazil, from the Rio Solimões (Teffé) and the Rio Juruá south to the Rio Madeira and its affluent, the Rio Machados, east to the left bank of the Rio Xingú.^c

^a No specimens from the Rio Xingú examined by me. Birds from the Rio Tocantins are identical with Pará examples. Their identification by Miss Snethlage, as recorded in Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 344 in text, thus requires correction.—C. E. H.

^b *Thamnomanes caesius persimilis* HELLMAYR: Male much like *T. c. hoffmannsi*, but somewhat darker plumbeous (though much lighter, less slaty than *T. c. caesius*), the auriculars without white streaks, edge of wing slate gray, and throat not mottled with whitish. Female at once distinguishable from *caesius* and *hoffmannsi* by having the breast and abdomen much deeper tawny or ferruginous, throat and foreneck alone being pale brownish mixed with buff. It closely resembles the female of *T. c. glaucus*, from which it only differs by the deeper buff mottling of the throat. Wing (♂) 70-76, (♀) 70-72; tail (♂) 61-65, (♀) 61-65; bill 16-17.—C. E. H.

^c No specimens from the Xingú or the right bank of the Tapajóz seen. One male and two females obtained by W. Hoffmanns and E. Snethlage on the left bank of the latter river, at Villa Braga and Itaituba, are practically identical with those from more western localities.—C. E. H.

**Thamnomanes caesius glaucus* *Cabanis*.^a GUIANAN SLATY BUSH BIRD.

Thamnomanes glaucus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 230 (Cayenne; descr. ♂); idem, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 688 (Cayenne); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 223 (descr., ♂, ♀; Cayenne, Rio Napo); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 178 (Rio Napo); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 80 (Marabitanas, Rio Içanna, Barcellos, Manáos, Rio Negro; Cayenne); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 424 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); W. SCLATER, l. c., 1887, p. 318 (Maccasema, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 227 (Brit. Guiana; Maroni R., Surinam; Oyapoc, Cayenne; Iquitos, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Ucayali, Peru; Sarayacu, Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; Bogotá); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 71 (Munduapo, Bichaco, Nericagua, Orinoco R., Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, La Union, Caura R.); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 Coca, Rio Napo); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 175 (S. Jean du Maroni, Rio Lunier, French Guiana); idem, l. c., 14, 1908, p. 12 (French Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 154 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague), 319 (S. Jean du Maroni, Rio Lunier); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 279 (Obidos; Rio Jary [S. Antonio da Cacheira]); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 281 (Falls of Maipures and beyond, Orinoco R.; La Union, Suapure, Caura R.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 373 (La Morelia, Florencia, se. Colombia); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 67 (Lelydorp, Surinam); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 25 (Brit. Guiana).

Thamnomanes glaucus? SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo).

Thamnomanes caesius glaucus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 368 (range, excl. Yuracares, n. Bolivia); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 65 (diagn., Guianas, Venezuela; Rio Negro; e. Ecuador; ne. Peru; "Bogotá"; excl. Yuracares, n. Bolivia); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 204 (range, excl. Bolivia); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1907, p. 132 (Bartica), 227 (nesting habits).

Thamnistes affinis SALVADORI, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 7, 1864, p. 154 (locality unknown, descr. ♀; see SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 175, Note).

Range: The Guianas; Orinoco-Caura region, Venezuela; northern Brazil (Rio Negro, Rio Branco, south to north bank of lower Amazon: Rio Jamundá, Obidos); eastern Colombia; eastern Ecuador.^b

2: Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 1; lower Rio Branco 1).

^a *Thamnomanes caesius glaucus* CABANIS: Male similar to *T. c. persimilis* in clear plumbeous coloration, but immediately recognizable by having a large semi-concealed white interscapular patch; female with upper parts, including tail, wing coverts and outer webs of remiges, light rufescent brown, base of interscapulars extensively white; throat deep buff with brownish edges on lower portion; foreneck strongly shaded with brownish, remainder of under parts deep twany.—C. E. H.

^b The status of the inhabitants of ne. Peru is not definitely established. As pointed out by me (Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 96, in text) males from Yurimaguas, Chamicuros, Xeberos and the north bank of the Marañon (Iquitos, Pebas, Nauta), in tone of coloration, are intermediate between *glaucus* and *schisto-*

Thamnomanes caesiusschistogynus Hellmayr.* BOLIVIAN SLATY BUSH BIRD.

Thamnomanes caesiusschistogynus HELLMAYR, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, No. 22, Feb. 1911, p. 25 (Rio San Mateo, n. Bolivia [type]; Rio Purús, w. Brazil); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, Abt. A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 95 (Yahuarmayo, San Gaban, north slope of Sierra de Carabaya, se. Peru).

Thamnomanes purusianus SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 22, 1914, p. 40 (Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús; types in Goeldi Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Tyrannus caesiusschistogynus (not of TEMMINCK) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1839, p. 309 (Yuracares, n. Bolivia; specimens in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Thamnomanes caesiusschistogynus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 223 (part; Bolivia, ex D'ORBIGNY).

Thamnomanes caesiusschistogynus (not of CABANIS) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 368 (part; Yuracares, n. Bolivia); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 65 (part; Yuracares, n. Bolivia).

Thamnomanes caesiusschistogynus SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, 15 (Ponto Alegre, R. Purús).

Thamnomanes sp. nov. SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 279, 500 (Ponto Alegre, R. Purús).

Range: Northern Bolivia (Yuracares, Rio San Mateo); southeastern Peru (Marcapata, Dept. Cuzco^b; Rio San Gaban, Yahuarmayo, north slope of Sierra de Carabaya); western Brazil (Ponto Alegre, on the upper Purús).

gynus. While the majority of the females in their rufescent brown upper parts, buff throat and brownish foreneck resemble *glaucus*, being, however, rather more deeply colored throughout; there occur sometimes specimens with bluish slate dorsal surface, anterior under parts and lower tail coverts that cannot be distinguished from *schistogynus*.

The following references pertain to this form of doubtful standing:

Thamnomanes caesiusschistogynus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 750 (Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chyavetas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (same localities, Chamicuros); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 30 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 25 (descr. ♂, ♀ ex Yurimaguas; Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros [ex BARTLETT]).—C. E. H.

**Thamnomanes caesiusschistogynus* HELLMAYR: Male differs from *T. c. glaucus*, which it resembles in possessing a large white interscapular patch, by the much darker, more bluish slaty general coloration and the dark gray axillaries and under wing coverts. Female quite distinct from those of the other members of the genus by the upper parts, sides of head, throat, foreneck and under tail coverts being bluish slate gray as in the male sex; breast and abdomen deep tawny as in *glaucus*.

Adult male, wing 69-74; tail 62-66; bill 15½-16½. Adult female, wing 68-71; tail 61-65; bill 15-16.—C. E. H.

^bA couple secured by Otto Garlepp in the Berlepsch Collection. One of the three Peruvian females has the foreneck slightly washed with olive, thus pointing towards *glaucus*.—C. E. H.

Genus MYRMOTHERULA Sclater.*

Myrmotherula SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 234 (type by subs. desig., Sclater, 1890, *Muscicapa pygmaea* GMELIN = *Muscicapa brachyura* HERMANN).

Myrmotherium CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 12 (new name for *Myrmotherula* SCLATER on grounds of purism).

Myrmophila idem, l. c., p. 12 (type by subs. design. Sclater, 1890, *Formicivora brevicauda* SWAINSON).

Rhopias idem, l. c., p. 13 (type *Thamnophilus gularis* SPIX).

Myrmopagis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, p. 69 (type *Myrmothera axillaris* VIEILLOT).

Poliolaema CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9th ser.), 2, July 1918, p. 124 (type *Myrmotherula cinereiventris* SCLATER and SALVIN).

**Myrmotherula brachyura* (Hermann). PYGMY ANT WREN.

Muscicapa brachyura HERMANN, Tab. Aff. Anim., 1783, p. 299, note (based on "Le petit Gobe-mouche tacheté, de Cayenne" BUFFON, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 554, and Daubenton, Pl. enl. 831, fig. 2; = ♀; see STRESEMANN, Nov. Zool., 27, 1920, p. 329).

Muscicapa pygmaea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 933 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 831, fig. 2; Cayenne).

Tamnophilus minutus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 12 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 831, fig. 2; Yuracares, Bolivia).

Myrmothera minuta D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 184 (Yuracares, Bolivia; descr. ♀).

Formicivora pygmaea CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 688 (Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 24, 1855, p. 147 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 27, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo).

Myrmotherula pygmaea SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 234 (descr. ♂, ♀; Cayenne, Bogotá, Rio Napo, Bolivia); CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 190 (Rio Truando, nw. Colombia); LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 235 (Lion Hill, Panama R. R.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 80 (Guajaraguaçu, Rio Mamoré); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 185 (upper Ucayali); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 750 (Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chyavetas, e. Peru), 978 (Pebas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 185 (Cosnipata, se. Peru), 274 (upper Ucayali, Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Pebas, e. Peru); SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 311 (Rio Truando and Panama); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 30 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 37 (Peruvian localities); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 424 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 1889, p. 304 (Tarapoto, ne. Peru); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 230 (monogr., range); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14,

* Although the members of this genus vary considerably in shape of bill, relative length of tail and tarsus, as also in style of coloration, I have not been able to draw a satisfactory line between the various, recently discriminated sections. *M. gularis* (type of *Rhopias*) is certainly remarkable for its small bill and very short tail, but as *M. gutturalis* and the *M. leucophthalma* group, obviously its northern representatives, agree in structure with "*Myrmopagis*," I cannot advocate the recognition of a separate genus for its reception. Notwithstanding the contrary assertion of the late P. L. Sclater, *M. brachyura* has twelve rectrices, just like *M. axillaris* (type of *Myrmopagis*).—C. E. H.

No. 362, 1899, p. 29 (Zamora, e. Ecuador); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 73 (La Pricion, Caura R.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 15 (Bom Lugar, Rio Purús); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 154 (Cayenne, Roche-Marie, Ipousin, French Guiana); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 382 (Borba, Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 345 (Marmellos, Calama, Rio Madeira); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 64 (monogr., synonym., range); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 528 (ecology); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 281 (Cametá, I. Pirunum, Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; Pimental, R. Tapajóz; Santa Elena, R. Jamauchim; Bom Lugar, R. Purús; Rio Jary (S. Antonio da Cachoeira, Obidos); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 283 (La Pricion, Caura R.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 373 (S. José, Choco; Florencia, La Morelia, se. Colombia); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 67 (Paramaribo, Surinam); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 26 (Supenaam, Bartica, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana).

Myrmotherula brachyura HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, Nov. 1920, p. 96 (Yahuarmayo, se. Peru); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 206 (San Mateo, Bolivia); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, Sept. 1922, p. 206 (Jesusito, Darien).

Range: From eastern Panama (Lion Hill; Darien) and Colombia (R. Truando; San José, Pacific coast; eastern slope of eastern Andes) east through southern Venezuela (Caura Valley) to French Guiana; south through eastern Ecuador and Peru to northern and eastern Bolivia (Yuracares, San Mateo; Rio Surutú, Prov. del Sara), and northern Brazil (as far east as the Tocantins).

4: Peru (Moyobamba 2, Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis 1), Colombia ("Bogotá" 1).

Myrmotherula sclateri Snethlage.* SCLATER'S ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula sclateri SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 20, 1912, p. 153 (Boim, R. Tapajóz; types examined); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 281 (Boim); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 97 in text (Boim; crit.).

Myrmotherula kermi CHERRIE,^b Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 184 (Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso; type in coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined; = ♀).

Range: Northern Brazil (as yet only known from Boim, left bank of R. Tapajóz, and Barão Melgaço, northern Matto Grosso).

**Myrmotherula sclateri* SNETHLAGE: Nearly related to *M. brachyura*, but with much longer tail and bill; throat and sides of head in both sexes straw yellow (in *M. brachyura* these parts are white in the male, buffy or ochraceous in the female); male with crown stripes pale yellow instead of white; female without buffy suffusion below, but with numerous distinct black streaks on sides of throat, foreneck and chest (in *M. brachyura* female only the sides of the chest are striped, but much more broadly so). Wing, 45-46½; tail, 25-28; bill, 14-14½.—C. E. H.

^bThe type is practically identical with two topotypes from Boim with which it was directly compared by C. E. H.

**Myrmotherula surinamensis surinamensis* (Gmelin). SURINAM ANT WREN.

Sitta surinamensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), 1788, p. 442 (based on "Surinam Nuthatch" LATHAM, Gen. Syn. Birds, 1, (2), p. 654, pl. 28 (= ♀); Surinam).

Myrmothera melanoleucos VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, 1817, p. 113 ("à la Guyane").

Formicivora quadrivittata (Lichtenstein Ms.) CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, 1, 1847, p. 227 (Brit. Guiana); idem in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 688 (Brit. Guiana).

Myiothera pusilla (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 335 (part; specimen ex Laugier, Cayenne; see MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 48).

Myrmotherula surinamensis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 234 (part; Cayenne, Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 425 (Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 231 (part; spec. m-q, Brit. Guiana, v, Cayenne); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 73 (Suapure, Nicare, La Pricion, Caura R., Mato R., Caura district, Venezuela*); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 154 (Ipousin, R. Approuague, Cayenne); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 62 (part; Venezuela, Brit. Guiana, Cayenne); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 27 (Brit. Guiana).

Myrmotherula surinamensis surinamensis HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1160 (characters; French, Dutch and Brit. Guiana; e. Venezuela; Caura Valley); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 283 (La Union, Maripa, Mato R., Caura district*); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 68 (Paramaribo).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura basin), and northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco).

4: French Guiana (Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni 1); Surinam (vicinity of Paramaribo 1); northern Brazil (base of Serra da Lua, near Boavista, upper Rio Branco 2).

**Myrmotherula surinamensis pacifica* Hellmayr.^b PACIFIC ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula surinamensis pacifica HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1159 (Buenaventura, Choco [type]; Guineo, Rio Calima, Plano de los Monos near Naranjo, w. Colombia), 1161 (syn., characters, Panama to w. Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 373 (Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Quibdo, Novitá, Novitá Trail, Juntas de Tamaná, Noanama, Buenaventura, Los Cisneros, Tumaco, Barbacoas, w. Colombia; Puerto Valdivia, Malena, R. Magdalena); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 206 (Mt. Sapó and Jesusito, Darien).

* The single male from Munduapo, R. Orinoco (about two days, by canoe, below S. Fernando de Atabapo) is more likely to pertain to *M. s. multistriata*, but the question cannot be satisfactorily settled until females come to hand. In any case, the specimen is quite distinct from *M. cherriei*.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula surinamensis pacifica* HELLMAYR: Differs from *M. s. surinamensis* in its longer tail, much stronger as well as decidedly longer bill, wider white tips to rectrices (about 3 to 4 mm. on outermost pair), and in having the upper back

Myrmotherula? SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 294 (Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador).

Myrmotherula surinamensis (not of GMELIN) CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 190 (Rio Truando); LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1861, p. 293 (Isthmus of Panama); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 356 (Lion Hill, Panama); idem, l. c., 1879, p. 525 (Remedios, Antioquia; eggs descr.); SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 311 (Turbo, Panama); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 564 (Chimbo, sw. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 231 (part; spec. a-g, j, k, l, Veragua, Panama; Esmeraldas, Intac, Ecuador; Remedios, "Bogotá," Colombia); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 209 (part; Panama, Colombia); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 29 (part; Peripa, w. Ecuador; spec. examined); BANGS, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Cl., 2, 1900, p. 23 (Loma del Leon); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 612 (San Javier, Pambilar, nw. Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 (S. Nicholas, Gualera, w. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. géogr. Armée Mes. Mérid. Équat., 9, 1911, p. B 33 (Santo Domingo, w. Ecuador); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 62 (part; Panama, Colombia, w. Ecuador); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 260 (Rio Siri, Panama).

Range: Panama (Lion Hill, Rio Siri, Colon, Darien), Colombia (Pacific coast; lower Magdalena Valley; also found in "Bogotá" collections) and western Ecuador (south to Chimbo).

7: Panama (Colon 3); Colombia (Quibdo, R. Atrato 1, Dabeiba 1, Buenaventura 1); Ecuador (Chimbo 1).

***Myrmotherula surinamensis multostriata* Sclater.* AMAZONIAN ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula multostriata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 234, pl. 141, figs. 2 (♂), 3 (♀) (Ucayali River, e. Peru; types in British Museum examined); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 179 (Upper Amazons—Bates, erroneously listed as type); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 185 (upper Ucayali); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (upper Ucayali, Santa Cruz, e. Peru; spec. in British Museum examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 39 (part; descr. of ♀ and "♂ non adulte" in coll. Sclater only; hab. part, Ucayali, Santa Cruz); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 72 in text (crit.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 528 (ecology).

less variegated with black, while the white interscapular blotch is much smaller in the male and wholly absent in the female. The latter sex, too, has the top of the head conspicuously clearer, about "tawny ochraceous" (instead of "deep tawny") and the dark stripes on the hind crown and nape are much duller and less pronounced, being dusky olive instead of deep black. Wing (♂) 51-54, (♀) 49-53; tail 27-31½; bill 15-16½.—C. E. H.

**Myrmotherula surinamensis multostriata* SCLATER: Male not distinguishable from *M. s. surinamensis*, but female with sides of head buff, streaked with dusky (instead of plain cinnamon rufous); under parts much paler, creamy white and, except for the middle of the abdomen, strongly marked with very distinct, though narrow, blackish stripes.—C. E. H.

Myrmotherula surinamensis (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 231 (part; spec. w-z, b'-d', Santa Cruz, upper Ucayali, upper Amazon); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 440 (Rio Juruá); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 368 (Prata, Pará); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 284 (Pará, Ourém; habits, nest and eggs descr.).

Myrmotherula surinamensis multostriata MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 48 (Pebas, Nauta, ne. Peru; crit.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 68 (Teffé), 382 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 205 (R. Juruá), 414 (Teffé); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 510 (Isl. Goyana, R. Tapajóz), 531 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 345 (Calama, Marmellos, Jamarysinho, R. Madeira; syn., range); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 44 (Peixe-Boi), 92 (Pará localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 281 (Pará, Quati-purú, Rio Guamá [Ourém]; J. Pae Lourenço, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Santa Julia, Rio Iriri; Rio Curuá; Goyana, Bella Vista, Pimental, R. Tapajóz; Cahy, Rio Jamauchim*).

Range: Amazonia, south of the Amazon, from the Rio Guamá, Prov. of Pará, west to the lowlands of northeastern Peru (Ucayali, lower Huallaga) where, however, it is also found on the north bank of the Marañon (Nauta, Pebas).

***Myrmotherula cherriei* Berlepsch and Hartert.^b CHERRIE'S ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula cherriei BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 72, (Perico [type] and Maipures, upper Orinoco, Venezuela; types in Tring Museum examined); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 283 (Perico, Maipures).

Myrmotherula surinamensis (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 231 (part; spec. r-u, "Oyapoc, Cayenne," examined in British Museum); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 154 ("Oyapoc, Cayenne").

Range: Venezuela, upper Orinoco, from below the falls of Atures (Perico) to Maipures.*

* The specimens recorded from Faró, R. Jamundá (north bank of Amazon), are more likely to belong to *M. s. surinamensis*.

^b *Myrmotherula cherriei* BERLEPSCH and HARTERT: Differs from the *M. surinamensis* group by the male having the *entire* under surface much more broadly striped with black, and the mandible black like the maxilla. The female may be recognized by having the crown and hind neck black, edged with buff, and the under parts deep buff striped with black, only the middle of the lower abdomen and under tail coverts being plain. The tail is decidedly longer, and the white tips to the lateral rectrices are somewhat wider than in the *M. surinamensis* group. Wing (seven ♂♂) 50-52, (four ♀♀) 49-51; tail (♂) 30-32, (♀) 28-30; bill 14½-16.

M. cherriei, while quite distinct from the *M. surinamensis* group, is possibly more nearly related to *M. longicauda*, from which it chiefly differs by the heavily striped under parts, the presence of a white interscapular blotch, and the black lower mandible of the male. The female is very similar, but that of *longicauda* has only a few streaks across the chest, etc. Besides, the tail in *M. cherriei* is somewhat shorter and much less graduated. Unfortunately, I have no memorandum as to the number of rectrices. No specimen is at present available for examination.—C. E. H.

* The four specimens from "Oyapoc" in the British Museum which I have examined belong indeed to *M. cherriei*, but as in the case of some other species purchased from the same dealer (Madame Verdey, of Paris), I strongly doubt the correctness of the locality.—C. E. H.

***Myrmotherula longicauda longicauda** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.^a
LONG-TAILED ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula longicauda BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ibis, (6th ser.), 6, 1894, p. 394 (Chontabamba, Vitoc [♂]; La Merced and La Gloria, Chanchamayo [♀]; cotype from La Gloria examined by C. E. H.); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 381 (same localities).

Myrmotherula longicauda longicauda CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 86, 1923, p. 4 in text (part; "Tulmayo" = Tulumayo, Dept. Junin).

Range: Subtropical zone of central Peru, in Dept. Junin (valleys of Vitoc, Tulumayo, Chanchamayo).

1: Peru (San Ramon, Junin).

***Myrmotherula longicauda australis** Chapman.^b OCHREOUS-BELLIED
ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula multistriata australis CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 86, Aug. 1923, p. 4 (Rio Inambari, Rio Tavara, La Pampa, n. Puno, se. Peru; Locotal, Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Myrmotherula surinamensis (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, 1858, p. 234, pl. 151, fig. 1 (= ♂) (part; Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 185 (Upper Ucayali, e. Peru; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (Upper Ucayali); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 30 (Huambo, Dept. Loreto); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 231 (part; spec. h, i, Rio Napo; a', Upper Ucayali, e. Peru; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 29 (part; Gualaquiza, e. Ecuador; spec. in Turin Museum examined by C. E. H.).

* *Myrmotherula longicauda longicauda* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: Differs in both sexes from the *M. surinamensis* group in its longer, much more graduated tail (the distance between the shortest and longest rectrix being from 8 to 12 against 4 to 5 mm. in *surinamensis*) with much more white on the lateral rectrices (the outer web of the outermost being mostly white on apical half), and by lacking the white interscapular blotch. Besides, the male has the entire throat, foreneck and abdomen plain white, only a limited zone on the chest being streaked with black; in the female, the crown and back are black, laterally edged with buffy white; the sides of the head buffy white; the under parts pale buff, passing into whitish on throat and lower abdomen, the chest only narrowly, though distinctly streaked with black. Wing (five ♂♂ ad.) 51-52, (three ♀♀) 48-50; tail (♂) 37-40, (♀) 36-39; bill 14. This species (and its doubtfully separable subspecies *australis*) has obviously but ten rectrices, while there are always twelve in the races of *surinamensis*.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula longicauda australis* CHAPMAN: Male indistinguishable from the typical race; but female on under parts much darker, ochraceous (deepest on breast), with but a few obsolete sooty streaks on sides of chest; streaks on crown and pileum decidedly buff; apical spots on wing coverts and edges to quills buffy instead of pure white; sides of head deeper buff.

It is very reluctantly that I admit this form as distinct from *M. l. longicauda*, since its distribution is most peculiar indeed. Females from Moyobamba prove to be practically identical with two from La Pampa, while those from Vista Alegre, by being deeper ochraceous both above and below, are even more different from *longicauda* (as represented by Junin-examples), although they have the chest rather more boldly streaked with blackish. The range of *longicauda* is thus seen to be surrounded by *australis* in the north, east and south!—C. E. H.

Myrmotherula multostriata (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 39 (part, descr. of ♂ ad. only; Huambo).

Myrmotherula longicauda (not of BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN) BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, Sept. 1906, p. 117 (Huaynapata, Marcapata, se. Peru; spec. now in Vienna Museum, examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmotherula longicauda longicauda CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 86, 1923, p. 4 (part; Zamora, Macas, e. Ecuador).

Range: Northern Bolivia (Espiritu Santo, Songo, Yungas of La Paz; Locotal, Yungas of Cochabamba); eastern Peru, in depts. of Puno (Rio Inambari and affluents), Cuzco (Marcapata), Huánuco (Vista Alegre, Rio Chinchao) and Loreto (Moyobamba, Huayabamba); eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Gualaquiza, Zamora, Macas).^a

10: Peru (Moyobamba 7, Vista Alegre 3).

Myrmotherula guttata (Vieillot). RUFOUS-BELLIED ANT WREN.

Myrmothera guttata VIEILLOT, Galerie Ois., 2, circa 1825, p. 251, pl. 155 (= ♂) (Cayenne).

Myrmotherula minuta (not *Tamnophilus minutus* LAFR. and D'ORB.) PELZELN (ex LICHTENSTEIN Ms.), Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 81 (Rio Negro (= Manáos) and Cayenne; types in Vienna Museum examined; = ♀).

Myiothera poeciloptera (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 336 (Cayenne; type in Paris Museum examined; = ♀).

Myrmotherula guttata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 235 (monogr.; Cayenne); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 425 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 232 (Cayenne; Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902,

^a No females from Ecuador are available. Males have very short tails, but are matched by others from the upper Ucayali, and Vista Alegre (Huánuco).

MEASUREMENTS

MALES

	WING	TAIL	BILL
One from Espiritu Santo, Bolivia	49	37	14½
Two from Río Távora, n. Puno, se. Peru	49,49	37,38	14,14½
One from Marcapata, Cuzco, se. Peru	48	37	14
One from Vista Alegre, Huánuco, Peru	50	34	14½
Four from Moyobamba, Dept. Loreto	49,50½,51,52	37,37,37,38	14-14½
One from Upper Ucayali	47	31½	14½
Five from e. Ecuador	48,49,49,49½,52	32,32,33,34	13½-14½

FEMALES

One from Songo, n. Bolivia	47½	37½	14
Two from La Pampa, n. Puno, se. Peru	48,49	37,38½	13½-14
Two from Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco	49,49	34,37	13½,14
Three from Moyobamba, Dept. Loreto	48,51,51	38,38,39	13½-14
One from Huayabamba, Dept. Loreto	47½	34½	14

—C. E. H.

p. 73 (La Union, La Pricion, Caura River, Venezuela); BERLEPSCH, l. c., 15, 1908, p. 155 (Ipousin, R. Approuague, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 283 (San Antonio da Cachoeira, Rio Jary; Obidos, n. Brazil); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 283 (Caura River, Venezuela).

Rhopoterpe guttata CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 688 (Brit. Guiana).

Poliolaema guttata CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 36 (Brit. Guiana).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura basin); northern Brazil, on north bank of lower Amazon (Rio Jary, Obidos, Manáos).^a

***Myrmotherula hauxwelli hauxwelli* (Sclater).^b HAUXWELL'S ANT WREN.**

Formicivora hauxwelli SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 131, pl. 126, fig. 2 ("e. Peru"=Chamicuros, ne. Peru; type in Brit. Mus. examined); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador).

Myrmotherula hauxwelli SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 236 (monogr.; Chamicuros, e. Peru; Rio Napo, e. Ecuador); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 186 (upper Ucayali, Nauta); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 750 (Chyavetas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (upper Ucayali, Nauta, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, ne. Peru); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 81 (Engenho do Cap. Gama, w. Matto Grosso; Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 44 (Yurimaguas; Peruvian localities); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 237 (part; Nauta, Chamicuros, Iquitos, Chyavetas, Santa Cruz, Yurimaguas, ne. Peru; Rio Napo, Ecuador; "Bogotá"); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 (Coca, Rio Napo, e. Ecuador); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 102 (Bom Lugar, Rio Purús); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 283 (Boim, Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz; Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim; Bom Lugar, Rio Purús).

Myrmotherula hauxwelli hauxwelli HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 68 (Teffé, Rio Solimoës), 383 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 346 (Calama, Marmellos, Rio Madeira; Maroins, Rio Machados).

Range: Amazonia, from the Tapajóz west to eastern Peru, south to western Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé), in Brazil only south of the Amazon, in Peru also on the north bank of the Marañon, thence ranging through eastern Ecuador to southeastern Colombia (Murelia, Caquetá region; "Bogotá" collections).

^a The few Brazilian females seen by me agree with others from the Guianas and the Caura River.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula hauxwelli hauxwelli* (SCLATER): Most nearly related to, and agreeing in proportions with *M. guttata*, but male distinguishable by having the entire under parts down to the tail coverts slate gray; the apical markings on wing coverts, tertials, upper tail coverts and rectrices much less extensive and pure white; the remiges edged with slate gray (instead of russet brown); by lacking the olive brown rump. The female differs by the throat and breast being, like the rest of the under surface, bright ferruginous instead of buffy brownish.—C. E. H.

Myrmotherula hauxwelli hellmayri Snethlage. HELLMAYR'S ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula hauxwelli hellmayri SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 14, 1906, p. 9 (no locality given, the types evidently came from near Pará, ne. Brazil); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 369 (San Antonio do Prata, Pará); idem, Abhandl. math. naturw. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 45 (Peixe-Boi, Pará).

Myrmotherula hauxwelli (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 576 (Capim River).

Myrmotherula spec. HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 285 (Igarapé-Assu, Pará).

Myrmotherula hellmayri SNETHLAGE, Jour. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 285 (Pará, San Antonio); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 283 (Pará, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Santa Isabel, Peixe-Boi, San Antonio do Prata; Rio Guamá; Resacca, Rio Capim; Mazagão, Cametá, Baião, Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Maranhão and Pará, west to the Tocantins.

6: Pará (Utinga 3), Maranhão (Tury-assú 3).

Myrmotherula gularis (Spix). SPOTTED-THROATED ANT WREN.

Thamnophilus gularis SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 30, pl. 41, fig. 2 (no locality given; type, formerly in Munich Museum, lost; see HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 2. Kl., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 663; we designate Rio de Janeiro as type locality).

Myiothera cinerea WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1093 (se. Brazil, no locality specified; see ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 252).

Myrmothera gularis MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 476 pl. 2, fig. 2 (Rio de Janeiro et "Minas Geraes"; nest and eggs descr.).

Myrmotherula gularis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 235 (monogr.; se. Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 81 (Rio; Ypanema, São Paulo); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, 1885, p. 150 (Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 233 (monogr.; se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 239 (Piquete, Iporanga, São Paulo); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 130 (Mundo Novo); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 205 (Alto da Serra, Ubaituba, Iporanga, Ilha de S. Sebastião, S. Paulo; Ourinho, Paraná).

Rhopoterpe gularis BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 56 (New Freiburg, Rio).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro south to Rio Grande do Sul.

* *Myrmotherula hauxwelli hellmayri* SNETHLAGE: Differs from the typical race by lacking the white interscapular blotch. Besides, the females are slightly deeper brown above and somewhat paler on the throat.—C. E. H.

Myrmotherula gutturalis *Salvin and Godman*.^a BROWN-BELLIED ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula gutturalis SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (4th ser.), 5, 1881, p. 269 (Bartica Grove, Brit. Guiana; types in British Museum examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 425 (Merumé Mts., Rio Atapurow, Quonga, Brit. Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 155 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague, French Guiana); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 348 (characters; British and French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 282 (S. Antonio da Cachoeira, R. Jary; Obidos, n. Brazil).

Rhopias gutturalis CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 29 (Brit. Guiana).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon, northern Brazil (Rio Jary, Obidos).^b

Myrmotherula leucophthalma leucophthalma (*Pelzelin*).^c WHITE-EYED ANT WREN.

Formicivora leucophthalma PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 83, 155 (Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira; type (= ♀) in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmotherula leucophthalma HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges., 53, 1903, p. 213 (crit.; characters of ♀); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 531 (Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 282 (Macujubim, w. Marajó; Cameté, Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; Victoria, R. Xingú; Santa Elena, Tucunaré, Rio Jumauchim; Bom Lugar, Rio Purús).

Myrmotherula gutturalis leucophthalma SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 15 (Bom Lugar, Purús; Marajó).

Myrmotherula leucophthalma leucophthalma HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 346 (Maroins, Rio Madeira; descr. ♂), 347 (Macujubim, Marajó; Arumatheua, Tocantins; Rio Madeira; Rio Purús).

Range: Northern and western Brazil, south of the Amazon, ranging from the western portion of the island of Marajó (Macujubim) west to the upper Purús (Bom Lugar), south along the Rio Madeira to north-western Matto Grosso (Roosevelt River).^d

^a *Myrmotherula gutturalis* SALVIN and GODMAN: The male is readily recognizable among its affines by having the upper wing coverts olive brown, with very small (dot-like) white apical spots; the females bear a striking resemblance to that of *M. fulviventris*, but the upper wing coverts, although similarly tipped with fulvous, are much paler russet brown rather than blackish.—C. E. H.

^b Four skins from Ipousin, French Guiana, agree well with seven from British Guiana. No Brazilian specimens seen by us.

^c *Myrmotherula leucophthalma leucophthalma* (PELZELN): Male with upper parts olive brown, sometimes washed with rufous on middle of back; tail cinnamon or russet brown; median and greater upper wing coverts black with large, rounded apical spots of deep buff; wings exteriorly edged with russet brown; throat black, with large wedge-shaped white spots; cheeks, malar region, foreneck and chest light cinereous; lower abdomen, flanks and under tail coverts olive or fulvous brown. Wing (six ♂♂) 51-53; tail 39-42; bill 13-13½. Female differs in having the lower parts (including throat) ochraceous, the sides of the head buff, and the apical spots to the wing coverts deeper, more ochraceous buff. Wing (three ♀♀) 51-54; tail 43-45; bill 13-13½.—C. E. H.

^d I notice certain apparently individual variations among the six males before me. One of two from the Roosevelt River and a single one from Marajó (Macujubim)

**Myrmotherula leucophthalma sororia* Berlepsch and Stolzmann.*
PERUVIAN ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula sororia BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ibis, (6th ser.), 6, 1894, p. 396 (La Gloria, Vitoc; La Merced, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin, c. Peru); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 381 (same localities).

Myrmotherula leucophthalma sororia HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 348 (crit.; Rio Tigré, ne. Peru; La Gloria, c. Peru; range).

Myrmotherula gutturalis (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 30 (Huambo, n. Peru); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 42 (Huambo; descr. ♂, ♀); 3, 1886, p. 509 (crit.; Huambo, Rio Tigré, ne. Peru).

Rhopias spodionota juninensis CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, 1918, p. 84 ("Junin," c. Peru; descr. ♂).

Range: Peru, from the valleys of Vitoc and Chanchamayo, in Dept. Junin, north to the Marañon (Rio Tigré).

2: Peru (Huachipa 1, Vista Alegre 1).

Myrmotherula leucophthalma spodionota Sclater and Salvin.^b ECUADORIAN ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula spodionota SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 159 (Sarayacu, Ecudaor; types in British Museum examined; descr. ♂); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 234 (Sarayacu); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 348 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; crit.).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu).

have the cinereous color below restricted to the foreneck, while in all the others (one Rio Roosevelt, one Bom Lugar, Purús, two Rio Jamauchim) it extends well over the breast. The tail also varies slightly in shade. A female from the Rio Roosevelt is practically identical with the type.—C. E. H.

^a *Myrmotherula leucophthalma sororia* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: Very closely related to *M. l. leucophthalma*, but differs in both sexes in dark brown tail with only narrow rufescent edges along the outer web, smaller light markings to the upper wing coverts, and somewhat darker brown upper parts. Besides, the male has less white on the throat, darker gray breast and sides of head, while the duller, less fulvous color of the belly is restricted to the flanks and crissum. The female is distinguishable only by slightly darker back and duller under parts. Wing (two ♂♂, two ♀♀) 51-53; tail 38-41; bill 13-14.

I have not seen any male from the type locality, but one each from Rio Tigré and Vista Alegre correspond well to the original description. The former has the spots on the median and greater wing coverts bright buff as in *M. l. leucophthalma*, whereas in the Vista Alegre bird they are white, tinged with light buff only on the greater series.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula leucophthalma spodionota* SCLATER and SALVIN: The two known males differ from *leucophthalma* and *sororia* by slate gray back, only the forehead and upper tail coverts being washed with olive brownish; darker gray sides of neck and breast; pure white apical spots to the wing coverts (in one, an immature bird, buff on the greater series). Remiges and tail as in *sororia*. Wing 54, 55; tail 37, 39; bill 13½ 15.—C. E. H.

***Myrmotherula fulviventris** Lawrence. FULVOUS-BELLIED ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula fulviventris LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, 1862, p. 468 (Lion Hill, Panama; types in American Museum of Natural History examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmotherula fulviventris SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 356 (Lion Hill; crit.); LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1868, p. 108 (Angostura, Costa Rica); WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 331 (Naranjo, near Bucaramanga, Santander); SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 311 (Truando, Panama, Costa Rica); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 525 (Remedios, Antioquia); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 32, 1884, p. 318 (Naranjo, ex WYATT); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 234 (Honduras to Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 29 (Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 607 (Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica; habits, eggs descr.).

Myrmotherula ornata ? (not of SCLATER) CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 191 (Rio Truando).

Myrmotherula? SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 294 (Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador).

Myrmotherula viduata HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 492 (Cachabi, nw. Ecuador; type in Tring Museum examined; = ♀).

Myrmotherula fulviventris viduata HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 612 (crit.; nw. Ecuador); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1162 (El Tigre, Nóvita, Noanama, w. Colombia: "Bogotá"; crit.; range); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 29, 1922, p. 392 (type; crit.).

Myrmopagis fulviventris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 73 (s. Honduras to w. Ecuador; monogr., synon.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 374 (Alto Bonito, Juntas de Tamaná, Barbacoas, Pacific Colombia; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, lower Cauca; Miraflores, c. Andes; Salencio, Novitá Trail; crit.); STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 261 (Gatun, Panama); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 207 (Mt. Sapó, Rio Esnapé, Jesusito, Darien).

Rhopias fulviventris salmoni CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9th ser.), 2, July 1918, p. 124 (Remedios, n. Colombia [type] and Ecuador).

Range: From southern Honduras (Rio Segovia) through Central America to Panama, Colombia (Pacific coast, Cauca and Magdalena valleys) and western Ecuador, as far south as Santa Rosa, Prov. del Oro.*

6: Panama 1; Costa Rica (Siguirres 2); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 2); Colombia (Puerto Valdivia 1).

* After examining a large amount of material (eight from Panama, including Lawrence's types; nine from Darien; seven from Pacific Colombia; seven from the Cauca Valley; twenty-two from w. Ecuador), I am no longer able to maintain *viduata* as distinct. Birds from Panama (topotypical of *fulviventris*) are in every respect similar to the series from w. Ecuador (*viduata*), having the upper parts warm brown, inclining to russet on rump as well as on the edges of the remiges and rectrices, and the foreneck but slightly shaded with grayish. Birds from the lower Cauca and "Bogotá" collections, which unquestionably represent *salmoni* are not different either. Twelve specimens from Costa Rica and Nicaragua are slightly

***Myrmotherula atrogularis Taczanowski.** BLACK-THROATED ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula atrogularis TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 137 (♂ from Amable Maria, Dept. Junin; ♀ from Monterico, Dept. Ayacucho, Peru), 530 (same localities); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 30 (Huambo, Dept. Loreto); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 41 (Amable Maria, Monterico, Huambo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 235 (Huambo).

Myrmotherula guayabambae SHARPE, Bull. B. O. C., 11, 1900, p. 2 (Guayabamba [=Huayabamba], n. Peru; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 349 (crit.).

Range: Tropical zone of Peru (depts. Loreto, Huánuco, Junin and northern Ayacucho) and northern Bolivia (Rio San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba)*.

5: Peru (Vista Alegre 2, Huachipa 3).

***Myrmotherula ornata ornata (Sclater).** CHESTNUT-RUMPED ANT WREN.

Formicivora ornata SCLATER, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 5, 1853, p. 480 ("Nova Grenada" = Bogotá; type in Coll. T. C. Eyton, now in Brit. Mus. examined; descr. ♂); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 147 (Bogotá).

Myrmotherula ornata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 235 (monogr., descr. ♂, ♀; part, Bogotá); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 179, pl. 15 (♂, ♀) (Bogotá); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 236 (part; spec. a-j, Bogotá).

Myrmopagis ornata ornata CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 374, (Buena Vista, se. Colombia).

Range: Tropical zone of eastern Colombia.

1: Colombia ("Bogotá").

Myrmotherula ornata saturata (Chapman).^b ECUADORIAN CHESTNUT-RUMPED ANT WREN.

Myrmopagis ornata saturata CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 96, Nov. 1923, p. 9 (upper Suno River, e. Ecuador).

duller, more grayish brown above, with the edges to the quills and rectrices almost olive brown, and the females average paler ochraceous underneath. There are, however, so many exceptions to this rule that I do not feel justified in separating this northern race without a more satisfactory series. It will be noted that E. Hartert, when insisting on the validity of his *viduata*, based his conclusions on the comparison of Ecuadorian and Costa Rica specimens only, while he admittedly had no material from Panama (the type locality of *fulviventris*). If there are two forms, it is, however, the one found from Costa Rica northward that requires a name, since birds from Panama prove to be the same as those from Colombia and Ecuador.—C. E. H.

* A pair from San Mateo agree well with (six) specimens from Peru (valley of Huayabamba), but have slightly longer bills. No material examined from the type locality.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula ornata saturata* (CHAPMAN): More deeply colored than *M. o. ornata*; the rump in both sexes chestnut rather than Sanford's brown; male with the gray areas darker, the flanks less washed with olivaceous.

The single female examined by me agrees in pattern of throat with *M. o. ornata*, but has the rump decidedly deeper chestnut and the under parts slightly darker.—C. E. H.

Hypocnemis ornata (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo).

Myrmotherula ornata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 235 (part; Rio Napo); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 236 (part; spec. k-n, Sarayacu, Rio Napo, e. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 29 (Zamora, e. Ecuador).

Range: Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Zamora, upper Suno).

***Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi* Hellmayr.^a HOFFMANN'S ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, 1906, p. 84 (Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz, n. Brazil); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 22 (Itaituba); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 511 (Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz), 532 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 349 (Calama, Rio Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 282 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Boim, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz).

Myrmotherula ornata (not of SCLATER) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 81 (Salto Theotônio, Destacamento do Ribeirão, Rio Madeira; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins to the Rio Madeira.

****Myrmotherula haematonota* (Sclater). RUFOUS-BACKED ANT WREN.**

Formicivora haematonota SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, June 1857, p. 48 (Chamicuros, e. Peru; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ juv.).

Myrmotherula haematonota SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 235 (Chamicuros; descr. ♂ juv.); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 185 (upper Ucayali, Marabitanas); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 750, 756 (Xeberos, Chyavetas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (upper Ucayali, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, e. Peru); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 81 (Borba,^b Rio Madeira; below Santa Barbara,^b Marabitanas,^b R. Negro); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 30 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 40 (Peruvian localities); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 235 (Chamicuros,^b Chyavetas,^b upper Ucayali,^b e. Peru); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 70 (Teffé, Rio Solimões; crit.), 384 (Borba, Humaytha, R. Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 349 (Calama, Rio Madeira); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 205 (Rio Juruá); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 16 (Cachoeira, R. Purús), 511 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 282 (Boim,

^a *Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi* HELLMAYR: Male very much like the typical race, but of a clearer, more bluish slate gray with the chestnut dorsal area less extensive, and the brownish suffusion on the flanks more restricted. Female quite different from that of *ornata* by having the throat uniform deep ochraceous like the belly (instead of black spotted with white); the apical spots to the wing coverts buff instead of pure white, and only a small irregular chestnut patch in the middle of the back, instead of the entire back and rump being of that color. Wing (three ♂♂) 50-53, (three ♀♀) 51-53; tail 34-36, once 39; bill 14-15.—C. E. H.

^b Specimens examined by C. E. H.

Pinhal, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz; Cachoeira, R. Purús^b); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 284 (upper Orinoco, above the second falls; Suapure, La Union, Caura R.).

Myrmotherula pyrrhonota SCLATER and SALVIN,^a Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., 1873, p. 160 (Marabitanas,^b Rio Negro [which I designate as type locality] and "Oyapoc, Cayenne")^c; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 236 (same localities); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 73 (Nericagua, Munduapo, upper Orinoco; Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, Caura R.^b); BERLEPSCH, l. c., 15, 1908, p. 155 ("Oyapoc").

Myrmotherula pyrrhonota amazonica JHERING, Revista Mus. Paul., 6, May 1905, p. 440 (Rio Juruá, w. Brazil; types in Museu Paulista examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmopagis haematonota CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 374 (La Murelia, Caquetá, se. Colombia).

Range: Venezuela (Caura Valley; upper Orinoco); southeastern Colombia (Caquetá region); northern Brazil (Rio Negro, Rio Solimões; south of the Amazon Valley from the Tapajóz westwards to the Madeira, Juruá and Purús rivers); eastern Peru.*

1: Peru (Yurimaguas).

**Myrmotherula erythrura* Sclater.^d RUFOUS-TAILED ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula erythrura SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 236, pl. 15 (♂, ♀) (Rio Napo [type], Sarayacu, e. Ecuador^b); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 29 (Rio Santiago, e. Ecuador^b); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 97 (Yahuar-mayo, n. Puno, se. Peru; crit.).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Rio Santiago) and eastern Peru (Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis, eastern Junin; Yahuar-mayo, affluent of Rio Inambari, northern Puno).

5: Peru (Puerto Bermudez).

Myrmotherula erythronotos (Hartlaub).^e BLACK-BELLIED ANT WREN.

Formicivora erythronotos HARTLAUB, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 4, 1852, p. 4 (Brasilia; type in Hamburg Museum; = ♂).

* As pointed out elsewhere (Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 70) there does not appear to be any constant difference between specimens from Peru (*haematonota*) and others from the Rio Negro-Orinoco district (*pyrrhonota*), the supposed characters being attributable partly to age, partly to individual variation.—C. E. H.

^b Specimens examined by C. E. H.

^c The locality "Oyapoc, Cayenne" attached to some specimens bought from Madame Verdey (of Paris) requires confirmation.

^d *Myrmotherula erythrura* SCLATER: This rare species is nearest to *M. haematonota*, but may be distinguished by its longer, bright rufous tail and by the male having the throat uniform pale cinereous like the chest, besides several minor characters. Seventeen specimens examined by C. E. H.

^e *Myrmotherula erythronotos* (HARTLAUB): Adult male with head all round, hind neck and breast slate black, abdomen slate gray, lower flanks washed with pale brownish; sides of breast, axillaries and broad margin along inner web of quills

Formicivora erythronota BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 75 ("Neu Freiburg," Prov. Rio; descr. ♂ ad. and imm.).

Myrmotherula erythronota SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 236 (se. Brazil, Prov. Rio; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 237 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 206 (Novo Friburgo, Prov. Rio).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, Prov. Rio de Janeiro.^a

Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa Pelzeln.^b MOURNING ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula luctuosa PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 82, 153 (part, descr. of ♂ only; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; Bahia, e. Brazil).

Myiothera fuliginosa (not of LICHTENSTEIN) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1067 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀).

Myrmothera axillaris (not of VIEILLOT) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 478 (Rio de Janeiro; descr. ♂, ♀).

Formicivora axillaris (errore) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 76 (Rio de Janeiro; descr. ♂).

Myrmothera axillaris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 236 (part; Rio de Janeiro).

Myrmotherula melanogastra (not of SPIX) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 81 (Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 240 (Pernambuco, Bahia, e. Brazil); HARTERT, Kat. Samml. Mus. Senckenb. Ges., 1891, p. 112 (Brazil; descr. ♀, examined by C. E. H. in Frankfurt Museum).

Myrmotherula melanogaster (errore) JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo).

Myrmophila melanogastra (errore) CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Prov. Rio).

silky white; back chestnut rufous; lesser upper wing coverts white, the remaining ones black, with narrow white apical edges; upper tail coverts slate gray; remiges and tail dull black. The immature male has the top and sides of the head dark slate gray instead of black. The female differs by having the pileum, hind neck and upper tail coverts olive brownish; the upper wing coverts blackish brown with broader buff edges; the sides of the head and under parts light ochraceous, except for the lateral portion of the breast and axillaries which are silky white as in the male.

Wing (three ♂♂, one ♀) 48½-50; tail 40-43; bill 13½-14.—C. E. H.

^a The only ascertained locality is Novo Friburgo.

^b *Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa* PELZELN: Male differs from typical *axillaris* by having much less white on the flanks, these parts being mostly pale gray or grayish white, and by the longer white tips to the lateral rectrices; female easily distinguishable by ashy pileum and hind neck, grayish olive (instead of light brown) back; less russet margins of the quills, and distinct, dull buffy apical spots to the upper wing coverts. Seventeen specimens (ten ♂♂, two ♀♀ from Bahia, one ♂ Rio de Janeiro, one ♀ Sapitiba, one ♂, two ♀♀ from Espírito Santo) examined by C. E. H.

Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 664, 665 (crit.; descr. ♂, ♀, e. Brazil, from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro*); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 206 (Porto Cachoeiro, Páo Gigante, Espirito Santo; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmopagis axillaris luctuosa LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), 1920, p. 98 (Ilhéos-Belmonte, s. Bahia).

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Pernambuco, Bahia, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.

**Myrmotherula axillaris axillaris* (Vieillot). WHITE-FLANKED ANT WREN.

Myrmothera axillaris VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, 1817, p. 113 ("La Guyane" = Cayenne); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 183 (Yuracares, Bolivia).

Myiothera fuliginosa LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 45, No. 483 (part; spec. ex Cayenne).

Thamnophilus melanogaster SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 31, pl. 43, fig. 1 (= ♂) (Curupa = Gurupa, delta of the Amazon, n. Brazil; type in Munich Museum examined by C. E. H.; see HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 664).

Tamnophilus Lafresnayanus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 13 (Yuracares, ne. Bolivia; type in Paris Museum examined; = ♀; see HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 203).

Formicivora Lafresnayana D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838 p. 182, pl. 6, fig. 1 (Yuracares; = ♀).

Myrmotherula axillaris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 236 (part; Trinidad, Cayenne, Brit. Guiana, Bolivia, upper Amazon); TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 85 (Trinidad); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 82 (Villa Maria [= San Luis de Caceres], Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso, S. Vicente, w. Matto Grosso; Borba, Rio Madeira; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 186 (upper Ucayali, e. Peru); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 576 (Capim River); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (part; upper Ucayali, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, e. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 30 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 47 (part; upper Ucayali, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Chyavetas); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 425 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 238 (Guiana, Lower Amazonia, Trinidad); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, 1894, p. 51 (Princetown, Trinidad); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 73 (Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, Caura River, Venezuela); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 176 (Ouanary, Saint Georges-d'Oyapock, French Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 155 (Cayenne, Rio Approuague, Ipousin, French Guiana); HELLMAYR, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 32 (Caparo, Trinidad); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, No. 13, 1908, p. 366 (Carenage, Trinidad);

* The range does not extend farther south than Rio de Janeiro. São Paulo was included on the authority of Jhering's record (Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, 1902, p. 275) which, by examination of the specimens, turned out to be referable to *M. minor*.—C. E. H.

- JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 440 (Rio Juruá); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 206 (R. Juruá); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 49 (crit.; Bolivia); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 16 (Cachoeira, R. Purús), 511 (Goyana, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz), 532 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 284 (numerous localities in Lower Amazonia).
- Myrmotherula axillaris melanogastra* RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 28 (Diamantina, near Santarem).
- Myrmotherula axillaris axillaris* HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 665 (crit.; Guianas, Amazonia, n. Bolivia); idem, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 368 (S. Antonio do Prata, Pará); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 22 (Itaituba, R. Tapajóz), 69 (Teffé), 383 (Humaytha, Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 349 (Maroins, Rio Machados); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 46 (Peixe-Boi, Ipitinga), 92 (Pará localities); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 203 (Bolivia; crit.).
- Myrmopagis axillaris* CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 282 (Suapure, Nicare, La Pricion, Caura R.); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 30 (British Guiana); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 68 (Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Surinam).
- Myrmotherula melaena* (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 186 (lower Ucayali); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 750 (Xeberos, Chyavetas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (lower Ucayali, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 48 (part; Ucayali, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Yurimaguas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 239 (part; spec. n, o, q, r, Xeberos, Chamicuros, ne. Peru).

Range: Trinidad; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); Guianas; northern Brazil, on the north bank of the Amazon so far west as the Rio Jamundá, south of the river from Maranhão west to eastern Peru (Yurimaguas, lower Huallaga; Ucayali), south to western Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé), northern Bolivia, and southeastern Peru (Yahuarmayo, Rio Inambari, northern Puno).*

18: French Guiana (Saint-Jean-du-Maroni 1); Brazil, (Conceição 3, Serra Grande, Rio Branco 1, Tury-assú, Maranhão 3); Bolivia (Rio San Antonio 2, Rio Espirito Santo 1); Peru (Puerto Bermudez 2, Moyobamba 2, Rioja 1, Yurimaguas 2).

* In spite of this extensive range, I have not been able to make out any local variation, at least as far as the male sex is concerned. A large series from Trinidad, French Guiana, the Caura Valley and Lower Amazonia (Pará district, including the type of *T. melanogaster* SPix) appear to be inseparable from ten examples secured in se. Peru (Yahuarmayo) and n. Bolivia. Birds from the Ucayali and Puerto Bermudez (Rio Pichis) are typically gray backed, exactly like others from the Guianas. In n. Peru, Dept. Loreto (Chyavetas, Yurimaguas, Moyobamba, Rioja), however, *axillaris* intergrades with *melaena*, some specimens being more like the former, others hardly distinguishable from the latter, to which I have no hesitation in referring a number of adult males taken at Iquitos and Pebas, north bank of the Marañon. Females show certain differences, but my material is too scanty to make sure whether they are of individual or racial significance. Eighty-six specimens examined by C. E. H.

**Myrmotherula axillaris melaena* (Sclater). BLACK ANT WREN.

Formicivora melaena SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, Oct. 1857, p. 239 ("Bogotá," Colombia; descr. ♂).

Myrmotherula melaena SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 237 (Bogotá; descr. ♂); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 82 (Marabitanas, Rio Içanna, Rio Negro district; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 48 (part; Iquitos, ne. Peru); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 239 (part; spec. h-k, l, m, p, s-v, Bogotá, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; Pebas, Iquitos, ne. Peru); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 74 (Maipures, Perico, Bichaco, Munduapo, R. Orinoco; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; descr. nest and eggs; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora axillaris (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 147 (Bogotá).

Myrmotherula axillaris (errore) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 978 (Pebas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (part; Pebas); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 47 (part; Pebas).

Myrmopagis axillaris melaena CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 374 (Flores, La Morelia, se. Colombia).

Myrmopagis melaena RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 68 (part; Bogotá, e. Ecuador, ne. Peru); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 282 (River Orinoco, from the first falls upwards; nest and eggs descr.).

Myrmopagis melaena melaena TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 311 (Fundacion, Trojas de Cataca, Santa Marta region).

Range: Venezuela (upper Orinoco, from the Falls of Maipures upwards, and in southern Zulia); eastern Colombia, from the mouth of the Rio Magdalena southwards, also on the eastern base of the eastern Andes, Colombia, and in northwestern Brazil, on the upper Rio Negro; eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru (Pebas, Iquitos, north bank of Rio Marañon).^a

5: Colombia ("Bogotá" 1); Venezuela (Orope, Zulia 4).

**Myrmotherula axillaris albigula* Lawrence.^b LAWRENCE'S ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula albigula LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1867, p. 131 (Panama Railroad, descr. ♀; see SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 317 [crit.]).

Myrmotherula axillaris (not of VIEILLOT) CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 5, 1908, p. 8 (Rio Sicsola, Costa Rica).

Myrmotherula melaena (not of SCLATER) SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 311 (Truando, Panama, Costa Rica); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 525

^a Birds from Iquitos agree perfectly with those from "Bogotá", while a series from the upper Orinoco and two males from the Rio Negro are less blackish, pointing toward *M. a. axillaris*. Twenty-six specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula axillaris albigula* LAWRENCE: Male averaging darker, more of a jet black; female duller buff below, with more dusky suffusion on the chest. This is not a very well marked race, and its characters are appreciable only when series are compared. Fifteen specimens from Costa Rica, w. Colombia and w. Ecuador examined by C. E. H.

(Nèche, Antioquia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 239 (part; spec. a-g, Angostura, Costa Rica; Panama; Antioquia, Colombia); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 30 (Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 (Santo Domingo, w. Ecuador); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 608 (Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica).

Myrmotherula axillaris maelna (typog. err.) HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1162 (Nóvita, w. Colombia).

Myrmopagis melaena RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 68 (part; s. Honduras to Panama, w. Colombia [Rio Truando, Turbo, Nèche] and w. Ecuador).

Myrmopagis axillaris albigula CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 375 (Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Baudo, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, S. José, Barbacoas, w. Colombia; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, 1922, p. 207 (Mt. Sapó, Rio Esnápe, Rio Jesusito, Darien).

Range: From southern Honduras (Rio Segovia), Costa Rica, and Panama through Pacific Colombia (ranging east to the lower Cauca (Puerto Valdivia) and its affluent, the Rio Nèche) to western Ecuador.

3: Costa Rica (Siguirres 2, Orosi 1).

****Myrmotherula schisticolor schisticolor* (Lawrence). LAWRENCE'S SLATY ANT WREN.**

Formicivora schisticolor LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1865, p. 173 (Turrialba, Costa Rica; descr. ♂ juv.); idem, l. c., 9, 1869, p. 108 (Turrialba, Barranca, Costa Rica).

Myrmotherula modesta LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 9, March 1869, p. 108 (Grecia, Costa Rica; = ♀ ad.).

Myrmotherula nigro-rufa BOUCARD, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n. s.), 25, 1878, p. 48 (types, ♂ juv. from Naranjo, Costa Rica, ♀ from "Guatemala," now in Paris Museum, examined by C. E. H.).

*Myrmotherula ménétriesi** (not of D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 67 (Pallatanga), 89 (Nanegal, w. Ecuador); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 180 (part; spec. d, e, Pallatanga, Nanegal); SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 144 (Santiago de Veragua); idem, l. c., 1870, p. 195 (Calovevora, Chitra, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui); idem, Ibis, 1874, p. 310, 311 (crit.; Veragua, Chiriqui, Costa Rica; Vera Paz, Guatemala); BOUCARD, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 61 (Naranjo de Cartago, Costa Rica); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 564 (part; Chimbo); idem, l. c., 1884, p. 302 (Surupata, w. Ecuador); ZELEDON, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, 1887, p. 115 (Barranca, Pozo Azul de Pirris, Costa Rica); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 240 (part; spec. a-z, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Veragua, Chiriqui; Pallatanga, Nanegal, w. Ecuador); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 211 (part; Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama; w. Ecuador); CHERRIE, Anal. Inst. Fis.-Geog. Costa Rica, 6, 1893, p. 19

* Sometimes spelled *menetriesii*.

(Pozo del Pital, Costa Rica); idem, Expl. Zool. mérid. Costa Rica, 1893, p. 41 (Lagarto, Boruca, Terraba, sw. Costa Rica); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 30 (Peripa, w. Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 65 (Gualea, w. Ecuador); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, 1902, p. 41 (Boquete, Volcan de Chiriqui); BANGS, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 296 (Boruca, Pozo del Rio Grande, sw. Costa Rica); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 33 ("Quito").

Myrmotherula schisticolor HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 210 (crit., part; Guatemala and Central America); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 50 (crit.).

Myrmotherula menetriesi schisticolor CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 609 (Costa Rica; habits).

Myrmopagis schisticolor RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 70 (part; Guatemala to Panama).

Myrmotherula schisticolor schisticolor HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1163 (Siató, w. Colombia; crit.).

Myrmopagis schisticolor schisticolor CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 375 (Alto Bonito, Rio Atrato; Las Lomitas, S. Antonio, Ricaurte, w. Andes; La Frijolera, Miraflores, Cauca R.).

Range: Central America, from Guatemala to Panama, and western Colombia (coast range, Cauca Valley, western slope of central Andes) and western Ecuador, south to Prov. El Oro.*

7: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte 1); Costa Rica (Boruca 3, Lagarto 1); Panama (Boquete 1); Ecuador (Chimbo 1).

***Myrmotherula schisticolor sanctae-martae* Allen.^b SANTA MARTA ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula sanctae-martae ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 160 (Valparaiso, Santa Marta Mts., n. Colombia [type]; Los Palmales, Bermudez, ne. Venezuela; descr. ♂).

Hylophilus brunneus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 171 (Las Nubes, Santa Marta Mts.; = ♀ ad., see HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 20, 1913, p. 235).

Myrmotherula sp. ind., SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168 (Caripe, Bermudez).

* Birds from Colombia and w. Ecuador are possibly separable subspecifically. While males (of which I have examined a good series) do not differ from Central American specimens, two females (one from Lita, Prov. Esmeraldas; the other from Siató, w. Colombia) approach *M. s. interior* by their dusky brown tail and dull grayish olive back, the latter being, however, not pure slate gray as in the last named race.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula schisticolor sanctae-martae* ALLEN: Male differs from *M. s. schisticolor* in having the black color below restricted to throat and middle of foreneck, while the female is usually more of a grayish, less brownish olive above. Twenty-four specimens (two from Santa Marta region, six from Carabobo, sixteen from Bermudez) examined by C. E. H.

Myrmotherula menetriesi (not of D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 252 (San Esteban, Carabobo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 240 (part; spec. b', c', "Puerto Cabello," San Esteban, Venezuela).

Myrmotherula schisticolor sanctae-martae HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1163, in text (crit.; range); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 124 (Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo; Los Palmales, Quebrada Secca, Bermudez; crit.).

Myrmopagis schisticolor sanctae-martae CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, 1914, p. 615, 616 in text (from the Santa Marta district along the Caribbean coast region of Venezuela to Cristobal Colon, Paria peninsula*); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 310 (Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Santa Marta district).

Range: Subtropical zone in the Caribbean coast region of northern Colombia (Santa Marta district) and northern Venezuela (in states of Carabobo and Bermudez).

****Myrmotherula schisticolor interior* (Chapman).^b CHAPMAN'S SLATY ANT WREN.**

Myrmopagis schisticolor interior CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, 1914, p. 614 (Buena Vista, east slope of e. Andes above Villavicencio, Colombia; type in Coll. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 375 (La Palma, La Candela, near S. Agustin, east slope of e. Andes; Aguadita, near Bogotá; Buena Vista and La Morelia, e. Colombia).

Myrmotherula menetriesi (not of D'ORBIGNY) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Amable Maria,^o Paltaypampa, c. Peru); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 30 (Huambo, n. Peru); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, 1884, p. 45 (Amable Maria, Huambo); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 564 (part; spec. ex Bogotá); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, l. c., 1885, p. 101 (Machay, Mapoto, e. Ecuador^o); BERLEPSCH, Zeits. ges. Orn., 4, 1887, p. 185 (Bogotá^o).

Myrmotherula schisticolor (not of LAWRENCE) BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Orn., 13, 1906, p. 117 (Huaynapata, Marcapata^o).

* The males from Tumatumari, British Guiana, and Mount Duida, mentioned by F. M. Chapman, prove, on examination, to belong to *M. longipennis*.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula schisticolor interior* (CHAPMAN): Male similar to *M. s. schisticolor*, but the black pectoral area usually less extended abdominally, and the black-and-white apical markings on the rectrices barely indicated; female much more different, having the back-slate gray, instead of brownish or buffy olive, the tail and wings exteriorly margined with olivaceous brown instead of russet, and the upper wing coverts dusky rather than russet brown.

Females from Peru (Huachipa and Marcapata) agree well with four from Buena Vista and one from Machay, eastern Ecuador, though some have the crown more strongly washed with buffy while others are much deeper ochraceous beneath. Another specimen from Marcapata (Huaynapata), with brownish olive back, is hardly distinguishable from certain west Ecuadorian females. Nineteen specimens (4 Buena Vista, 4 "Bogotá"; 2 Machay, eastern Ecuador; 1 Amable Maria, 5 Huachipa, 3 Marcapata) examined by C. E. H.

^o Specimens examined by C. E. H.

Range: Subtropical zone of eastern Colombia (eastern slope of central Andes; eastern Andes), eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru (in depts. Loreto, Huánuco, Junin, Cuzco), south to the Valley of Marcapata.*

6: Colombia ("Bogotá" 1); Peru (Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 5).

***Myrmotherula longipennis longipennis Pelzeln.^b LONG-WINGED ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula longipennis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 82, 153 (Rio Negro, Marabitanas; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 426 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 241 (part; descr. of ♂ only; spec. a-e, i, j, m, n, Bartica Grove, Camacusa; Oyapoc, Cayenne; Sarayacu, Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 74 (Suapure, La Union, La Pricion, Nicare, Caura R., Venezuela; spec. examined by C. E. H.); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 441, pl. 15, fig. 1 (= ♂) (Rio Jurúa; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 207 (Rio Jurúa; Santarem); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 51 (Cayenne; crit.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 69 (Teffé, Rio Solimoês), 383 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 350 (Maroins, Rio Machados); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 156 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 511 (Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 285 (part; Xingú [Victoria], Rio Tapajóz [Villa Braga], Rio Jamauchim [Sta. Elena]; Rio Jary [S. Antonio da Cachoeira]); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 284 (Caura Valley).

Myiothera pusilla (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 335 (part; descr. ♀, Cayenne).

Myrmophila vavasouri CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., 38, 1918, p. 83 (Ituribisci River, Brit. Guiana; types in Coll. McConnell); idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 32 (Ituribisci, Supenaam, Makauria R., Anarica R., Bartica, Camacusa).

* F. M. Chapman (l. c., p. 615) extends its range east to the "Tropical zone of the Orinoco"; but the five females from Suapure and Mato River, Caura district, and the foot of Mt. Duida, upon which this statement is based, turn out to belong to *M. menetriesi cinereiventris* and *M. m. pallida* respectively.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula l. longipennis* PELZELN: This species is more nearly related to *M. schisticolor* than to any other member of the genus, both agreeing very well in proportions, and in shape of bill. The male may, however, easily be recognized by the decidedly clearer slate gray of the plumage, especially below; by the black gular patch being rounded posteriorly and restricted to throat and middle of foreneck; by the large white tips to the rectrices; by the lesser wing coverts and outer scapulars being white, forming an extensive shoulder patch. The female is even more distinct, having only throat, foreneck and under tail coverts buff, while the abdomen is extensively white medially, shaded with brownish olive or grayish brown along the flanks.—C. E. H.

* The type, No. 15,226 ♂ ad., March 14, 1831, is from Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro. Another male was obtained on November 11, 1830, on the lower Rio Negro, half way between Manáos and Ayrão, and a young female at Santa Barbara, above São Gabriel, on January 7, 1831.—C. E. H.

Formicivora menetriesi (not of D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo; spec. now in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmotherula menetriesi SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, 1858, p. 237 (part; Rio Napo); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 180 (part; Rio Napo).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Rio Yuruan^a; Caura Valley; foot of Mt. Duida, upper Orinoco^b); northern Brazil (Rio Jary; Rio Negro; south of the Amazon from the Xingú westwards, south to northern Matto Grosso,^c west to the Rio Juruá and Teffé, R. Solimões); eastern Peru (Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis, eastern Junin); eastern Ecuador; southeastern Colombia (Cuembi, Rio Putumayo^d).^a

1: Peru (Puerto Bermudez).

^a Male and female in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.—C. E. H.

^b An adult male in the American Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.—C. E. H.

^c Specimens from Barão Melgaço and Roosevelt River in the same Museum.—C. E. H.

^d A female obtained by G. Hopke in the Berlepsch Collection.—C. E. H.

^e With more ample material it might be possible to subdivide the typical form into two local races. Males from French and British Guiana (*M. vavasouri*) are absolutely indistinguishable from the typical examples, secured by Natterer on the Rio Negro, the belly and sides of the head being of a rather dark, uniform slate gray. In describing *M. vavasouri*, C. Chubb evidently compared his Guianan specimens with the male from the Capim River, which is indeed much paler ("ash gray"), but it belongs to *M. l. paraensis*! A series from Venezuela (Caura-Orinoco basin) are not separable either, although some are slightly paler on the belly.

Males from south of the Amazon (Borba, Maroins, Rio Juruá, Rio Roosevelt, Puerto Bermudez) average lighter below and have the cheeks and auriculars distinctly streaked with silvery white. They are, however, not so light-colored as *M. l. paraensis*, and the females are much nearer *longipennis*. Two from Calama (Rio Madeira) and Maroins (R. Machados), in coloration of under parts, agree with *longipennis*, and differ from Guianan specimens only by slightly duller, less russet back, wing coverts and quills. A female from "Teodoro River" (=Rio Roosevelt, northern Matto Grosso), on the other hand, is an exact duplicate of *longipennis*, as far as the upper parts are concerned, but it approaches *paraensis* by its brighter ochreous throat and chest, and by having the belly tinged with buffy.

MEASUREMENTS

ADULT MALES	WING	TAIL
One from Marabitanas (type)	61	37
One from lower Rio Negro	60	36
Six from French Guiana	58,59,60,62,62,62	35,36,36,38, 38,38½
Five from British Guiana	59,60,61,61,63	34½,37,37, 37,39
One from Rio Yuruan, Venezuela	63	37
Four from Rio Caura, Venezuela	58,60,61,61½	34,36,36,36
One from foot of Mt. Duida, Venezuela	61	37
Three from e. Ecuador (Napo)	59,60,62	34,36,36
One from Puerto Bermudez, Peru	60	35
One from Teffé, Rio Solimões	58	33
One from Borba, Rio Madeira	63	36
One from Maroins, Rio Machados	57	30 (!)
One from Rio Juruá	59	31
Two from n. Matto Grosso (Barão Melgaço and Rio Roosevelt)	58,61½	33,34

***Myrmotherula longipennis paraensis* (Todd).^a PARÁ ANT WREN.**

Myrmopagis paraensis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 33, 1920, p. 73 (Benevides, Pará, ne. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀).

Myrmotherula brevicauda (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 376 (Capim R.; ♂ in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmotherula longipennis (not of PELZELN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 241 (part; spec. g, Capim River); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 286 (Igarapé Assú); idem, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 369 (S. Antonio do Prata); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 285 (R. Capim, Guamá; spec. examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 46 (Peixe-Boi), 92 (Pará localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 285 (part; Pará, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Sta. Isabel, Castanhal, Peixe-Boi, Ourém, R. Guamá; Resacca, R. Capim, Pará district).

Myrmotherula menetriesii cinereiventris (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 45 (part; ♀ ♀, No. 1,165, 1,166, Peixe-Boi).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, Pará district, from the Tocantins east to the Guamá.

***Myrmotherula minor Salvadori*.^b SALVADORI'S ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula minor SALVADORI, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 7, 1864, p. 157 (Brazil; type in Turin Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂); HELLMAYR, Abhandl.

ADULT FEMALES

	WING	TAIL
One from Rio Negro	57	36
Two from French Guiana	56, 58	35, 37
One from British Guiana	57	36
One from Rio Yuruan, Venezuela	59	34
Eight from Rio Caura, Venezuela	57, 58, 58, 58, 59, 60, 60	34, 35, 35, 35, 36, 36, 37, 37
One from Rio Putumayo, Colombia	59	34
One from Calama, Rio Madeira	58	34
One from Maroins, Rio Machados	57	33
One from n. Matto Grosso (Rio Roosevelt)	57	32
—C. E. H.		

^a *Myrmotherula longipennis paraensis* (TODD): Male exceedingly similar to the typical race, but upper parts paler slate gray; sides of head and under parts much lighter, almost whitish gray. Female at once recognizable by having the crown, back, as well as the edges of the quills and tail feathers, brownish olive instead of russet or cinnamon brown; the upper wing coverts broadly, though rather indistinctly margined with dingy isabelline; the sides of the head paler ochraceous buff; the *entire* under surface ochraceous buff; the inner margin to the remiges whitish instead of buff. Wing 57-60; tail 31-33; bill 13-14.

The female bears a certain resemblance to that of *M. m. cinereiventris*, but may be distinguished by its brownish olive (instead of cinereous) upper and paler, more ochraceous buff under parts.

Eight specimens from Peixe-Boi, Igarapé-Assú, S. Antonio, Guamá and Capim examined by C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula minor* SALVADORI: I have alluded elsewhere (Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 665-6) to the variation of the tail markings in the male.

2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 665 (crit.), 666 (Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, se. Brazil); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 207 (S. Sebastião, Ubatuba, S. Paulo; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora brevicauda (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 131 (Brazil, descr. ♂, ♀; excl. hab. "Bahia" ex SWAINSON).

Myrmotherula brevicauda (errore) SCLATER, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 237 (Rio; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 242 (se. Brazil [=Rio], descr. ♂, ♀; spec. in Brit. Museum examined); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); idem, l. c., 6, 1905, p. 354 (S. Sebastião, S. Paulo; spec. examined by C. E. H.); DUBOIS, Syn. Av., 1, 1900, p. 179, pl. 4, fig. 2 (♂), 3 (♀).

Myrmophila brevicauda (errore) CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Prov. Rio).

Myrmotherula melanogaster (not of SPIX) JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, 1902, p. 275 (S. Sebastião, S. Paulo; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Coast region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (São Sebastião, Ubatuba, Alto da Serra).^a

Myrmotherula iheringi Snethlage.^b JHERING'S ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula iheringi SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 22, 1914, p. 41 (Boim, left bank of lower Tapajóz, n. Brazil; type in Goeldi Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 285, 499 (Boim, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz).

Those with rounded rectrices, having a distinct black subterminal band and narrow white apical margin are no doubt fully adult, while those with pointed, nearly uniform slate gray rectrices appear to represent an immature stage. There is every gradation between the two extremes. The female can hardly be confused with any other species. Pileum ashy, gradually passing into the pale brownish olive of the back; upper wing coverts dusky brown, indistinctly tipped with olive buff; remiges exteriorly edged with olive or russet brown; rectrices dusky brown, with bright russet edges; sides of head buffy whitish, variegated with grayish olive on auriculars; throat whitish, slightly fringed with dusky; remainder of under parts bright olive fulvous, deeper on flanks and tail coverts; axillars, under wing coverts and quill lining bright isabelline. Wing (♂) 47-50, (♀) 47½-49; tail 30-32; bill 11½-12½. Seventeen specimens (eight ♂♂, one ♀ Rio; one ♂, one ♀, Alto da Serra; one ♂, one ♀, Ubatuba; three ♂♂, one ♀, São Sebastião, São Paulo) examined by C. E. H.

^a Miss Snethlage (Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 16; Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 286) recorded *M. minor* from Bom Lugar, Rio Purús. The specimen, an immature male (with russet brown edges to the greater upper wing coverts) I have carefully compared with a good series of *M. minor*, *M. longipennis*, the type of *M. garbei* and a male of *M. iheringi*, and there can be no question that it has been correctly referred to the southeast Brazilian species. In coloration, it is an exact duplicate of *M. minor*, but has slightly longer wings (51½) and a shorter tail (28). However, the locality appears to be not absolutely certain, and the bird *might* have come from the state of Rio de Janeiro instead.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula iheringi* SNETHLAGE: Male similar to *M. minor*, but bill much stronger; upper wing coverts deeper black (without any trace of slate gray edges along outer web) and with white apical spots rather than edges; axillars and under wing coverts pure white; no white edges to secondaries; rectrices uniform slate gray, sometimes with a hardly perceptible whitish fringe at their tips. Female (from Teodoro River = Rio Roosevelt) not unlike *M. minor* in general coloration; but above pale slate gray (rather lighter than the male); upper wing coverts black with

Myrmotherula garbei ? (not of JHERING) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 383 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 350 (same locality); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 511 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz); idem, Orn. Monatsber., 20, 1912, p. 155 (Boim, R. Tapajóz; note on ♀).

Range: Northern Brazil, from the Rio Tapajóz (Villa Braga and Boim on the left bank) to the Rio Madeira (Humaytha), ranging south to northern Matto Grosso (Barão Melgaço, Rio Roosevelt).^a

***Myrmotherula garbei* Jhering.^b GARBE'S ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula garbei JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 441 pl. 15, fig. 1 (Rio Juruá, w. Brazil; type in Museu Paulista examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 209 (Rio Juruá).

Range: Western Brazil (Rio Juruá).

***Myrmotherula unicolor* (Ménétrières).^c PLAIN-COLORED ANT WREN.**

Myrmothera unicolor MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2, (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 480, pl. 2, fig. 1 (no definite locality given; the type is, no doubt, from Rio de Janeiro; see CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 22).

Formicivora unicolor BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 77 (descr. ♂ ex MÉNÉTRIÈS).

large, buff apical spots; edges to remiges and tail feathers grayish or brownish olive (instead of russet); under parts much paler buff (instead of fulvous). Wing (three ♂♂) 50, (one ♀) 50; tail 27-29, bill 12-13.

In spite of its close resemblance in the male sex, *M. iheringi* appears to be but distantly related to *M. l. longipennis*, which is also found in the same section of Amazonia. Compared with a number of adult males from the Rio Madeira and Rio Roosevelt, three males of *M. iheringi* are easily distinguishable by their much smaller size, pure white (instead of slate gray) axillaries and under wing coverts, deep black upper wing coverts (without slate gray edges along outer web), and by lacking the distinct white terminal margin on the tail feathers. The females are totally different.—C. E. H.

^a An adult male from Humaytha is practically identical with a topotype from the Tapajóz, while one from Barão Melgaço, n. Matto Grosso, is somewhat darker plumbeous with the black area beneath more extended.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula garbei* JHERING: This little known species, of which I have seen only the male type, is closely related to *M. iheringi*. It is, however, somewhat larger (wing, 55; tail, 30); the upper tail coverts are conspicuously tipped with black (instead of being uniform slate gray); the black below is much more extensive, covering the entire chest; the rectrices are conspicuously tipped with white. More material is extremely desirable.—C. E. H.

^c *Myrmotherula unicolor* (MÉNÉTRIÈS): Male easily recognizable, among the slate gray species with black gular patch, by the uniform upper wing coverts without any white markings. The female somewhat resembles that of *M. minor*, but is of a brighter, more fulvous brown above, with the pileum and hindneck more olivaceous (less grayish); the throat more purely white, without dusky vermiculations, the breast much paler, olive buff, the flanks and under tail coverts lighter fulvous; besides, the tail is considerably longer. Wing (five ♂♂) 49-51, (four ♀♀) 47-49; tail 34-36½; bill 12-13. Eleven specimens (one ♂, two ♀♀, Rio de Janeiro, one ♂, two ♀♀, two juv. Ubatuba, one ♂ Iguapé, two ♂♂ Blumenau, Santa Catharina) examined by C. E. H.

Myrmotherula unicolor PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 82 (Registo do Sai, Prov. Rio; spec. examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Orn. 6, 1890, p. 26 in text (Santa Catharina; the specimen, examined by C. E. H. in Berlepsch Collection, is from Blumenau); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 243 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, 1902, p. 276 (Iguapé, S. Paulo; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 208 (Iguapé, Ubatuba, S. Paulo; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro (Registo do Sai), São Paulo (Iguapé, Ubatuba) and Santa Catharina (Blumenau).

***Myrmotherula behni behni* Berlepsch and Leverkühn.* BEHN'S ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula behni BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Orn. 6, Jan. 1890, p. 25, pl. 1, fig. 2 (part; type from "Bogotá," now in Berlin Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmotherula inornata SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 243 (part; Bogotá).

Range: Colombia (only known from "Bogotá" collections).

***Myrmotherula behni inornata* Sclater.^b GUIANA ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula inornata SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 243 (part; Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Roraima, Brit. Guiana; we designate Roraima as type locality).

Myrmotherula behni BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Orn. 6, 1890, p. 25 (part; Roraima).

Myrmophila behni (not of BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN) CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 33 (Supenaam River, Bartica, Makauria R., Roraima, Camacusa).

Range: British Guiana.

***Myrmotherula urosticta* (Sclater).^c BAHIA ANT WREN.**

(??) *Formicivora brevicauda* SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, July 1825, p. 148

* *Myrmotherula behni behni* BERL. and LEVERK.: Similar to *M. unicolor*, to which it may prove to be subspecifically related, but larger with much stronger bill; male much deeper plumbeous with the black gular patch extended over the foreneck and not concealed by slate gray edges, and grayish (not pure white) under wing coverts; female much darker, olivaceous brown below, the throat only being whitish. Wing (three ♂♂) 54-54½, (one ♀) 53½; tail 29-31; bill 13¾-14. Four "Bogotá" skins, including the type, examined by C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula behni inornata* SCLATER: Differs from *M. b. behni* in larger size, the tail being particularly longer, and darker plumbeous coloration of the male, with more black on foreneck. Wing (three ♂♂) 56½-58, (one ♀) 56; tail 36-38; bill 13½-14. Four specimens from Roraima examined by C. E. H.

^c *Myrmotherula urosticta* (SCLATER): The female may be easily distinguished from that of *M. axillaris luctuosa*, found in the same districts of Brazil, by shorter tail, smaller bill, clear cinereous upper parts, much more conspicuous, dingy white

(Humildez, Bahia; descr. ♂; type lost, formerly in Coll. W. Swainson*).

Formicivora urosticta SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 130, pl. 126, fig. 1 ("in Brasilia orientali"; descr. ♂ ad.).

Myrmotherula urosticta SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 238 (Brazil; descr. ♂); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 242 (Bahia; descr. ♂); HARTERT, Kat. Samml. Mus. Senckenb. Ges., 1891, p. 111, note 202 (Brazil=Bahia; spec. in Mus. Frankfurt examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♀); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 664, 666 (Bahia; descr. ♂, ♀); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 207 (Páo Gigante, Espirito Santo); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12 (2), 1921, p. 99 (Ilhéos-Belmonte, s. Bahia).

Myiothera fuliginosa LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 45 No. 483 (part; Brazil; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmotherula luctuosa (nec PELZELN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 82, 153 (part; ♀, Bahia; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in states of Bahia and Espirito Santo.

****Myrmotherula menetriesii cinereiventris* Sclater and Salvin. GRAY-THROATED ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula cinereiventris SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., "1867," publ. 1868, p. 756 (part; descr. ♂; Cayenne, Surinam; type locality is Cayenne; see SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 244); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 426 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 244 (part; spec. a-f, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana; Cayenne, Surinam); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 286 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 285 (Pará, S. Antonio); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 156 (Ipousin, R. Approuague, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 528 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 286 (part; Pará [Providencia, S. Antonio], R. Guamá, R. Tocantins; Rio Curuá; Rio Jamauchim; Obidos, Rio Jary).

Myrmotherula cinereiventris cinereiventris HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 368 (S. Antonio do Prata, Pará); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 284 (La Union, Mato River, Caura R.).

Myrmotherula menetriesii cinereiventris HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. naturw. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 45 (part; ♂♂, No. 1, 165-66, Peixe-Boi, Pará; Alcobaça, R. Tocantins), 92 (Pará localities).

Myrmotherula cinereiventris pallida BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 74 (part; Suapure, La Pricion, La Union, Nicare, Caura R.).

apical spots to the larger wing coverts, paler buff under surface with whitish throat and cinereous flanks, distinct whitish terminal margins to the rectrices, etc. The male is altogether different, being more like *M. menetriesii berlepschi* in general coloration, but at once recognizable by the long white tips to the lateral rectrices. Wing (four ♂♂) 50-54, (two ♀♀) 50-51; tail 30-34; bill 12-13. Seven specimens from Bahia examined by C. E. H.

* Swainson's description cannot be identified with any degree of certainty. At any event it does not apply to *M. minor* to which it had been referred by authors, the latter species not being found in the State of Bahia.—C. E. H.

Myrmotherula berlepschi (not of HELLMAYR) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 532 (Alcobaça, R. Tocantins; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 285 (part; Alcobaça, R. Tocantins).

Poliolaema cinereiventris CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 35 (Brit. Guiana).

Range: The Guianas; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); northern Brazil, on the north bank of the Amazon from the Jary to Obidos, south of that river from Maranhão to the right bank of the Tapajóz (Rio Jamauchim).^a

3: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 3).

***Myrmotherula menetriesii pallida* Berlepsch and Hartert.^b WESTERN GRAY-THROATED ANT WREN.**

Myrmotherula cinereiventris pallida BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 74 (part; Munduapo, Nericagua [type], Bichaco, Maipures, Capuano, R. Orinoco, Venezuela); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 284 (upper Orinoco, from near the mouth of the Meta River upwards, foot of Mt. Duida).

Myrmopagis cinereiventris pallida CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 376 (La Morelia, se. Colombia).

Myrmotherula cinereiventris (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 81 (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 750 (Chyavetas, n. Peru), 756 (part, descr. ♀; Rio Napo, Chyavetas, e. Peru), 978 (Pebas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 274 (part; Chyavetas, Pebas; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 30 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 43 (descr. ♂, ♀; hab. part; Yurimaguas, Chyavetas, Pebas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 244 (part; spec. i-v, Pebas, Iquitos, Chyavetas, n. Peru; Sarayacu, Rio Napo, e. Ecuador).

Myrmotherula longipennis (not of PELZELN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 241 (part; spec. o, "Bogotá," examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Southern Venezuela (Orinoco Valley, from the mouth of the Meta River upwards); eastern Colombia (Caquetá-Putumayo region, also found in "Bogotá" collections); eastern Ecuador; northwestern

^a Twenty-six specimens (British Guiana 6, French Guiana 1, Pará district 8, Rio Tocantins 1, Caura River 10) examined. Birds from the Pará district appear to be inseparable from *cinereiventris*, although some of the females are remarkably dark ochraceous underneath. A series from the Caura River, e. Venezuela, are, no doubt, referable to the Guianan race and not to *pallida*, with which they had been associated by Berlepsch and Hartert. An adult male with a small black spot on lower throat from Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins, determined by Miss Snethlage as *M. berlepschi* is certainly but an individual aberration, disclosing the near relation to the black-throated races. Similarly marked specimens also occur in ne. Peru where the ranges of *pallida* and *menetriesii* meet.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula menetriesii pallida* BERL. and HART.: Male similar to *M. m. cinereiventris* in having the throat gray like the breast, but general color, especially below, decidedly paler slate gray with more white on the under tail coverts; female with upper parts generally grayish rather than brownish olive.

Brazil (Marabitanas, on the upper Rio Negro) and the most northerly parts of Peru in Dept. Loreto (north bank of Marañon, on the south bank only west of the Huallaga (Yurimaguas, Chyavetas).^a

**Myrmotherula menetriesii menetriesii (D'Orbigny).^b MÉNÉTRIÈS'S
ANT WREN.**

Myrmothera menetriesii D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., Oct. 1838, p. 184 (Yuracares, n. Bolivia; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.).

Myrmotherula menetriesii SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, 1858, p. 237 (part; Bolivia; Chamicuros, e. Peru); HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 210 (Yuracares, San Mateo, n. Bolivia); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 51 (Yuracares [type]; ne. Peru; crit.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 208 (Rio Juruá); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 16 (Bom Lugar, Ponte Alegre, Rio Verde, R. Purús; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 284 (same localities).

Myrmotherula menetriesii HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 69 (Teffé, Rio Solimões).

Myrmotherula menetriesii menetriesii HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 351 (synon.; range); idem, Arch. f. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 98 (Yahuarmayo, Rio Inambari, n. Puno, se. Peru), 99 (range); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 206 (Yuracares, Bolivia; crit.).

Myrmotherula boliviana BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 49, 1901, p. 96 (San Mateo, n. Bolivia; types in Coll. Berlepsch examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀).

Myrmotherula brevicauda juruana JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 440 (Rio Juruá; type in Mus. Paul. examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂).

Myrmotherula longipennis (not of PELZELN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 241 (part; spec. p, q, Rio Javarri, Chamicuros, e. Peru; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmotherula sp. ?, TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Monterico, ne. Ayacucho; two ♀ ♀).

Myrmotherula cinereiventris (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, 1884, p. 43 (part; Chamicuros, Monterico).

Range: Northern Bolivia (Yuracares, Rio San Mateo); eastern Peru (Yahuarmayo, Rio Inambari, northern Puno; Monterico, east of

^a Twenty-five specimens examined. Birds from e. Ecuador (4 from Sarayacu), Colombia (three ♂ ♂, one ♀ "Bogotá", 1 Cuembi, Rio Putumayo) and Peru (1 Pebas, 1 Iquitos, 1 Rio Tigré, Rio Marañon; 2 Chyavetas) agree in coloration with the pale race described from the upper Orinoco (4 from Nericagua, the type locality, 6 from the foot of Mt. Duida), to which a couple from Marabitanas, Rio Negro, also belongs. One male each from "Bogotá" and Chyavetas have a small black spot on middle of foreneck, thus pointing to the black-throated *menetriesii* which takes its place east of the Huallaga and on the south bank of the Rio Solimões.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula menetriesii menetriesii* (D'ORBIGNY): Male differs from *M. m. pallida* by having a varying amount of black along the middle of throat and foreneck; female not certainly distinguishable, but upper parts generally more purely cinereous, without or with very little olive tinge. Wing (♂) 51-56, (♀) 50-54; tail 26-31; bill 13½-14. Sixteen ♂ ♂, nine ♀ ♀ examined by C. E. H.

Huanta, northeastern Ayacucho), west to the Huallaga; western Brazil (Rio Purús; Rio Juruá; Teffé, Rio Solimoës; Rio Javarri).^a

Myrmotherula menetriesii berlepschi Hellmayr.^b BERLEPSCH'S ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula berlepschi HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 211 (Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira; descr. ♂, ♀); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 512 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 285 (part; Villa Braga).

Myrmotherula menetriesii berlepschi HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 350 (Calama, Rio Madeira; Maroins, Rio Machados; crit.), 351 (range).

Myrmotherula menetriesii (not of D'ORBIGNY) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 82 (Salto do Girao, Ribeirão, Rio Madeira).

Myrmotherula cinereiventris (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 384 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 351 (Borba); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 285 (part; Villa Braga).

Range: Northern Brazil, from the upper Rio Madeira and its affluents (Rio Machados and Rio Roosevelt) east to the Tapajóz (Villa Braga, left bank).^c

^a There does not appear to be any constant difference between Brazilian, Bolivian and Peruvian examples. While the black gular patch in the male is, as a rule, well developed, occasionally specimens with only a small black spot in the middle of the foreneck may be found, which are almost indistinguishable from *M. m. pallida*. An adult male from Chamicuro, east of the Huallaga, n. Peru, is an extreme black-throated example, whereas specimens from Yurimaguas and Chyavetas, west of the Huallaga, and from the north bank of the Marañon, represent the gray-throated race *pallida*. It would thus appear that the valleys of the Marañon and Huallaga separate the ranges of *pallida* and *menetriesii*.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmotherula menetriesii berlepschi* HELLMAYR: Differs from *M. m. menetriesii* by the clearer cinereous (less bluish) coloration, especially below; paler, more whitish gray sides of the head, and by the very distinct black subapical band on the rectrices which is frequently, though not always, absent or barely indicated in the typical race. Female readily distinguished by having the upper wing coverts mainly bright cinnamon brown (instead of dull grayish with obsolete buffy olive edges), the outer web of the quills cinnamon instead of olive gray, and the tail feathers warm brown, edged with russet (not uniform grayish olive); besides, crown and back are more or less cinnamon brown (instead of grayish olive), and the under parts deeper ochraceous. Wing (four ♂♂) 52-55, (six ♀♀) 53-56; tail 26-30; bill 13½-14.—C. E. H.

^c Four females from Villa Braga, left bank of Rio Tapajóz, are even brighter cinnamon brown above than those from the Rio Madeira, while by their paler under parts they form the transition to *M. m. cinereiventris*, the eastern representative. A male from Borba, lower Rio Madeira, is difficult to place. It is almost as dark bluish gray as *cinereiventris* and has only a few tiny black dots on the lower throat. Additional material may show the birds from the lower Rio Madeira and Tapajóz to constitute a separable race, intermediate between *cinereiventris* and *berlepschi*.—C. E. H.

Myrmotherula assimilis Pelzeln.^a WHITE-BACKED ANT WREN.

Myrmotherula assimilis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 81, 152 (types from Rio Amajaú, an affluent of the Rio Negro below Barcellos, in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; Poiares, Rio Negro; Borba, Rio Madeira); HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 212 (crit.; characters of ♂ and ♀); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 208 (Santarem; Rio Juruá; spec. examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 384 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira; characters, range); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 352 (Calama, Marmellos, R. Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 528 (Rio Jamundá); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 286 (Faró, Rio Jamundá).

Myrmotherula cinereiventris (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 244 (part; spec. g, h, Rio Negro [=Poiares], Borba, Rio Madeira; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); CHAPMAN and RIKER, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (Santarem); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 441 (Rio Juruá, Santarem; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northern Brazil (Poiares, Rio Amajaú, Rio Negro; Faró, Rio Jamundá, Santarem, Rio Tapajóz; Borba, Humaytha, Calama, Marmellos, Rio Madeira; Rio Juruá) and northeastern Peru (Nauta, north bank of the Marañon).

Genus DICHROZONA Ridgway.

Dichrozona RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 10, 1888, p. 524 (type by original designation *Dichrozona zononota* RIDGWAY = *Cyphorhinus* (*Microcerculus*) *cinctus* PELZELN).

Dichrozona cincta (Pelzeln). BANDED ANT-CATCHER.

Cyphorhinus (*Microcerculus*) *cinctus* PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 1, 1868, p. 47, 65 (São Joaquim, at junction of Rio Uaupés and Rio Negro^b; Borba, Rio Madeira; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Hypocnemis stellata SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 160 (Sarayaçu, e. Ecuador; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER,

^a *Myrmotherula assimilis* PELZELN: Superficially resembling *M. m. cinereiventris*, and like this species without any black on the lower parts, but immediately recognizable by the presence, in both sexes, of a large, concealed white dorsal patch. Besides, the male has the upper wing coverts light plumbeous with narrow white apical margins to the median and greater series, while in *M. c. cinereiventris* and allies the lesser and median coverts are black, tipped with white, the greater ones clear cinereous with a white tip, preceded on the outer web by a distinct black subapical spot. The female may be also distinguished by its pure cinereous dorsal surface (without any olive tinge) and by the median and greater upper wing coverts being distinctly edged with clear buff. Wing 51-54; tail 27-31; bill 13-14.

Twenty-one specimens (5 Rio Negro, 2 Santarem, 10 Rio Madeira, 4 Nauta, ne. Peru) examined.—C. E. H.

^b We designate as type: Vienna Museum No. 16,350, adult male, S. Joaquim, Rio Negro, July 28, 1831, J. Natterer Coll., upon which the latin diagnosis was evidently based, since the apical spots to the lesser wing coverts are described as white, which applies only to the S. Joaquim bird, while they are buff in the Borba female.—C. E. H.

Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 293 (Sarayacu); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 348 (crit.; = *C. cinctus*).

Dichrozona zanonota RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 10, 1888, p. 524 (Diamantina, near Santarem, Rio Tapajóz).

Dichrozona zonota RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (Diamantina).

Dichrozona cincta HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 51, 1903, p. 536 (crit.; synonym, range); SNETHLAGE, l. c., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Cachoeira, Rio Purús; ♀ examined by C. E. H.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 218 (Rio Juruá); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 361 (Borba; range); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 293 (Rio Purús).

Dichrozona cinctus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 386 (Florescia, La Morelia, se. Colombia).

Microcerculus cinctus JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 431 (Rio Juruá); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 487 (ex PELZELN).

Range: Southeastern Colombia (Florescia, La Morelia, Caquetá region); eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu); northwestern and northern Brazil (São Joaquim, upper Rio Negro; Rio Juruá, Rio Purús; Borba, Rio Madeira; Diamantina, near Santarem, R. Tapajóz); northern Bolivia (San Ernesto,* 68° w., 15° s., alt. 1,000 metr., upper Beni).^b

Genus *MELANOPAREIA* Reichenbach.

Melanopareia REICHENBACH, Hanb. Spec. Ornith., Scansoriae (Sittinae), 1853, p. 164 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1855, *Synallaxis Maximiliani* D'ORBIGNY).

Rhoporchilus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, p. 69 (type *Formicivora speciosa* SALVIN).

Melanopareia torquata torquata (Wied). PIED ANTIBIRD.

Synallaxis torquata WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 697 ("Campo Geral des inneren Brasilien," sc. the campo district on the confines of the Prov. Bahia and Minas Geraës, e. Brazil; types lost, see ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 244); REISER, Denkschr. math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 69 (Oro, on the way from S. Antonio to S. Philomena, Serra of Philomena, s. Piahy; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Melanopareia torquata BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 37 (part; WIED's reference).

Melanopareia torquata torquata HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 267 (crit.; ne. Brazil, in states of Bahia and Piahy).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Bahia and Piahy.*

* An adult female obtained by P. O. Simons on Sept. 7, 1899, in the British Museum examined by C. E. H.

^b Birds from Ecuador are exactly like the type from São Joaquim, while those from south of the Amazon (Borba, Rio Purús, San Ernesto) are somewhat lighter above.—C. E. H.

* I cannot imagine what *Rhoporchilus torquatus* (BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1907, p. 132) from Bartica Grove, British Guiana, may possibly be.

Melanopareia torquata rufescens Hellmayr, subsp. nov^a. SOUTHERN
PIED ANTIBIRD.

Synallaxis torquata (not of WIED) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 1, 1868, p. 36 (Cimenterio do Lambari, Irisanga, Paciencia, Prov. São Paulo; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 385 (Lagoa Santa; Lages, near Santa Anna dos Alegres, w. Minas Geraës); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 17 (part; São Paulo, Lagoa Santa); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 56 (Lagoa Santa, Minas; spec. examined by C. E. H.); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 112 (Chapada, Matto Grosso); JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 234 (Rincão, Batataes, São Paulo); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 60 (Faz. Esperanca, Goyaz; crit.).

Melanopareia torquata bitorquata (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 266, 267 (part; Brazil in states of Minas Geraës, São Paulo, Goyaz and Matto Grosso).

Range: Interior of Brazil, in states of Minas Geraës (Lagoa Santa, Santa Anna dos Alegres), São Paulo, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso.

Melanopareia torquata bitorquata (Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny)^b. WEST-
ERN PIED ANTIBIRD.

Synallaxis bitorquata LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 24 (Chiquitos, e. Bolivia; type now in Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, examined by C. E. H.).

^a*Melanopareia torquata rufescens* HELLMAYR, subsp. nov.: Similar to *M. t. torquata* in having the back, upper tail coverts, wings and tail bright russet, but with upper part of the head rufous brown (between "russet" and "mars brown") instead of grayish brown. Wing 50-55; tail 60-66; bill 11-13. Type in Vienna Museum: No. 20188 ♂ ad., Irisanga, Prov. São Paulo, Brazil, February 21, 1823. J. Nat-terer Coll.

This form which, in the absence of Bolivian material, was united to *M. t. bitorquata* in my revision of D'Orbigny's collections, proves to be quite distinct on comparison of D'Orbigny's type and other examples from the same region. Three adult males, two females from Prov. São Paulo (Irisanga, Ytararé), one pair from Goyaz (Faz. Esperanca), one adult from Minas Geraës (Lagoa Santa) and two adult males from Matto Grosso (Chapada, Rio do Calor) have been examined. One of the Matto Grosso examples (American Museum Nat. Hist. No. 127647 ♂ ad., Rio do Calor) approaches *M. t. bitorquata* in coloration of crown, though in no other respect.—C. E. H.

^b*Melanopareia torquata bitorquata* (LAFR. and D'ORB.): Differs very decidedly from the Brazilian races by having the pileum, back, wings and upper tail coverts between "light brownish olive" and "brownish olive" instead of russet; the tail dusky brown, not russet; the throat deeper ochraceous; the chest (immediately below the white and black gular crescent), sides and under tail coverts darker, more ochraceous tawny, the middle of the belly alone being warm buff as in *torquata* and *rufescens*. Besides, the cinnamon-rufous nuchal collar is preceded by a narrow zone of black feathers, centrally striped with white. Wing 56-57; tail 65-72; bill 12½-13.

In coloration of upper parts and tail, this form more nearly resembles *M. m. max-
imiliani* and *M. m. argentina*, approaching the latter also by its darker under surface, but it is of course easily separable from either by the wide cinnamon-rufous collar round the hindneck. In addition to the type, I have examined a second adult

Synallaxis torquata (not of WIED) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1844, p. 248, pl. 15, fig. 2 (Mission de Concepcion, Chiquitos); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 17 (part; Chiquitos, Bolivia).

Melanopareia torquata BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 37 (part; d'Orbigny's references).

Melanopareia torquata HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 266 (part; Chiquitos, e. Bolivia).

Range: Eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos district).

***Melanopareia maximiliani maximiliani* (D'Orbigny).^a BOLIVIAN PIED ANTBIRD.**

Synallaxis maximiliani D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1844, p. 247, pl. 15, fig. 1 (new name for *Synallaxis torquata* LAFR. and D'ORB., not of WIED; Mt. Biscachal, near Carcuata, Yungas, Bolivia; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 56 (Bolivia); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Mém. Soc. d'Hist. Nat. Autun, 19, 1906, p. 74 (part; Yungas).

Synallaxis torquata (not of WIED) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 25 (Carcuata, Bolivia; descr. ♂ ad.).

Melanopareia maximiliani BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 37 (Yungas; ex D'ORBIGNY).

Range: Western Yungas of Bolivia (Carcuata, Chulumani, Tanampaya).^b

****Melanopareia maximiliani argentina* (Hellmayr).^c ARGENTINE PIED ANTBIRD.**

Synallaxis maximiliani argentina HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 19, 1907, p. 74 (Norco, Tucumán, nw. Argentina); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, 1909, p. 211 (Tucumán, Norco; Mocovi, Chaco); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 430 (crit.; Cordova).

Synallaxis maximiliani (not of D'ORBIGNY) KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 131 (Fortin Page, lower Pilcomayo); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, 1902, p. 190 (Rio Sali, Prov. Tucumán); idem, Revista letr. y cienc. soc. Tucuman, 3, No. 13, 1905, p. 52 (same locality); BAER, Ornith., 12, 1904, p. 223 (Rio Sali,

bird from Rio Quiser, n. Chiquitos, secured by José Steinbach, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, and have seen others from the same source in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.—C. E. H.

^a *M. maximiliani* may be distinguished from *M. torquata* by lacking the rufous collar across the hind neck, and its much darker under parts.—C. E. H.

^b Four specimens, including the type, from Yungas examined by C. E. H.

^c *Melanopareia maximiliani argentina* (HELLMAYR): Differs from *M. m. maximiliani* in its considerably paler coloration; the upper parts being of a clearer, more grayish olive; the breast and abdomen much lighter tawny ochraceous, darkening to deep tawny only on sides and that portion of the chest immediately adjoining the black jugular band (while in the typical race the whole under surface below the latter is uniform chestnut rufous); the throat darker buff. Wing (ten specimens) 52-54½; tail 71-77; bill 10-11.—C. E. H.

Tucumán); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, *Mém. Soc. d'Hist. Nat. Autun*, 19, 1906, p. 74 (part; Tapia, Tucumán); DABBENE, *Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires*, 18, 1910, p. 295 (Movoci, Chaco; Tucumán; Sierra de Cordoba).

Melanopareia maximiliani argentina HELLMAYR, *Nov. Zool.*, 28, 1921, p. 268, in text (crit.; range).

Range: Western Argentina, in provs. Santa Fé (Mocovi, near Ocampo) and Cordova, Terr. del Formosa (lower Pilcomayo) and Prov. Tucumán (Rio Sali, Ñorco, Tapia).

1: Argentina (Tucumán).

Melanopareia elegans (Lesson).^a ECUADORIAN PIED ANTIBIRD.

Synallaxis elegans LESSON, *Écho du Monde Savant*, 11, No. 13, Aug. 15, 1844, p. 303 ("Colombia, propter Gayaquil" = Guayaquil, sw. Ecuador); idem, *Oeuvres de Buffon*, ed. Lévêque, 20 (Descr. Mammif. et Ois.), 1847, p. 289 (Guayaquil).

Synallaxis elegans elegans HELLMAYR, *Nov. Zool.*, 13, 1906, p. 334, 335 (Guayaquil, Balzar, w. Ecuador; Paucal, Trujillo, Tembladera, Otuzco, w. Peru).

Formicivora speciosa SALVIN, *Ibis*, (3d ser.), 6, 1876, p. 494 (Puna Isl., w. Ecuador; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890, p. 251 (Puna Isl., Balzar, w. Ecuador); BARON, *Nov. Zool.*, 4, 1897, pl. 1, fig. 3 (♂ ex w. Peru).

Synallaxis elegans speciosa HELLMAYR, *Nov. Zool.*, 13, 1906, p. 335 (Puna Isl.).

Synallaxis paucalensis TACZANOWSKI, *Orn. Pérou*, 2, 1884, p. 131 (Paucal, west slope of w. Andes, Dept. Cajamarca); SCLATER, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890, p. 57 (ex TACZANOWSKI).

Synallaxis subspeciosa SALVADORI and FESTA, *Boll. Mus. Torino*, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 21 (Balzar, w. Ecuador; descr. ♀).

Range: Western Ecuador, in provs. Manavi (Chone), Guayas (including Puna Island) and El Oro; western Peru, in depts. of Piura, Cajamarca and Libertad, on the west slope of the western Andes, up to about 4,500 feet.^b

^a *Melanopareia elegans* (LESSON): Nearest to *M. m. maximiliani*, but differs by much shorter tail, the absence of the white interscapular spot; by the black (instead of grayish olivaceous) pileum; by having the outer web and tip of the outermost rectrix whitish gray, the outer web of the greater upper wing coverts and conspicuous edges to the tertials bright cinnamon rufous, and by other minor characters.

^b This species is probably divisible into several local races which, however, I am unable to properly characterize at present. Birds from Puna Island are palest in coloration, though most of the characters I relied upon in my paper prove to be variable in the light of the material recently received by the American Museum, as I am informed by F. M. Chapman (in litt.) who, besides, points out that females from Chone (Manavi) are not separable from others obtained on Puna Island. Chapman thinks that the Peruvian birds may be separable on account of the paler crown in the female, "which is slightly, if at all, darker than the back, while it is decidedly black in those from Puna and Manavi." As a matter of fact, however, four females from Platanar (west of Otuzco) and Trujillo seen by me have the pileum sooty black, slightly tinged with grayish olive, and not appreciably different from a Balzar specimen. More material is necessary to settle the question.—C. E. H.

Genus **MYRMORCHILUS** Ridgway.

Myrmorchilus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, p. 69 (type *Myiothera strigilata* WIED).

***Myrmorchilus strigilatus strigilatus (Wied).** BLACK-THROATED ANTBIRD.

Myiothera strigilata WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1064 (Prov. Bahia; descr. ♂, ♀).

Formicivora strigilata MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 493 (ex WIED); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 242 (se. Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84, note 2 (Bahia); SCLATER and SALVIN, Exotic Ornith., 1869, p. 159, pl. 80 (♂, ♀; Bahia); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 254 (Wied's types); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 251 (Bahia); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 210 (part; Bahia); REISER, Denkschr. math.-naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 66 (Barra do Rio Grande, Faz. da Serra, Bahia; Parnagua, s. Piahy; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Campos region of eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia, Ceará and Piahy.*

2: Brazil (Jua, near Iguatú, Ceará).

Myrmorchilus strigilatus suspicax Wetmore.^b WESTERN BLACK-THROATED ANTBIRD.

Myrmorchilus strigilatus suspicax WETMORE, Journ. Wash. Ac. Sci., 12, No. 14, Aug. 1922, p. 327 (Riacho Pilaga, near Kilometro 182 [Ferro-carril del Estado], Gob. del Formosa, Argentina [type]; Rio Vermejo; type in U. S. National Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora strigilata (not of WIED) SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 12, No. 292, 1897, p. 22 (San Lorenzo, Jujuy; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 15, No. 378, 1900, p. 9 (Urucúm, Matto Grosso); KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 227 (Waikthalingmayalwa, Paraguayan Chaco); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 285 (San Lorenzo, Jujuy).

Range: Southwestern Matto Grosso (Urucúm, near Corumbá); western Paraguay (Chaco), and northern Argentina (Terr. del Formosa, Rio Vermejo, and Jujuy).*

* Eight specimens (2 Lamarão, near City of Bahia, 3 Rio Grande, nw. Bahia, 1 Parnagua, Piahy, 2 Ceará) examined by C. E. H.

^b *Myrmorchilus strigilatus suspicax* WETMORE: Male differs from the typical race in lacking the blackish suffusion on the forehead; in having the auriculars light russet instead of blackish brown; the superciliary stripe decidedly buff (instead of white) and much narrower in its postocular portion; the upper parts conspicuously duller, less rufous, and the flanks on average slightly deeper ochraceous buff. Female only distinguishable by duller, less rufous upper parts, and generally paler buff coloration of foreneck and breast. Wing (♂) 67-69, (♀) 65-68; tail 57-64; bill 16-18.

* Two adult males from Urucúm (Matto Grosso) agree, except for more buffy white superciliaries, with three from the type locality. One has the buff area on the flanks

Genus **HERPSILOCHMUS** Cabanis.

Herpsilochmus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 224 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1855, *Myiothera pileata* LICHENSTEIN).

Dendroecia BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 138 (type *Dendroecia erythroptera* BERTONI = *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus* [TEMMINCK]).

Herpsilochmus pileatus pileatus (*Lichtenstein*). WHITE-BROWED ANT-BIRD.

Myiothera pileata LICHENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 44 (Bahia; type in Berlin Museum examined by C. E. H.); WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1078 (e. Brazil, no locality specified; descr. ♂, ♀).

Formicivora pileata MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Péters., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 485 (ex WIED).

Herpsilochmus pileatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 233 (part; se. Brazil; descr. ♂); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 80 (Bahia; "Cuyaba?", errore; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 245 (Bahia); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 209 (part; Bahia).

Herpsilochmus pileatus pileatus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 70, in text (part; Bahia; Lamarão); idem, l. c., 28, 1921, p. 206 (coast district of Bahia).

Range: Eastern Brazil, coast district of State of Bahia (the only ascertained locality being Lamarão, near S. Salvador de Bahia).*

***Herpsilochmus pileatus atricapillus** Pelzeln.^b BLACK-CAPPED ANT-BIRD.

Herpsilochmus atricapillus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 80, 150 (Porto do Rio Paraná, n. São Paulo [type]; city of Goyaz; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 246 (Per-nambuco; Goyaz); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, (9th

so restricted and pale as in Argentina examples, while in the other they are even more deeply colored than in the Brazilian ones. A female from Urucúm closely approaches *M. s. strigilatus* on the lower parts, but is not quite so bright above.—C. E. H.

* *Herpsilochmus pileatus pileatus* (LICHT.): The typical race appears to be restricted to the coast district of the State of Bahia. Four males from Bahia (trade) collections have the under parts mostly cinereous, with the throat only white and slight whitish admixture along the abdominal line, while the flanks have no trace of buffy suffusion. A single male from Lamarão (near the city of Bahia) approaches *H. p. atricapillus* in size and coloration, having the under parts white, only the sides cinereous, and the lower flanks washed with buff. The only female examined, a Bahia trade skin, differs from *atricapillus* by being less buffy on forehead and sides of head, and more grayish buff underneath.

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Four ♂♂ ad. from "Bahia"	51-52	44-46	14-14½
One ♂ from Lamarão	51½	50	13
One ♀ from "Bahia"	48½	42	13½ —C.E.H.

^b *Herpsilochmus pileatus atricapillus* PELZELN: Similar to *H. p. pileatus*, but larger, especially tail longer, bill much stronger and larger; under parts in adult male white, only the sides of the chest being cinereous, flanks and under tail coverts more

ser.), 8, 1906, p. 43 (Goyaz); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 209 (Itapurá, Bebedouro, n. São Paulo); LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, No. 2, 1909, p. 23 (Ledesma, Jujuy); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, 1909, p. 221 (Rio San Francisco, Jujuy); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis., 1, No. 6, 1914, p. 327 (Ledesma, Rio S. Francisco, Jujuy); REISER, Denkschr. math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 66 (Porto de Pedra, Rio Preto, nw. Bahia; Lagoa do Passão, Lake of Missão, near Parnagua; S. Goncalinho, Rio Parnahyba, Piahy; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Herpsilochmus pileatus atricapillus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 69 (Rio Thesouras, Faz. Esperança, city of Goyaz, Goyaz; characters), 71 (range); idem, l. c., 28, 1921, p. 205 (e. Bolivia), 206 (corr. range); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, 1910, p. 429 (Ledesma, Jujuy).

Tamnophilus pileata (not of LICHTENSTEIN) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 12 (Chiquitos, e. Bolivia; spec. in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Tamnophilus pileatus D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 175 (Mission de S. José, Chiquitos; = ♂ ad.).

Formicivora pileata (not of LICHTENSTEIN) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 78 ("Novo Friburgo," Prov. Rio, locality doubtless erroneous, probably Lagoa Santa, Minas; spec. in Halle Museum examined by C. E. H.); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 365 (Lagoa Santa, Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraes).

Herpsilochmus pileatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 233 (part; Chiquitos, Bolivia, and Burmeister's reference); FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 347 (Garanhuns, Pernambuco); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 ("Novo Friburgo," ex BURMEISTER).

Herpsilochmus pileatus pileatus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 70 (part; Lagoa Santa, Minas; "Novo Friburgo," Prov. Rio).

or less tinged with buff; female with darker ochraceous spots on forehead, and brighter buff under parts.

SPECIMENS FROM DIFFERENT LOCALITIES MEASURE AS FOLLOWS:

MALES	WING	TAIL	BILL
One from Rio Paraná, S. Paulo (type)	57	57	15
One from Goyaz	54	55	15
One from Rio Preto, nw. Bahia	56	64(1)	15½
One from Piahy	52	56½	14½
Three from Ceará	52, 52, 53	54, 55, 56	14-14½
Two from near Bagagem, Minas	54, 56	60, 60½	14½
Two from e. Bolivia	52, 54	55,-	15
Three from Jujuy	53, 54, 54	55, 56, 56	14-15
FEMALES			
Two from Rio Paraná, S. Paulo	54, 57	55, 59	15
Four from Goyaz	53-55	55, 58, 58, 60	14-15
Two from Piahy	50, 52½	53, 56	15½
One from Pernambuco	52	56	—
One from near Bagagem, Minas	53½	59	14½
One from Jujuy	53	56	15
—C. E. H.			

Tamnophilus affinis (not of SPIX, 1825) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 12 (Chiquitos, Bolivia; = ♀ ad.); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 175 (Santa Ana de Chiquitos, Bolivia).

Herpsilochmus sp. inc., FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 347 (Macuca, Prov. Pernambuco; one ♀ in British Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Tableland of central Brazil, in states of (northern) São Paulo (Paraná-Tiété region), Goyaz, (western) Minas Geraës (Lagoa Santa, Agua Suja, near Bagagem), extending east to northwestern Bahia (Rio Preto), Pernambuco (Macuca, Garanhuns), Ceará and Piauh; eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos, Santa Cruz de la Sierra); northwestern Argentina, Prov. Jujuy (Cafetal, Ledesma, Rio San Francisco).

3: Brazil (Serra Baturité, Ceará).

***Herpsilochmus pileatus motacilloides* Taczanowski.* WAGTAIL ANT-BIRD.**

Herpsilochmus motacilloides TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 136 ("Maraynioc," Dept. Junin, c. Peru; descr. ♀ or ♂ juv.), 530 (same locality); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 35 ("Maraynioc"); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 381 (La Gloria, Garita del Sol, Chanchamayo district; descr. ♂, ♀ ad.); idem, Ornith., 13, Sept. 1906, p. 94 (Idma, Urubamba Valley, ce. Peru); CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., 117, 1921, p. 79 (Idma, Urubamba Valley).

Herpsilochmus pileatus motacilloides HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 70, 71 (characters, range).

Range: Central Peru, in depts. of Junin (Chanchamayo, Vitoc, etc.) and northern Cuzco (Idma, Urubamba Valley).

***Herpsilochmus sticturus sticturus* Salvin.^b SPOTTED-TAILED ANT-BIRD.**

Herpsilochmus sticturus SALVIN, Ibis, (5th ser.), 3, 1885, p. 424 (Bartica Grove and Camacusa, Brit. Guiana; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 245 (Camacusa, Bartica Grove);

* *Herpsilochmus pileatus motacilloides* TACZ.: Male resembles *H. p. atricapillus* in size and heavy bill, but differs chiefly by lacking every trace of white at base of interscapulars, by having longer white tips to the lateral rectrices, a distinct black spot in front of the eye, and finally the breast and abdomen tinged with pale yellowish instead of pure white. Wing 54 (Vitoc), 56 (Idma); tail 53-59; bill 15. The female unknown to the authors, is stated by the late Count Berlepsch to differ from that of *atricapillus* in deeper ochreous forehead and paler, yellowish white instead of buff under parts.—C. E. H.

^b *Herpsilochmus sticturus sticturus* SALVIN: Differs from *H. p. pileatus* in decidedly smaller size, especially shorter tail; in the possession of a distinct black loreal streak, and in the central rectrices having, on the inner web, from three to five separate white marginal spots, instead of a continuous white edge terminating about five millimetres before the tip, as is invariably the case in the races of the *H. pileatus* group. In some specimens (one from the Rio Yuruan, Venezuela, one each from

MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 43 (Camacusa, Cayenne; descr. ♀); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 14, 1908, p. 13 (Cayenne; ♂ juv.); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 158 (Cayenne), 320 (Saint-Jean-du-Maroni, French Guiana); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 38 (Supe-naam, Great Falls of the Demerara, Bartica, Camacusa).

Herpsilochmus sticturus sticturus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 68 (Lelydorp, Surinam).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana, and adjoining portion of eastern Venezuela (Rio Yuruan).^a

***Herpsilochmus sticturus nigrescens* Todd.^b CAURA SPOTTED-TAILED ANTBIRD.**

Herpsilochmus sticturus nigrescens TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, April 1915, p. 80 (Maripa, Caura River, Venezuela; type in Carnegie Museum examined); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 285 (Maripa).

Range: Central Venezuela (Caura Valley).

Ourumee and Bartica Grove, British Guiana) there are a number of corresponding smaller white spots on the border of the outer web. As in *pileatus*, the back is chiefly light slate gray, with a small, concealed white interscapular patch, slightly clouded with blackish; the under parts, in the adult male, are white, shaded with pale gray across breast and along sides. I feel somewhat uncertain as to the normal coloration of the female. An unquestionable adult bird of this sex from Saint-Jean-du-Maroni, French Guiana, has the forehead narrowly streaked with buff, the rest of the pileum marked with large white longitudinal spots; under parts white, foreneck bright buff, sides pale olivaceous gray. It thus resembles, in style of coloration, the females of *pileatus* and *atricapillus*. Three other specimens from Cayenne and two sexed females from British Guiana, however, more nearly resemble the male below, except for a faint buffy wash across the foreneck, and the whole pileum, from the forehead to the nape, is spotted with dull ferruginous. *H. s. sticturus* may be conspecific with *H. pileatus*, but until its plumages are better understood, it is better treated as a distinct species.

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Seven ♂♂ ad. British Guiana (including the type)	46½-49	35-38	13½, 14
One ♂ ad. Saint-Jean-du-Maroni, French Guiana	49	38	14
Two ♂♂ ad. Rio Yuruan, e. Venezuela	48, 48½	35, 36	13½, 14
Two ♀♀ from British Guiana	47, 48	33, 37	13½, 14
One ♀ from Saint-Jean-du-Maroni	49	39	14
Three ♀♀ from Cayenne	47-48	33-38	13-14½

^a Two males in the Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.

^b *Herpsilochmus sticturus nigrescens* TODD: Similar to *H. s. sticturus*, but male darker slate gray above, with more black on anterior back; under parts gray, only a narrow stripe along abdominal line white, and chest indistinctly flammulated with whitish; female, like the majority of *sticturus*, with dull ferruginous spots on pileum, but distinguishable by darker slate gray back, more grayish (less whitish) throat, deeper buffy chest and darker buffy gray flanks. Markings of central rectrices subject to individual variation, being either confined to inner, or also faintly indicated on outer web. Wing (three ♂♂) 49, (two ♀♀) 47, 48; tail 36-39; bill 13½-15.

This race replaces *H. s. sticturus* in the Caura Valley, Venezuela. Besides the types from Maripa, I have examined three additional examples in the Tring Museum.—C. E. H.

***Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus* Pelzeln.^a SPOTTED-BACKED ANTbird.**

Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 60, 150 (Marabitanas [type] and Rio Vaupé, upper Rio Negro; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 209 (Rio Negro).

Herpsilochmus sticturus sticturus (not of SALVIN) CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 285 (Boca de Sima, Rio Cunucunuma, upper Orinoco; ♂ ad. in American Museum Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Rio Vaupé and Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro) and southern Venezuela (upper Caura River;^b Cunucunuma River, upper Orinoco).^c

***Herpsilochmus roraimae* Hellmayr.^d RORAIMA ANTbird.**

Herpsilochmus roraimae HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 208 (Roraima, Brit. Guiana; types in Collection Berlepsch); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 39 (Mt. Roraima, Mt. Twék-quay, Carimang River, Brit. Guiana).

Herpsilochmus sp. inc., SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 425 (Roraima).

Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus (not of PELZELN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 246 (Roraima, Mt. Twék-quay).

Range: Mountains of British Guiana (Roraima, Mt. Twék-quay).

^a *Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus* PELZELN: This very distinct species may be immediately recognized from *H. s. sticturus*, which it resembles in coloration of under parts (white, tinged with light gray on chest and sides) and markings of central rectrices (inner web with three or four separated large white marginal spots), by having the upper back broadly striped with black and white (instead of light gray, slightly variegated with black and white at base) with the basal portion of the interscapulars wholly white; the upper tail coverts deep black (not slate gray), and larger size, particularly stronger bill. The female has the forehead spotted with deep ochraceous, the rest of the pileum marked with large, longitudinal spots of white; the lores ochraceous; the malar region, sides of neck and chest bright buff, the middle of the abdomen creamy white, flanks dull grayish. It bears a certain likeness to the female of *H. s. sticturus* from Saint-Jean-du-Maroni, as described above, but has the back black and white (instead of light gray), with an extensive white interscapular blotch, the upper tail coverts deep black, while the tail and bill are decidedly longer.

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Three ♂♂ ad. from the upper Rio Negro	50-50½	42-43	15-16
One ♂ ad. from the upper Caura, Venezuela	52	44½	15½
One ♂ ad. from Rio Cunucunuma, Venezuela	50½	43	15½
Two ♀♀ ad. from the upper Rio Negro	50	45	15-15½

—C. E. H.

^b An adult male obtained by M. A. Carriker, Jr., on October 28, 1909, in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.

^c An adult male secured by Miller and Iglseder on March 9, 1913, in American Museum Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.

^d *Herpsilochmus roraimae* HELLMAYR: Differs from *H. dorsimaculatus* in much longer tail; in having the back mainly light gray, with but a limited amount of black and white spotting in its anterior portion; the median rectrices marked on either web with five to seven large white spots, nearly confluent along the shaft; female with forehead not ochraceous, but like the crown spotted with pure white. Wing (seven ♂♂) 53-57, (six ♀♀) 54-56; tail 53-57; bill 15-16.—C. E. H.

***Herpsilochmus pectoralis* Sclater.^a PECTORAL ANTIBIRD.**

Herpsilochmus pectoralis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 132 (locality unknown; we suggest Bahia, e. Brazil; descr. ♂); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 233 (Brazil; descr. ♂); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 80, Note 5 (Bahia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 247 (Bahia; descr. ♂); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 209 (Bahia); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 71 (Bahia; crit.; descr. ♀).

Range: Coast district of eastern Brazil (in states of Bahia and Maranhão).

****Herpsilochmus longirostris* Pelzel.^b LONG-BILLED ANTIBIRD.**

Herpsilochmus longirostris PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 80, 150 (Porto do Rio Paraná, n. São Paulo; Rio Araguay, Goyaz; Cuyabá and Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso; we accept Cuyabá as type locality; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 246 (Chapada, Matto Grosso); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 120 (Chapada); JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 209 (Barretos, n. São Paulo); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 71 (Faz. Esperança, Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; characters); REISER, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 66 (Santa Maria [on the way from S. Antonio de

^a *Herpsilochmus pectoralis* SCLATER: Immediately recognizable in the male sex by the presence of a broad black crescent on the foreneck. The female is very similar to that of *H. longirostris*, having the head bright tawny or tawny ochraceous, and the under parts ochraceous (darkest on foreneck and breast, paler on throat). It differs, however, by the upper tail coverts being brownish olive gray tipped with white (instead of uniform cinereous); the back conspicuously washed with brownish olive (instead of being clear cinereous or olive gray), much shorter white tips to the lateral rectrices; besides, the tail is decidedly shorter. Wing (seven ♂♂) 56-60, (six ♀♀) 53½-56; tail 49-52, (♀) 48-50; bill 15½-16½.

A bird in female plumage, though marked as "male" by the collector, F. Schwanda, from Primeira Cruz, coast region of Maranhão, May 5, 1906, Tring Museum, agrees in coloration with Bahia specimens, but has a much shorter tail. Wing 54; tail 43; bill 15.—C. E. H.

^b *Herpsilochmus longirostris* PELZELN: Most nearly related to *H. pectoralis* and agreeing in structure and proportions, but wings somewhat, tail considerably longer; white tips to rectrices much wider (at least 20 mm. on the two lateral pairs as against 12 to 13 mm. in *H. pectoralis*). Besides, the male has the upper tail coverts cinereous (instead of black), and the continuous black jugular band (cf *pectoralis*) is replaced by numerous small blackish or dark gray spots; while the female is clear cinereous or olive gray above, without any brownish wash, and lacks the white tips to the upper tail coverts.

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Two ♂♂ ad. from Goyaz	59-60	55,56	16½
Seven ♂♂ ad. from Matto Grosso	61-64	56-59	16-17
Two ♀♀ from n. São Paulo	62	57,60	16-17
Four ♀♀ from Goyaz	57½-60	55-57	16-17
Four ♀♀ from Matto Grosso	59-63	55-57	16-17½
Two ♀♀ from Piauhý	62,63	57,58	16,17

The male of *H. longirostris* is quite distinct from *H. pileatus atricapillus* PELZ., by much larger bill; by lacking the black postocular stripe; by having the foreneck and chest freckled or spotted with dark gray or blackish; the sides and under tail coverts extensively gray; larger white spots on upper wing coverts, and much longer white tips to lateral rectrices.—C. E. H.

Gilboez to Santa Philomena], Santa Philomena, s. Piauhy; spec. examined by C. E. H.); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 96, 1917, p. 55 (Poconé, Matto Grosso).

Range: Tableland of Brazil, in northern São Paulo (Paraná-Tiété district), in states of Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé, Pogoné, Cuyabá, Chapada), Goyaz (Rio Araguay; Faz. Esperança near city of Goyaz), and southern Piauhy (Santa Philomena).^a

2: Brazil (Chapada, Matto Grosso).

***Herpsilochmus axillaris axillaris (Tschudi).** TSCHUDI'S ANTBIRD.

Thamnophilus axillaris TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), 1844, p. 278 (Peru; type in Mus. Neuchâtel examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.); idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 174 (about 10° s. lat. east of the Andes, Peru); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 16 (crit.).

Herpsilochmus axillaris TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 35 (Huambo, Peru; descr. ♂, ♀, juv.); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 117 (Huaynapata, Marcapata, se. Peru; spec., now in Vienna Museum, examined by C. E. H.).

Herpsilochmus puncticeps TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 30 (Huambo, Dept. Loreto).

Range: Tropical zone of Peru in depts. of Loreto (Huambo), Huánuco (Huachipa) and Cuzco (Huaynapata, Marcapata Valley).^b

1: Peru (Huachipa 1).

Herpsilochmus axillaris aequatorialis Taczanowski and Berlepsch.*

ECUADORIAN ANTBIRD.

Herpsilochmus axillaris aequatorialis TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 100 (Machay, Mapoto, e. Ecuador).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Machay, Mapoto).

^a Two females agree in every respect with those from Matto Grosso and unquestionably belong to *H. longirostris*, while a single (female) example from the coast region of the neighboring State of Maranhão is obviously referable to *H. pectoralis*.—C. E. H.

^b A female from Marcapata is identical with Tschudi's type, both having the crown cinnamon rufous (slightly duller than in *rufimarginatus*) and the two lateral pairs of rectrices, except for the basal half of the inner web, entirely white. Another from Huachipa (Huánuco) has only the anterior portion of the crown (as far back as the eyes) much duller rufous, while the lateral rectrices show but an extensive apical spot of white on both webs. Wing (three ♀♀) 50-51; tail 48; bill 14. From the female of the *rufimarginatus* group it is easily distinguishable by the grayish olive (instead of chestnut rufous) edging to the quills.—C. E. H.

^c *Herpsilochmus axillaris aequatorialis* TACZ. and BERL.: Male stated to differ from *H. a. axillaris* by the much smaller white spots of the head being restricted to the middle line of the crown, leaving the lateral portion plain black. Wing 52; tail 45½, 48½; bill 15. Unknown to the authors.

***Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus rufimarginatus* (Temminck). RUFIOUS-WINGED ANTBIRD.**

Myiothera rufimarginata TEMMINCK, Rec. Pl. col., livr. 22, May 1822, pl. 132, fig. 1 ((♂), 2 (♀) ("Brésil," we suggest Rio de Janeiro as type locality).

Myiothera scapularis (Lichtenstein Ms.) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1083 (Prov. Bahia).

Myiothera variegata (Lichtenstein Ms.) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1086, (se. Brazil; no locality specified).

Dendrooecia erythroptera BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 138 (Alto Paraná, Paraguay).

Formicivora rufimarginata MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 487 (Rio Paraíba, Prov. Rio); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 79 (Bahia).

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 233 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 80 (part; Rio de Janeiro; Ypanema, São Paulo); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Prov. Rio); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 247 (se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 240 (Iguapé, S. Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Mus., 25, 1902, p. 128 (Sapucay, Paraguay); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 210 (Rincão, Ubatuba, Iguapé, S. Paulo; Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 521 (Sapucay); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 289 (Alto Paraná); idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 327 (Paraguay; Iguazú, Misiones).

Herpsilochmus rufimarginata ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 251 (crit. on Wied's types).

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus rufimarginatus HELLMAYR, Verhandl. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, No. 2, 1915, p. 147 (Braço do Sul, Espírito Santo; crit.); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 100 in text (char., range).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from State of Bahia to São Paulo; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Iguazú, Misiones).^a

****Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus frater* Sclater and Salvin.^b NORTHERN RUFIOUS-WINGED ANTBIRD.**

Herpsilochmus frater SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 159 (Saragacu, e. Ecuador; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER,

^a Birds from w. Matto Grosso and Peru are intermediate between *H. r. rufimarginatus* and *H. r. frater*. The males resemble the former in small amount of black on interscapular region, while the females possess the bright cinnamon rufous crown and the white throat of *frater*; size of bill variable. More satisfactory material is required to definitely settle the status of this form to which the following references belong:

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 80 (part; Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Monterico, Peru); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 34 (Monterico); HELLMAYR, Archiv. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 100 (Yahuarmayo, Rio Inambari, se. Perú).—C. E. H.

^b *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus frater* SCLATER and SALVIN: Differs from *H. r. rufimarginatus* in decidedly stronger, particularly broader bill; male with ante-

Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 248 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; "Bogotá"; San Esteban, Venezuela); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, 285 (Marajó); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 287 (Peixe-Boi, Pará; Marajó).

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus (not of TEMMINCK) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628 (San Esteban, Venezuela).

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus frater BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 75 (Suapure, Caura River); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 125 (San Esteban); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 285 (Suapure); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 101, in text (characters).

Herpsilochmus rufomarginatus frater CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 376 (Buena Vista, se. Colombia).

Range: Eastern Ecuador; eastern Colombia (east slope of eastern Andes; "Bogotá" collections); Venezuela (north coast near San Esteban; Suapure, Caura Valley; El Callao, Rio Yuruari; Upata, south of the lower Orinoco); northeastern Brazil (Peixe-Boi, Pará district; Santa Ana, Maguary, Isl. of Marajo; Maranhão).^b

2: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 2).

***Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus exiguus* Nelson.* PANAMA RUFOUS-WINGED ANTbird.**

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus exiguus NELSON, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 60, No. 3, Sept. 1912, p. 11 (Cana, e. Panama).

Range: Eastern Panama (Cana, Boca de Cupe).

Genus MICRORHOPIAS Sclater.

Microrhopias SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 182 (type by subs. desig., SCLATER, 1890, *Thamnophilus quixensis* CORNALIA).

rior portion of back mainly black (the amount is, however, individually variable, and some specimens have no more black than the southern race); female with crown much brighter rufous, throat pure white, and foreneck generally tinged with buff. The edges of the primaries are frequently but not constantly darker chestnut. Wing 50-53; tail 43-49, once 41; bill 14-16. Twenty-three specimens (2 Ecuador, 10 "Bogotá," 1 San Esteban, 5 Caura, 2 El Callao, 1 Upata) compared with ten from se. Brazil (Bahia, Espirito Santo, Rio, São Paulo) and one from Paraguay (Sapucay).—C. E. H.

* The locality "Caripé, Bermudez" requires confirmation.

^b I have not seen specimens from the Pará district. A single female from Marajó (Maguary) agrees in coloration with that of *frater*, but has the slender bill of *rufimarginatus*.—C. E. H.

* *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus exiguus* NELSON: This form, unknown to the authors, is obviously similar to *H. r. frater*, which it resembles in the strong bill and the large amount of black on the upper back, but appears to be decidedly smaller. Wing 48; tail 37 3/4.

****Microrhopias quixensis boucardi* (Sclater). BOUCARD'S ANT WREN.**

Formicivora boucardi SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 300 (Acatepec, state of Oaxaca, se. Mexico; descr. ♂); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 183, pl. 16 (♂, ♀) (Oaxaca, Mexico; Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 254 (part; spec. a-m, Oaxaca, Acatepec, Mexico; Guatemala); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 216 (part; Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, 1907, p. 109 (Los Amates, Guatemala).

Microrhopias boucardi boucardi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 78 (from se. Mexico to British Honduras).

Range: Northern Central America, from southeastern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Tabasco) through Guatemala to Honduras and British Honduras.

4: Guatemala (Guatemala 1, Los Amates 2), British Honduras (Middlesex 1).

****Microrhopias quixensis virgata* (LAWRENCE). PANAMA ANT WREN.**

Formicivora virgata LAWRENCE, Ibis, 5, April 1863, p. 182 (Lion Hill, Panama)*; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 217 (Chontales, Nicaragua; Panama).

Formicivora boucardi (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 254 (part; spec. n-x, Chontales, Nicaragua; Costa Rica, Chiriqui, Panama); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 216 (part; Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Chiriqui, Panama).

Formicivora boucardi virgata CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 610 (Costa Rica; habits).

Microrhopias boucardi virgata RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 79 (Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama [Divala, Bugaba, Chiriqui; Panama]); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 260 (Gatun, Panama).

Range: Southern Central America, from Nicaragua through Costa Rica to the Isthmus of Panama (Lion Hill, Gatun).^b

6: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1, Matagalpa 1), Costa Rica (Boruca 2, Siguirres 1, Pozo del Rio Grande 1).

****Microrhopias quixensis consobrina* (Sclater). WEST ECUADORIAN ANT WREN.**

Formicivora consobrina SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 279 (Babahoyo, w. Ecuador; descr. ♂, ♀), 294 (Esmeraldas); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1879, p. 525 (Pocune, Antioquia); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 565 (Chimbo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 255 (part; Babahoyo, Esmeral-

* The white mesial streaks on the sides of the breast in the male type are an individual peculiarity.

^b No Panama specimens seen by us.

das, Balzar, "Sarayacu," w. Ecuador; Pocune, "Medellin," Antioquia, Colombia; "Bogotá" [?]; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 30 (Babahoyo, Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 65 (S. Nicolas, Gualaca, w. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 34 (Santo Domingo).

(?) *Pyriglena quixensis* (not of CORNALIA) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 147 ("Bogotá").

Formicivora quixensis (not of CORNALIA) CASSIN, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 190 (Rio Truando).

Formicivora quixensis consobrina HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1163 (San Joaquim del Chocó, Sipi, Novitá, w. Colombia).

Microhropias boucardi consobrina RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 80 (nw. Colombia, Rio Truando, to w. Ecuador; excl. Cayenne); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 378 (Alto Bonito, Novitá, S. José, w. Colombia; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, 1922, n. 207 (Mt. Sapó, Jesusito, e. Darien).

Range: From eastern Darien (Sambú Valley) and northwestern Colombia (Rio Truando) along the Pacific coast of Colombia south to Chimbo, western Ecuador, also on the lower Cauca (Puerto Valdivia, Rio Pocune), Antioquia.*

3: Colombia (Tadó, Rio San Juan, Chocó 1), Ecuador (Pambilar, Prov. Esmeraldas 2).

Microhropias quixensis quixensis (CORNALIA).^b UPPER AMAZONIAN ANT WREN.

Thamnophilus quixensis CORNALIA, Vertebrat. Synopsis Mus. Mediol. exstant. Osculati coll., 1849, p. 12° (e. Ecuador; = ♂ ad.).

Thamnophilus rufiventer CORNALIA, l. c., p. 12° (e. Ecuador; = ♀).

Pyriglena quixensis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, 1854, p. 112 (Quijos, e. Ecuador; descr. ♂); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 66 (Rio Napo).

* I cannot detect any difference between eight specimens from the Chocó district of Colombia and seven from nw. Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas). No material seen from the Truando, Sambú Valley and Cauca. *M. q. consobrina* differs from *M. q. virgata* by smaller bill, much longer white tips to the lateral rectrices, and darker chestnut under parts of the female.

Four adult males from w. Colombia measure: Wing 48-49; tail 45-48; five from nw. Ecuador, wing 48-51; tail 46-48.—C. E. H.

^b *Microhropias quixensis quixensis* (CORNALIA): Male similar to *M. q. consobrina*, but white tips to greater wing coverts and lateral rectrices averaging smaller; female with under parts much deeper chestnut, and pileum, sides of head and throat (slightly glossy) black, the throat being, in all the other races, chestnut or tawny chestnut like the breast. Wing 50-52; tail 47-49; bill 13. The female, in intensity of the lower surface, resembles that of *M. q. bicolor*, but has the throat black, the pileum black (like the back) instead of sooty gray, and the white tips to the lateral rectrices much less extended. One male, two females from e. Ecuador examined by C. E. H.

* These species are not included in the natural history appendix of either the first (1850) or second (1854) edition of Osculati's Esplorazione delle Regione Equatoriali.

Pyriglena rufiventris SCLATER, l. c., 22, 1854, p. 112 (Quijos, e. Ecuador; descr. ♀); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo).

Formicivora quixensis SCLATER, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 241 (Rio Napo; ♂, ♀ descr.); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 566 (ne. Peru); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 275 (Nauta, ne. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 51 (Nauta; Rio Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 256 (Nauta; Sarayacu, Rio Napo, e. Ecuador).

Range: Eastern Ecuador, south to the north bank of the Rio Marañon (Nauta), northeastern Peru.

***Microrhopias quixensis bicolor* (Pelzelin). WHITE-TAILED ANT WREN.**

Formicivora bicolor PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 84, 156 (Destacamento do Ribeirão, Salto do Girao, Borba, Rio Madeira; Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 185 (Cosnipata, se. Peru); SCLATER, l. c., 1873, p. 780 (Cosnipata); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 50 (Cosnipata; descr. ♂, ♀); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 95 (lower Beni, Bolivia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 256 (Rio Madeira [= Salto do Girao]; Cosnipata); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 442 (Rio Juruá); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 213 (Rio Juruá; range, excl. Cayenne); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 17 (Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz), 66 (Teffé, Rio Solimões), 373 (Borba, Rio Madeira); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 117 (Rio Cadena, Marcapata, se. Peru); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 16 (Bom Lugar, Rio Purús), 512 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 289 (Boim, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz; Bom Lugar, Rio Purús*).

Formicivora consobrina (not of SCLATER) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 5, 1908, p. 57 (Bom Lugar, Rio Purús).

Formicivora quixensis bicolor HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 363 (Calama, Rio Madeira).

Microrhopias quixensis bicolor HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 102 (Yahuarmayo, Rio San Gaban, n. Puno, se. Peru; crit.).

Microrhopias boucardi bicolor CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 2, 1921, p. 4 (Rio Tapajóz; Rio Roosevelt, Barão Melgaço; Porto Velho, Rio Madeira).

Microrhopias bicolor subsp., CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., 117, 1921, p. 80 (Rio Comerciato, Urubamba region, Peru).

Range: Brazilian Amazonia, from the left bank of the Rio Tapajóz on the southerly affluents of the Amazon west to the Rio Solimões (Teffé) and the Rio Juruá, south to western and northern Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé, Rio Roosevelt); northern Bolivia (Rio Beni); south-eastern Peru (in depts. of Cuzco and northern Puno (Carabaya region)).^b

* The localities on the north bank of the lower Amazon (Arumanduba; São Antonio da Cachoeira, Rio Jary) very likely pertain to the Guianan race *M. q. microsticta* (BERL.).

^b Birds from Peru (north slope of Sierra of Carabaya, Cosnipata) average slightly larger, with stronger bill, and usually have rather longer white tips to the

Microrhopias quixensis microsticta (*Berlepsch*).^a CAYENNE ANT WREN.

Formicivora consobrina microsticta BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 157 (Rio Approuague, French Guiana; type in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.), 320 (Saint-Jean-du-Maroni); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 363, in text (diag.; Saint-Jean-du-Maroni).

Formicivora consobrina (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 183 (part; spec. c, Cayenne); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 255 (part; spec. k, Cayenne, examined by C. E. H.); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 14, 1908, p. 13 (Cayenne).

(?) *Formicivora bicolor* (not of Pelzeln) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 289 (part; Rio Jary, Arumanduba, north bank of lower Amazon).

Range: French Guiana; probably also on north bank of lower Amazon (Rio Jary, Arumanduba).

Microrhopias quixensis emiliae *Chapman*.^b EMILIA'S ANT WREN.

Microrhopias emiliae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 2, Jan. 1921, p. 3 (Alta Mira, Rio Xingú [type]; Rio Tocantins).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the south bank of the lower Amazon, from the Xingú east to the Tocantins.

Genus **NEORHOPIAS** Hellmayr.^c

Formicivora SWAINSON (not *Formicivorus* TEMMINCK, 1807), Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, July 1825, p. 145 (type by subs. design., Gray, 1840, *Formicivora nigricollis* SWAINSON = *Turdus griseus* BODDAERT).

outer rectrices. The under parts, in the female sex, are by no means constantly darker. These differences appear to me too insignificant to warrant their separation. See HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 102-103, where measurements are given.

^a *Microrhopias quixensis microsticta* (BERLEPSCH): Very closely related to *M. q. bicolor*, but bill slightly larger, white tips to lateral rectrices shorter (on outer web of penultimate rectrix the white area varies from 18 to 20 against 23-30 mm. in *M. q. bicolor*), and apical spots on greater upper wing coverts as a rule smaller. Female with entire surface chestnut as in *bicolor*. Wing (six ♂♂) 52-53½, (two ♀♀) 52; tail (♂) 48-51, (♀) 47-48; bill 14-15. This form is readily distinguished from *consobrina* by much longer white tail-end and much smaller white spots on greater wing coverts.—C. E. H.

^b *Microrhopias quixensis emiliae* CHAPMAN: Male similar to *M. q. bicolor* and *M. q. microsticta*, but with much less white in the tail, the white tip on the outermost rectrix measuring only 7 to 9 mm. (against 15-18 in *microsticta*, 18-25 in *bicolor*); agreeing with *M. q. virgata* in extent of white on lateral tail feathers, but much larger; female blacker above than either of its allies, and abdomen dull black, strongly contrasted with the rich chestnut throat and breast. Wing (two ♂♂) 55, 56, (two ♀♀) 53, 54; tail 51-55; bill 14½-15. This interesting race replaces *M. q. bicolor* east of the Tapajóz. By its close resemblance, in the male sex, to *M. q. virgata* it proves that all the black Ant Wrens should be treated as races of a single species.—C. E. H.

^c *Neorhopias* HELLMAYR: Most nearly related to *Herpsilochmus* CABANIS, but bill very differently shaped, being much more slender, narrower and strongly compressed laterally on apical portion. From *Microrhopias* SCLATER, with which some of its members had been associated, it is easily separable by the same character as

Neorhopias HELLMAYR, Anzeiger Orn. Ges. Bay., 3, Oct. 1920, p. 20 (type *Formicivora iheringi* HELLMAYR).

***Neorhopias iheringi* (Hellmayr).^a JHERING'S ANTBIRD.**

Formicivora iheringi HELLMAYR, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, No. 7, Nov. 1909, p. 98 (Villa Nova, Serra d'Espinhaço, Prov. Bahia, e. Brazil; type in Museu Paulista).

Range: Interior of State of Bahia, eastern Brazil.

****Neorhopias grisea grisea* (Boddaert). GUIANA ANTBIRD.**

Turdus griseus (sic) BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., Dec. 1783, p. 39 (based on "Le Grisin, de Cayenne" DAUBENTON, Pl. enl. 643, fig. 1 (= ♂): Cayenne; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmothera leucophrys VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, 1817, p. 114 ("la Guyane" = Cayenne; descr. ♂).

Myiothera superciliaris LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 44 ("Brasilia, Cayana"; descr. ♂, ♀).

Formicivora nigricollis SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, July 1825, p. 147 (Catinga woods of Humildez, Prov. Bahia).

Thamnophilus griseus SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 29, pl. 41, fig. 1 (part, "♂"; Pará); HELLMAYR, Abhdl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 663 (crit.).

Myiothera leucophrys WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1075 (descr. ♂, ♀; se. Brazil, no locality specified).

Ellipura grisea CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 687 (Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 238 (monog.; Cayenne, Brit. Guiana; Pará; se. Brazil); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 181 (Cayenne); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 83 (Pará; Borba, Rio Madeira, Forte do Rio Branco; Rio Içanna, Rio Negro district; S. Vicente, Engenho do Gama, Villa Bella, Matto Grosso; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 576 (Rio Tocantins); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 387 (Pará); FORBES, l. c., 1881, p. 348 (Parahyba; Quipapá, Pernambuco); SALVIN, l. c., 1885, p. 426 (Merumé Mts., Brit. Guiana); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 259 (part; Wied's types); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (Santarem); SCLATER, Cat. B.

well as by obsolete (instead of conspicuously developed) rectal bristles and proportionately longer tail; from *Drymophila*, in addition to the shape of the bill, by having twelve instead of ten rectrices.

N. grisea, *N. melanogaster*, *N. rufa* and allies have a somewhat stronger bill and wider, more rounded rectrices than the type, with which they otherwise agree.—C. E. H.

^a *Neorhopias iheringi* (HELLMAYR): In general coloration strikingly similar to *Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa* PELZELN, but male with lores more whitish, cheeks and auriculars paler slate gray, streaked with silvery white; feathers of throat and breast conspicuously edged with whitish or slate gray; female recognizable by its more cinnamonaceous upper tail coverts and rectrices, as well as somewhat deeper ochraceous under parts, with less white suffusion along flanks. Wing (♂) 51, (♀) 51½; tail 53, 54, outermost rectrix 16; bill 11½.—C. E. H.

Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 249 (Merumé, Quonga, Brit. Guiana; Cayenne; Rio Tocantins, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Brazil); GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, p. 161 (Amapá); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 11, 1904, p. 176 (Mahury, French Guiana); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 369 (S. Antonio do Prata, Pará); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 210 (part; Santarem); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 37 (Cayenne; crit. on types); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 286 (S. Antonio do Prata; Marajó, Monte Alegre, Amapá); idem, l. c., 56, 1908, p. 532 (Alcobaça, Tocantins); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 529 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 288 (Providencia, Benevides, Santa Isabel, Peixe-Boi, S. Antonio, Pará; Rivers Guamá, Tocantins, Tapajóz; Cussary, Marajó, Amapá, Monte Alegre); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 157 (Cayenne, Roche-Marie, French Guiana); REISER, Denkschr. math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 66 (part; No. 92, City of Bahia, No. 1240, Ilha S. Martin, Rio Parnahyba, Piahy; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora grisea grisea HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 72 (Rio Araguaya, R. Thesouras, Goyaz); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 363 (S. Isabel, Rio Preto, R. Madeira).

Drymophila grisea CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guinia, 2, 1921, p. 40 (Brit. Guiana).

Drymophila grisea grisea HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 92 (Pará localities).

Microhropias grisea grisea BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 68 (vicinity of Paramaribo).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; northern Brazil, from Amapá west to the upper Rio Negro (Rio Içanna), south of the Amazon Valley from Pará west to the Rio Madeira, south to western Matto Grosso and Goyaz (north of the watershed), and through Maranhão, Piahy and Pernambuco to Bahia.*

8: Brazil (Boa Vista, Rio Branco 3, São Luiz, Maranhão 2, Bahia 1, São Amaro, Bahia 2).

* With sixty-five specimens before me I am unable to distinguish any local races of this widespread bird. There is certainly much variation in the shade of the upper parts in the male, and intensity of the lower parts in the female sex, but this appears to be largely, if not wholly, individual. Hardly two males show the same shade of color above, even if specimens taken in the same season be compared. One male from Utiarity, Matto Grosso, and three others from w. Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé), by reason of their decidedly rufescent earthy brown dorsal surface, at first sight look very different from the smoke or sooty backed *griseus*, as represented by a series from Guiana, Pará and e. Brazil. However, two additional males from Matto Grosso (Tapirapoan) are fully as sooty as the general run of the northern bird; one being identical with a skin from Miritiba (Maranhão), while the other exactly matches an exceptionally dark example from the Merumé Mountains, British Guiana. Nine females from Matto Grosso are conspicuously deeper ochraceous below than a series from Guiana, Rio Madeira and e. Brazil, but two from the Rio Içanna (upper Rio Negro) are even more deeply colored than the darkest extreme from Matto Grosso (American Museum Nat. Hist., No. 127,627, Utiarity). Birds from e. Brazil (Maranhão, Piahy, Bahia) appear to be inseparable from the Guianan ones.—C. E. H.

***Neorhopias grisea hondae (Chapman).^a MAGDALENA ANTIBIRD.**

Microhropias grisea hondae CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, 1914, p. 616 (Chicoral, near Giradot, w. of Bogotá, R. Magdalena [type]; Honda, Andalucia, Colombia); HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 14, No. 4, 1920, p. 287 (range).

Formicivora intermedia (not of CABANIS) CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 225 (part; spec. ex Carthagera examined in Berlin Museum by C. E. H.); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 238 (part; Carthagera, Bogotá); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 181 (part; spec. a, Bogotá); WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 331 (Bucaramanga); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 32, 1884, p. 308 (Bucaramanga; spec. [two ♀ ♀] examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 250 (part; Bogotá).

Formicivora grisea (not of BODDAERT) CASSIN, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 190 (Carthagera).

Microhropias grisea intermedia (not of CABANIS) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 376 (La Playa, near Baranquilla; Calamar, Honda, Chicoral, Magdalena R.).

Range: Northern and central Colombia, throughout the Valley of the Magdalena (from Carthagera, Baranquilla, etc., up to Andalucia, near its sources).

5: Colombia ("Bogotá" 5).

Neorhopias grisea alticincta (Bangs).^b SAN MIGUEL ANTIBIRD.

Formicivora alticincta BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, March 1902, p. 71 (San Miguel Isl., Bay of Panama; descr. ♂); THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, 1905, p. 150 (San Miguel Isl.; descr. ♀).

Dryophila intermedia (not of CABANIS) BANGS, Auk, 18, 1901, p. 30 (San Miguel Isl.).

Range: San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama.

^a *Neorhopias grisea hondae* (CHAPMAN): Similar to *N. g. grisea*, but white apical spots on greater upper wing coverts much larger (about three or four times as large as those on the median series); male with upper parts decidedly paler, hair brown rather than smoke or sooty brown, and with white on flanks more extensive; female *unspotted* below like *grisea*, but upper parts somewhat paler, the under parts very much paler, buff instead of ochraceous, passing into whitish on throat and middle of abdomen. Wing (♂) 54-57, (♀) 50-55; tail 46-52; bill 13-15.

Five specimens (three males, two females) from Chicoral, middle Magdalena, two females from Bucaramanga and fifteen "Bogotá" skins agree in every way with two males and four females from Carthagera and Baranquilla (La Playa).—C. E. H.

^b *Neorhopias grisea alticincta* (BANGS): Closely allied to *N. g. hondae* and agreeing with it in extent of white on greater upper wing coverts and lateral rectrices; but larger, with proportionately smaller bill, and white tip to third rectrix (from without) more extended (about 3 to 5 mm. in length); male with upper parts conspicuously, sometimes very much darker, deep brownish slate or purplish slate color, and white of flanks more restricted; female *unspotted* below like *N. g. hondae*, but deeper buff, and the upper parts of a darker sepia brown. Wing (six ♂♂) 54-59, (two ♀♀) 54; tail 46-50, (♀) 45-47; bill 13½-15.—C. E. H.

**Neorhophias grisea fumosa* (Cory).^a ZULIA ANTIBIRD.

Microhophias grisea fumosa CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, May 1913, p. 291 (Encontrados, Zulia, nw. Venezuela).

Range: Low heavily forested region southwest of Lake Maracaibo, in State of Zulia, northwestern Venezuela.

10: Venezuela (Encontrados 3, Catatumbo River 6, Orope 1).

**Neorhophias grisea intermedia* (Cabanis).^b INTERMEDIATE ANTIBIRD.

Formicivora intermedia CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 225 (part; Aragua, n. Venezuela, designated as type locality; types in Berlin Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀; see HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 14, No. 4, 1920, p. 285); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 238 (part; "Trinidad," Aragua, Venezuela); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 181 (part; spec. b, Cumaná); TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 85 (Chacachacare Isl., near Trinidad; one spec., now in Brit. Museum, examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868 (Carupano), 628 (S. Esteban); SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1880, p. 171 (Santa Marta); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 250 (part; spec. a-f, l, m, n, Cumaná, Carupano, Venezuela; "Trinidad"; Valle Dupar, Santa Marta); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1892, p. 55 (Carupano); PHELPS, Auk, 14, 1897, p. 365 (Cumanacoa, S. Antonio, Bermudez); ROBINSON and RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 18, 1895, p. 673 (Margarita Isl.), 684 (La Guaira); idem, l. c., 24, 1901, p. 175 (La Guaira); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 160 (Bonda, Santa Marta); idem, l. c., 21, 1905, p. 289 (Bonda; nest and eggs descr.); CLARK, Auk, 19, 1902, p. 264 (Margarita Isl.); LOWE, Ibis, 1907, p. 560 (Margarita Isl.); idem, l. c., 1909, p. 322 (Cariaco); CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, 1909, p. 247 (Margarita Isl.).

Eriodora intermedia BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 138 (Santa Marta).

^a *Neorhophias grisea fumosa* (CORY): Differs from *N. g. intermedia* in larger size, stronger (longer as well as broader) bill, and much narrower, in anteocular portion barely indicated, white superciliary streak. Besides, the male is very much darker above, purplish slate or blackish slate, being fully as deeply colored as or even more than *N. g. alticincta*, while the white of the flanks is more restricted and frequently mixed with smoke grayish; female generally darker, more rufescent brown above, and much more heavily spotted with black on foreneck and breast. Wing (six ♂ ♂) 59-61, once 57, (four ♀ ♀) 56-57; tail 53-56, once 48, (♀) 49-50; bill 15-16.

This very distinct form is obviously restricted to the heavily forested area southwest of Lake Maracaibo. The male, while resembling *alticincta* in the dark coloration of the upper parts, is easily distinguishable by its larger bill and much less conspicuous superciliae, while the female is altogether different by reason of its coarsely spotted under parts.—C. E. H.

^b *Neorhophias grisea intermedia* (CAB.): Male only distinguishable from *N. g. hondae* by the third rectrix (from without) being conspicuously tipped instead of narrowly margined with white, the apical spot thus formed varying in length from 3 to 5 mm.; female at once known by having the foreneck and breast heavily spotted with blackish or dusky, the ground color of the under parts being much paler, buffy or creamy white.—C. E. H.

Microrhopias grisea intermedia HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 126 (San Esteban; crit.; range); HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 14, 1920, p. 287 (range); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 65, 1913, p. 202 (Cariacuito, Paria Peninsula).

Microrhopias intermedia TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 308 (Bonda, Mamatoco, Dibulla, Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Santa Marta district).

Dryophila grisea margaritensis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, p. 194 (Margarita Isl.).

Formicivora cano-fumosus CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, No. 16, June 1909, p. 387 (Las Barrancas, lower Orinoco River, Venezuela).

Microrhopias cano-fumosus idem, l. c., 2, 1916, p. 285 (Las Barrancas).

Range: Northeastern Colombia (Santa Marta district; Goajira Peninsula; El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, northeastern Santander); Venezuela, from Tachira (Colon), Mérida (Ejido) and northeastern Zulia (Rio Aurare, twelve miles southeast of Altigracia) along the north coast to the Paria Peninsula, extending south to the north bank of the Orinoco (Las Barrancas) and to San Fernando, Rio Apure; Margarita Isl., Isl. of Chacachacare, off Trinidad.*

45: Colombia (El Guayabal, Santander, 4); Venezuela (Colon, Tachira 1, Rio Aurare, Zulia 3, Lake Valencia, Aragua 3, Maracay, Aragua 4, Caracas 9, Macuto, Caracas 9, Cumaná 1, Margarita Isl. 11).

* Birds from northern Colombia (Santa Marta district and Goajira Peninsula) are identical with a series of topotypes from Aragua and other examples from n. Venezuela (San Esteban, Caracas region, Tucuyo, and Rio Aurare). Two males, one female from Ejido (near Mérida) and a single male from Colon, Tachira, are in every respect typical of *intermedia* and show not the slightest approach to *fumosa* of the heavily forested region southwest of Lake Maracaibo. Thirty-nine specimens from Bermudez (hinterland of Cumaná, Paria Peninsula) are not separable either, although some of the males, by their darker slaty upper parts and larger size, closely resemble *N. g. tobagensis* of Tobago. The coloration of the upper surface in the males of *intermedia* is, however, extremely variable, and many individuals from Caracas and Aragua are quite indistinguishable from Tobago specimens. No representative of this group has ever been found on the Island of Trinidad, although E. C. Taylor mentions *intermedia* as "abundant in the low, dry bush of the small island Chacachacare." The only specimen (male) in the Taylor collection, now in the British Museum, might easily be mistaken for *tobagensis*, being very dark and large (wing 58; tail 56); but, as it is matched both in color and size by several of the males from S. Felix (near Cumaná), I think it should be referred to *intermedia* rather than to *tobagensis*. I am unable to separate the Margarita form, since only two out of seven males have darker, more purplish slate upper parts than *intermedia*, while the females are not distinguishable at all from continental examples. Two females from El Guayabal, north of San José de Cucuta, ne. Santander, by the reduction of the dusky spotting below, form the transition to *N. g. hondae* with plain-breasted female, to which two from Bucaramanga clearly belong. Females from San Fernando, Rio Apure (in the Paris and Munich collections), and Las Barrancas (topotypes of *cano-fumosus* CHERRIE), on the other hand, approach *N. g. orenocensis* by their brighter, more russet brown upper parts, though in other respects, especially the buffy, less heavily spotted lower surface, they are typical of *intermedia*. Males from San Fernando, Rio Apure and Las Barrancas do not deviate from the normal type of this form. Material: 11 Margarita, 39 Bermudez (Cumaná region); 3 Ejido, 1 Tachira, 1 Tucuyo, Lara, 3 Rio Aurare, 1 La Guaira, 7 Aragua, 18 Caracas, 3 San Esteban, 6 San Fernando, Rio Apure, 2 Las Barrancas, Rio Orinoco, 1 Chacachacare, 16 Santa Marta district, 3 Rio Hacha, Goajira, 4 El Guayabal, Santander.—C. E. H.

***Neorhophias grisea tobagensis (Dalmas).^a TOBAGO ANTBIRD.**

Formicivora tobagensis DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, 1900, p. 141 (Tobago; types, now in Tring Museum, examined by C. E. H.).

Myiothera scapularis (errore) JARDINE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, 1847, p. 331 (Tobago).

Formicivora intermedia (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 181 (part; spec. c, Tobago); CORY, Auk, 10, 1893, p. 220 (Tobago).

Range: Island of Tobago.

19: Tobago Island.

Neorhophias grisea orenocensis (Hellmayr).^b ORINOCO ANTBIRD.

Formicivora orenocensis HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 14, Feb. 1904, p. 54 (Altigracia, R. Orinoco, Venezuela).

Microrhophias orenocensis CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 285 (from Ciudad Bolivar to Caicara, Orinoco R.; Caura River).

Formicivora intermedia (not of CABANIS) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 75 (Ciudad Bolivar, Caicara, Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco R.; La Pricion, Caura R.).

Range Southern Venezuela, on the *south* bank of the middle Orinoco, from Ciudad Bolivar to Caicara, and on its southerly affluent, the Caura.

Neorhophias grisea deluzae (Ménétriès).^c MÉNÉTRIÈS'S ANTBIRD.

Formicivora deluzae MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 484, pl. 5, fig. 2 ("non loin de la Serra dos Orgãos," Prov. Rio de Janeiro; type in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 23 (crit.).

^a *Neorhophias grisea tobagensis* (DALMAS): Differs from *N. g. intermedia* in larger size, especially longer tail and stronger bill; generally darker upper parts, and in having the flanks and sides more extensively white. The amount of dusky spotting below in the female sex is rather variable, some specimens having but a few half-concealed spots on the foreneck. Wing (twenty-eight ♂♂) 57-62, (fifteen ♀♀) 53-59; tail 53-60; bill, 14½-16.—C. E. H.

^b *Neorhophias grisea orenocensis* (HELLMAYR): Male similar to *N. g. intermedia*, but upper parts decidedly rufous brown instead of hair brown or brownish slate color; female, in addition to the rufous dorsal surface, distinguishable by having the lower parts pure white (instead of creamy or buffy), with the much wider and more regular black longitudinal stripes extending also over the throat, the latter being plain or but narrowly streaked in the allied races. Wing (six ♂♂ ad.) 53-56, (eight ♀♀) 52-54; tail 50-57; bill 13½-15. From *N. rufa* this form is easily separable by lacking the fulvous flanks, and by having much more white on the tips of the greater upper wing coverts and lateral rectrices.—C. E. H.

^c *Neorhophias grisea deluzae* (MÉNÉTRIÈS): Male similar to *N. g. orenocensis*, but upper parts duller, nearest to Mars brown, and only a restricted area on the lower flanks dull whitish, slightly mixed with grayish or grayish buff; female apparently not distinguishable from that of *N. g. grisea*, unless the buff apical spots to the

Formicivora nigricollis (not of SWAINSON) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 482, pl. 3, fig. 1 (part, ♂ ad.; "sur les bords du Rio Bacalhão," Prov. Minas Geraës; spec. in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.).

(?) *Formicivora melanogastra* (not of PELZELN) REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren. Kjob., 1870, p. 364 (Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; Aldea da Pedra, Rio Parahyba, Prov. Rio).

Formicivora rufatra (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Prov. Rio; spec. recently examined by C. E. H.)

Formicivora grisea (not of BODDAERT) JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 210 (part; Vargem Alegre, Minas Geraës; spec. in Museu Paulista examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in states of Minas Geraës (Rio Bacalhão; Vargem Alegre, near Marianna) and Rio de Janeiro (Organ Mountains, Valley of the Parahyba River).

****Neorhopias melanogaster* (Pelzelin).^a BLACK-BELLIED ANTbird.**

Formicivora melanogaster PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 83, 154 (City of Goyaz, Goyaz, c. Brazil; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 248, note (Goyaz); JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 210 (Avanhandava, S. Paulo; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

upper wing coverts are smaller. Wing (three males) 52, 55, 56½, (one female) 55½; tail (male) 54-56, (female) 50; bill 14-15 mm.

This little known form requires further investigation. Besides Ménériès' original example, forwarded for my inspection many years ago by the late Valentin Bianchi, then Curator of the Petrograd Museum, I have examined two additional males, one obtained by J. de Godoy in 1900 at Vargem Alegre, not far from Marianna, Minas Geraës (Museu Paulista No. 1563), and another said to be from the "Amazonas, Brazil" but obviously a "Rio" skin (Mus. Comp. Zool. No. 7408). The three specimens, practically identical inter se, closely resemble *N. g. orenocensis*, differing, however, by duller, less rufous upper parts and much less white on the under surface, only the lower flanks being dingy whitish or buffy grayish, while the white tips to the lateral rectrices are rather less extensive. The type of *F. deluzae*, the only female I have been able to examine, on the other hand, is exceedingly similar to *N. g. grisea* but appears to have smaller buff spots on the upper wing coverts which, however, may be due in part, at least, to its abraded condition. If I am right in regarding *F. nigricollis* MÉNÉTR. (not of SWAINSON) and *F. deluzae* as different sexes of the same bird, we have apparently to deal with a representative of *N. grisea*, restricted to southeastern Brazil.—C. E. H.

^a *Neorhopias melanogaster* (PELZELN): Differs from *N. grisea* in longer tail, much weaker, at base decidedly narrower, bill, larger white tips to greater upper wing coverts and in the superciliaries being much broader, especially above the auriculars, and produced to the sides of the neck. Besides, the male may be recognized by having the scapulars black, broadly edged with white along the outer web (instead of smoke brown, barely fringed with whitish brown); the tertials broadly margined with white (instead of narrowly edged with pale brownish); the axillars black (instead of whitish); by the black extending down to the under tail coverts, with the white area on the sides less extensive or even restricted to a small patch on the lower flanks. The female differs from *N. g. grisea* at a glance by the under parts being light cream buff, tinged with brownish on the flanks; the under tail coverts

Formicivora melanogastra JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 355 (Avanhandava, n. S. Paulo; ♂ ad. in Museu Paulista examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 72 (Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; crit.); REISER, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 66 (Pé do Morro, near Parnagua, Piauhý; ♀ ad. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Myiothera superciliaris (not of LICHTENSTEIN) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1072 (Sertão of the Prov. Bahia; descr. ♂, ♀ *).

Formicivora grisea (not of BODDAERT) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 252 (part; Wied's types*); REISER, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 66 (part; No. 434,459, ♂ ♂, Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, nw. Bahia; No. 714, Parnagua, Piauhý; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora melanogastra bahiae HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 23, 1909, p. 65 (Lamarão, near Bahia, Prov. Bahia, e. Brazil).

Microrhophias melanogastis (sic) *iliaca* TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, Jan. 1917, p. 5 (Villa Montes, Rio Pilcomayo, Prov. Tarija, se. Bolívia; type in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Eastern and central Brazil, in states of Piauhý, Ceará, Bahia (Lamarão; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy; Cidade da Barra, Joazeiro, Rio S. Francisco; Rio Grande), Goyaz (City of Goyaz, Rio Araguaya), Matto Grosso (Urucúm near Corumbá), south to northern São Paulo (S. Jeronymo-Avanhandava, Tiété district); eastern Bolivia, in depts. of Santa Cruz (Monte de Basílico; Guanacos, Prov. Cordillera), Chuquisaca (Macheriti) and Tarija (Villa Montes, Rio Pilcomayo).^b

6: Brazil (Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia 2; Jua, near Iguatú, Ceará 4).

black with white apical margins (instead of uniform ochraceous or buff); the auriculars and sides of neck dull black (instead of cream buff like the cheeks); the inner secondaries and scapulars broadly edged with white; the white superciliaries much broader, etc.—C. E. H.

* Although synonymized by J. A. Allen with *N. g. grisea*, Wied's excellent description leaves no doubt as to his *M. superciliaris* being referable to *N. melanogaster*.

^b With a very satisfactory series of twenty-five specimens before me, I do not consider it possible to maintain either *bahiae* or *iliaca* as valid races. The alleged subspecific characters are apparently not peculiar to any particular geographic area, but largely, if not wholly, due to individual variation. Two males from the City of Goyaz, including the type, and one from São Jeronymo, Rio Tiété, n. São Paulo, have practically no white below, only a few feathers of the lower flanks being pale grayish on their apical portion. In another male from Goyaz (Rio Araguaya) and one from near Andarahy, c. Bahia, the sooty gray flanks are interspersed with a number of pure white feathers. One male from Lamarão (coast region of Bahia), one from Joazeiro (Rio São Francisco, Prov. Bahia), one from Faz. da Serra, Rio Grande (nw. Bahia), one from Parnagua (Piauhý) and two from Ceará, on the other hand, have the sides of breast and abdomen extensively white (very nearly as in *N. g. grisea*, though less purely) with a narrow white stripe running up along sides of neck, so as to separate the black under parts from the color of the back. Three males from e. Bolivia (*iliaca*) exhibit the same variability. One from Guanacos (No. 51,558 Carnegie Museum) with only a few scattered white feathers resembles those from Araguaya and Andarahy; in another (No. 51,582, Villa Montes, type of *iliaca*) the sides of the breast and anterior abdomen are mainly white, and the third (No. 51,574

Neorhophias rufa rufa (Wied). RUFIOUS ANTBIRD.

Myiothera rufa WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1095 (Interior of Bahia; descr. ♀).

Formicivora rufa SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 240 (part; descr. of "♂" (= ♀) (ex WIED); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 253 (crit.; Wied's types—two ♀♀ from Bahia—in coll. American Museum Nat. Hist.); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (Santarem); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 37 (part; spec. a, b, Bahia); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 210 (part; Bahia); REISER, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 66 (Santa Philomena, Serra of Philomena, Santa Maria; Corrientes, Rio Parnahyba, Piahy; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 529 (Santarem, Monte Alegre); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 288 (Rio Acará; Monte Alegre, Serra do Erere, Rio Maecurú, spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora rufatra (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 239 (part; se. Brazil, excl. Wied's reference); SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 181 (Bahia); FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 348 (Parahyba, ne. Brazil); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 250 (part; spec. a-f, Pernambuco, Bahia, e. Brazil); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 286 (Rio Acará, Monte Alegre).

Ellipura rufa BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 70 (part; descr. ♀ ex WIED, Bahia).

Drymophila rufa HELLMAYR, Abh. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 92 (Rio Acará).

Microhophias rufa HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 204 (part; Bahia, lower Amazon).

Macheriti, Chuquisaca) has as much white below as *bahiae* from e. Bahia to Piahy. Coloration of females or size do not afford reliable characters either.

MEASUREMENTS

MALES	WING	TAIL	BILL
Two, City of Goyaz (incl. type)	54.54½	59.60½	13½, 14
One, Rio Araguaya, Goyaz	50½	57	14½
One, São Jeronymo, Tiété, n. São Paulo	54	59	14
One, Andarahy, c. Bahia	56	65½	14
Two, Faz. da Serra, Rio Grande, nw. Bahia	54.54	55.58	13½, 14
One, Parnaguá, Piahy	52	57	13
One, Joazeiro, Bahia	53	60½	13
One, Lamarão, e. Bahia (type of <i>F. m. bahiae</i>)	51	53	13
Two, Jua, Ceará	51.52	53.57	13, 13
Three, e. Bolivia (including type of <i>M. m. iliaca</i>)	54.56, 57	62.63, 65	13½, 14, 14
FEMALES			
One, City of Goyaz	53	58	14
Two, Rio Araguaya, Goyaz	50.52	56.57	14, 14
One, Andarahy, c. Bahia	54	57	13½
One, Cidade da Barra, Bahia	51	55	13
One, Parnaguá, Piahy	48	53	12½
One, Jua, Ceará	51	55½	13½
One Urucúm, Matto Grosso	50		13
Two, e. Bolivia	57.53	57.62	13½, 13½
—C. E. H.			

Thamnophilus griseus (not of BODDAERT) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 29, pl. 40, fig. 1 (part; descr. of alleged "♀" = ♂ ad.; see HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 663).

Formicivora rufa chapmani CHERRIE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, June 1916, p. 396 (Altar do Chao, Rio Tapajóz; type examined by C. E. H.)^a.

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia, Parahyba, Piauí, and in Lower Amazonia, (Rio Acará, R. Tapajóz; Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, north bank of Amazon).

***Neorhophias rufa rufatra* (Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny).^b WESTERN RUFOUS ANTIBIRD.**

Tamnophilus rufater LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 12 (Prov. Chiquitos, Moxos, e. Bolivia; types in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀).

Formicivora rufatra D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 204 (Chiquitos, Moxos, e. Bolivia); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 239 (part; Bolivia); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 83 (Rio das Pedras, n. São Paulo; Goyaz; Cuyabá, Matto Grosso; spec. examined by C. E. H.); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 363 (Lagoa Santa, w. Minas Gerais; São Bento de Araraquara, n. São Paulo); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16 (Maranura, se. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 49 (Maranura); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 250 (part; spec. g-k, Chapada, Matto Grosso; Maranura, Peru; Bolivia); SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 15, No. 378, 1900, p. 9 (Urucúm, sw. Matto Grosso).

* Birds from the lower Amazon appear to be inseparable. G. K. Cherrie was evidently misled to redescribe the typical form, by his comparing the Tapajóz examples with a series from Matto Grosso representing *N. r. rufatra*.—C. E. H.

^b *Neorhophias rufa rufatra* (LAFR. and D'ORB.): Similar to *N. r. rufa* from the coast region of e. Brazil, but basal portion of rectrices brown or grayish brown, more or less contrasting with blackish subterminal zone; upper parts generally lighter, more of a cinnamonaceous tinge; female with black streaking underneath conspicuously narrower, especially on throat, and less extended abdominally.

Although united to *N. rufa* in my review of D'Orbigny's collection (Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 204), recent study of more satisfactory material leads me to regard this form as worthy of recognition.

Eight males and four females from Bahia and Piauí have the tail, viewed from below, almost blackish, the subapical portion of the rectrices being hardly, if anything, darker than the rest; while the under parts of the females, from the chin down to the upper belly, are heavily striped with black. Furthermore, the upper parts are, as a rule, decidedly deeper rufous brown than in the western bird. One male each from Rincão (n. São Paulo) and Campos Novas, Matto Grosso, however, agree in this respect with those from Bahia. A single female from Corrientes, Rio Parahyba, n. Piauí, probably represents an abnormal plumage; it has the black streaking beneath even narrower than *rufatra*, but there is a half-concealed black patch occupying the middle of the chest.

Birds from the State of Goyaz appear to be somewhat intermediate between *rufa* and *rufatra*, though nearer the latter.

Material examined:

N. r. rufa: Five ♂♂, one ♀, Bahia; one ♂, three ♀♀, Santa Philomena, Piauí; one ♂ Santa Maria, Pi.; one ♂, one ♀, Corrientes, R. Parahyba, Piauí; one ♂, Monte Alegre, one ♂ Rio Acará; one ♀, Santarem.

Formicivora nigricollis (not of SWAINSON) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 482, pl. 3, fig. 2 (descr. of alleged "♀"; spec. in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂).^a

Formicivora rufa (not of WIED) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 497, pl. 9, fig. 1 (Cuyaba, Matto Grosso; spec. in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀)^a; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 121 (Chapada, Matto Grosso); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 37 (part; Chiquitos, Bolivia); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 210 (part; Jaboticabal, Rincão, Itapurá, Bebedouro, Avandava, n. São Paulo); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 372 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 15, 1908, p. 73 (Rio Thesouras, Rio Araguaya, Goyaz); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 363 (Humaytha); GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 136 (Albuquerque, sw. Matto Grosso); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9, No. 96, 1917, p. 55 (Caceres).

Formicivora rufa rufatra BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 94 (Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Peru).

Microrhopias rufa rufatra CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., 117, 1921, p. 80 (Santa Ana, Chauillay Bridge, Urubamba Valley, Peru).

Microrhopias rufa HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 204 (part; w. Minas, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, n. São Paulo; Humaytha, Rio Madeira; e. Bolivia; Asunción, Paraguay).

Range: Interior of Brazil, in states of Goyaz and Matto Grosso, north to Humaytha, left bank of the upper Rio Madeira, south to northern São Paulo and western Minas Geraes; eastern Bolivia; Paraguay (near Asunción); eastern Peru (Urubamba Valley).

Genus DRYMOPHILA Swainson.

Drymophila SUCH (ex Swainson Ms.), Zool. Journal, 1, No. 4, Jan. 1825, p. 559 (type by monotypy *Drymophila variegata* SUCH = *Myothera ferruginea* TEMMINCK).

Ellipura CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 228 (type by subs. design., SCLATER, 1890, *Myothera ferruginea* TEMMINCK).

Stipituropsis BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 141 in text (type by monotypy *Formicivora arechavaletae* BERTONI = *Myothera malura* TEMMINCK).

N. r. rufatra: One ♂, one ♀, Chiquitos, e. Bolivia (types); one ♂, Santa Ana, Peru; two ♀♀, Bernalcué, near Asunción, Paraguay; two ♂♂, one ♀, Cuyabá, two ♂♂ four ♀♀, Urucúm; one ♂, Descalvados, one ♂, Campos Novas; one ♀ Palmira, Matto Grosso; three ♂♂, four ♀♀, State of Goyaz; one ♂, Rincão; one ♀, São Jerônimo; one ♀ Itapurá, São Paulo.—C. E. H.

^a Three females (= *F. nigricollis* "♀" apud MÉNÉTRIÈS) and four males (= *F. rufa* apud MÉNÉTRIÈS), kindly forwarded for my inspection by the late Valentin Bianchi of the Petrograd Museum, agree with the western form, having a distinct blackish subterminal tail band, and narrow stripes on under parts in the female sex. Although merely labelled "Brazil, Langsdorff," they were almost certainly obtained near Cuyabá, Matto Grosso.—C. E. H.

**Drymophila ferruginea* (Temminck). FERRUGINEOUS ANTbird.

Myiothera ferruginea TEMMINCK, Rec. Pl. col., livr. 22, May 1822,^a pl. 132, fig. 3 (= ♂ ad.) ("Brésil," we suggest vicinity of Rio de Janeiro).

Myiothera ferruginea LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 44 (Bahia; descr. ♂).

Formicivora ferruginea MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 488 (Serra dos Orgãos, Prov. Rio); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 239 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 83 (Capitão Mor, Mattodentro, Ypanema, S. Paulo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 252 (Bahia, se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 241 (Alto da Serra, Iguapé, S. Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo) 250 (eggs descr.); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 211 (Alto da Serra, Iguapé, Rio Feio, Ubatuba, S. Paulo; Ourinho, Paraná); HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayr., 12, No. 2, 1915, p. 148 (Victoria, Espírito Santo); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, 1910, p. 285 (Alto Paraná); idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 264 (Paraguay, Misiones); idem, El Horn-ero, 1, 1919, p. 264 (Puerto Segundo, Misiones).

Drymophila variegata SUCH, Zool. Journ., 1, No. 4, Jan. 1825, p. 559 (vicinity of Goaytacazes (= Campos), Prov. Rio).

Formicivora rubricollis BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 140 (Alto Paraná, Puerto Bertoni).

Ellipura ferruginea BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 71 (Serra dos Orgãos, Rio); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo, Prov. Rio).

Drymophila ferruginea BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 50 (Puerto Bertoni).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia to Paraná, and adjoining portions of Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni) and Misiones, northeastern Argentina.

3: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo).

Drymophila genei (Filippi).^b RUFOUS-TAILED ANTbird.

Formicivora genei FILIPPI, Mus. Mediolan., 1, 1847, p. 9, 31 ("Brasilia?"; type examined by C. E. H.); SALVADORI, Atti Acc. Sci. Torino, 3, 1868, p. 268 (crit.); PELZELN, Nunquam otios., 2, 1874, p. 291 (crit.); Novo Friburgo, Prov. Rio; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

^a The above date may not be absolutely correct, but anyhow the text of livr. 22 was published earlier than LICHTENSTEIN's "Verzeichniss der Dubletten," the preface of which is dated "September 1823." See STRESEMANN, Anzeiger Orn. Ges. Bayern, No. 7, 1922, p. 55.

^b *Drymophila genei* (FILIPPI): This very distinct species differs from *D. ochropyga* (HELLMAYR) in its longer, uniform rufous tail; rufous brown (instead of slate gray) outer webs of remiges (without trace of white edging at tip); deeper cinnamon rufous rump and upper tail coverts (the latter being fulvous, tipped with white, preceded by a distinct black subapical band in *D. ochropyga*), and decidedly paler, olive-fulvous flanks. Besides, the ground color of the under parts in the male sex is grayish white (instead of pure white), the black striping of the throat is narrower as well as more densely set, while the foreneck and breast, in lieu of being longi-

Formicivora genaei SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 253 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Novo Friburgo).

Formicivora erythrocerca SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 240, pl. 142 ("Brazil?"; type, now in Brit. Mus., examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 211 (Itatiaya, Prov. Rio, descr. ♀; spec. examined by C. E. H.); LÜDERWALDT, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., 27, No. 4, 1909, p. 350 (Campo Itatiaya, Rio).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in State of Rio de Janeiro (Novo Friburgo, Campo do Itatiaya).^a

Drymophila ochropyga (Hellmayr). OCHRE-RUMPED ANTBIRD.

Formicivora malura (not of TEMMINCK) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Péters., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 496 (part, ♀; spec. in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.; "Diamantina, Minas Geraës"^b, locality doubtless erroneous).

Ellipura striata (not *Thamnophilus striatus* SPIX) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 69 (descr. ♀; ex MÉNÉTRIÈS).

Formicivora genaei (not FILIPPI) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 239 (descr. ♂, ♀; se. Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 83 (Ypanema, S. Paulo; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora striata (not *Thamnophilus striatus* SPIX) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 182 (Brazil, "Bahia"); SALVADORI, Atti. Accad. Sci. Torino, 3, 1868, p. 269 (crit.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 252 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 242 (Alto da Serra, Iguapé, S. Paulo); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 211 (Ypiranga, Iguapé, Alto da Serra).

Formicivora ochropyga PELZELN, Nunq. otios., 2, 1874, p. 291 (nom. nud.); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, May 1906, p. 663 (nom. nov. for *Formicivora striata* (not of SPIX) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 252; type locality Ypanema, S. Paulo).

Drymophila richmondi CORY, Auk, 36, 1919, p. 88 (new name for *Formicivora striata* SCLATER (nec SPIX), Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 252).

tuinally striped with black, are marked with squamate, subapical cross bands, becoming evanescent towards the belly; in the female, the blackish shaft streaks on foreneck and chest, so conspicuous a feature in *ochropyga*, are hardly suggested by some olive freckles. Wing (three ♂♂) 55-57, (one ♀) 53; tail 67-69, (♀) 65; bill 13-13½.—C. E. H.

^a Two males from Itatiaya agree with the types of *F. genaei* and *F. erythrocerca* and two adults from Rio de Janeiro (Coll. Alex. Frey) in the British Museum except for their somewhat longer tail (74-76), the lateral feathers of which have a dusky subapical spot succeeded by a pale rufescent apical fringe. Both appear to be immature.

There is no record of this species for São Paulo or Minas Geraës proper. Jhering (Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 242; Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 211) admits it in the fauna of São Paulo on Pelzel's authority. *Formicivora genaei* apud PELZELN, however, turns out to be *D. ochropyga*.—C. E. H.

^b The original label of the specimen, which agrees exactly with MÉNÉTRIÈS' description of the female and other examples from Victoria, São Paulo, reads: "*Myothera malura* NATT. TEMM. 353, 2. ♀, Brazil. Langsdorff." It is more likely to have been secured in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro.—C. E. H.

Range: Forest region of southeastern Brazil, in states of São Paulo (Ypanema, Victoria, Ypiranga, Iguapé, Alto da Serra) and Rio de Janeiro).^a

***Drymophila devillei devillei* (Ménégaux and Hellmayr).^b DEVILLE'S ANTBIRD.**

Formicivora devillei MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 38 ("ne. Peru [Pebas or Nauta]," errore! the type came from the Prov. Cuzco, se. Peru, although the exact locality cannot be ascertained; descr. ♂ ad., juv.).

Drymophila devillei devillei CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 2, Jan. 1921, p. 4 (Jatumpampa, Mission San Antonio, Rio Chimoré, n. Bolivia).

Drymophila phantatis CHERRIE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, June 1916, p. 396 (Jatumpampa, Todos Santos Trail, Prov. Cochabamba, n. Bolivia; type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northern Bolivia (in Prov. Cochabamba, on the headwaters of the Rio Mamoré) and adjoining parts of southeastern Peru.

***Drymophila devillei subochracea* Chapman.^c CURUÁ ANTBIRD.**

Drymophila devillei subochraceus CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 2, Jan. 1921, p. 4 (Rio Curuá, a tributary of the lower Xingú River).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the Rio Curuá, a tributary of the lower Xingú River.

***Drymophila caudata caudata* (Sclater). LONG-TAILED ANTBIRD.**

Formicivora caudata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, "1854," publ. Jan. 1855, p. 254 pl. 74 ("Bogotá" coll.; descr. ♂, ♀), 147 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 67 ("Rio Napo"), 240 (New Granada = Bogotá; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, l. c., 27, 1859, p. 142 (Pallatanga, w. Ecuador); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1879, p. 525 (Santa Elena, Antioquia); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1884, p. 302 (Cayandeled, Chaguarpata, Surupata, w. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 253 (part; Bogotá, Santa Elena, Colombia; "Monji,"

^a A male in the Tring and a female in the Paris museums, examined by C. E. H.

^b *Drymophila devillei devillei* (MÉNÉG. and HELLM.): Adult male nearest to *D. c. caudata*, but tail entirely black tipped with white (instead of being olive gray, with a broad black subterminal band preceding the white tips), and the median pair of rectrices with four distinct white marginal spots on either web; besides, the stripes on the back and the apical spots on the upper wing coverts are pure white instead of buff, the edges to the primaries hoary white, not buff. Female differs by having the stripes on the pileum and back as well as the markings on the wing coverts bright buff; by lacking the white interscapular patch; and by the light buff (instead of white) under surface and sides of the head, with the chest stripes somewhat narrower, and the flanks paler ochraceous. Wing (♂ ad.) 54; tail 67; bill 14.—C. E. H.

^c *Drymophila devillei subochracea* CHAPMAN: "Similar to *D. d. devillei*, but both sexes with entire under parts ochraceous buff, paler on throat and middle of abdomen, deeper on breast and flanks; outer margins of inner wing quills more ochraceous; female with ochraceous streaking of upper parts and wing coverts somewhat deeper." (Chapman, l. c.) Unknown to the authors.

"Rio Napo," Pallatanga, Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 65 (Milligalli, "Gualea",^a w. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 38 (Bogotá, Antioquia; Gualea, w. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc. Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 33 (Gualea).

Drymophila caudata caudata CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 378 (Las Lomitas, Cocal, Gallera, w. Andes; Salento, Santa Elena, El Eden, c. Andes, Colombia).

Drymophila caudata striaticeps CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, 1912, p. 145 (above Salento, Cauca, c. Andes of Colombia).

Drymophila caudata occidentalis DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN, Discipl. Biol. Archiv. Soc. Sci. Varsav., 1, No. 8, 1922, p. — (Sep. p. 2) (Surupata, w. Ecuador).

Range: Subtropical zone of the Andes of Colombia (all three ranges) and Ecuador (both slopes).^b

***Drymophila caudata peruviana* Domaniewski and Stolzmann.* PERUVIAN LONG-TAILED ANTIBIRD.**

Drymophila caudata peruviana DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN, Discipl. Biol. Archiv. Soc. Scient. Varsav., 1, No. 8, 1922, p. — (Sep. p. 3) (Garita del Sol, Dept. Junin, c. Peru).

Formicivora caudata (not of SCLATER) BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 382 (Garita del Sol).

Range: Central Peru, in Dept. Junin (Garita del Sol, Chilpes).

* There is no specimen from Gualea in the Tring Museum, but there is in the Goodfellow Collection, besides the one from Milligalli, one male from Intac and one from "below Mindo."—C. E. H.

^b I am quite unable to detect any constant difference between three males from "Bogotá," two from Santa Elena, Antioquia, two from Baños, e. Ecuador, and four from w. Ecuador (Intac, Mindo, "Quito"). In unworn plumage the median, like the lateral portion of the pileum, is plainly streaked with white in both Colombian and Ecuadorian examples. In opposition to Domaniewski and Stolzmann's statement, Ecuadorian males have the ground color of the throat and foreneck pure white (not "fauve"), like those from Colombia, and while their tails may be on an average slightly shorter, this difference should be confirmed by a good series before admitting *occidentalis* as entitled to recognition.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL
Three ♂♂ from "Bogotá"	55-57	75-77
Two ♂♂ from Santa Elena	55, 56	76, 79
Two ♂♂ from Baños, e. Ecuador	56, 56	74, 77
Four ♂♂ from w. Ecuador	53-55	71
Three ♀♀ from Baños, e. Ecuador	52-54	72½, 73, 74
One ♀ from Milligalli, w. Ecuador	51	68

—C. E. H.

* *Drymophila caudata peruviana* DOMAN. and STOLZM.: This form, unknown to the authors, is stated to differ from *D. c. caudata* by smaller size, wider white stripes on pileum and sides of head, and paler, also less extended ochraceous color of the abdomen. The dimensions, as given by the describers (wing [♂] 54½, [♀] 54; tail 73, 72½) are, however, not different from those of *caudata*. F. M. Chapman (in litt.) considers it inseparable.—C. E. H.

***Drymophila caudata hellmayri* Todd.^a SANTA MARTA LONG-TAILED ANTIBIRD.**

Drymophila caudata hellmayri TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, p. 80 (Cincinnati, Santa Marta district; type in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 306 (Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo, Chirua, Heights of Chirua).

Formicivora caudata (not of SCLATER) BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 176 (Palomina); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 160 (Minca).

Drymophila caudata BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, p. 100 (Chirua, La Concepcion, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, San Antonio, San Miguel).

Range: Santa Marta district, northern Colombia.

***Drymophila caudata klagesi* Hellmayr and Seilern.^b VENEZUELAN LONG-TAILED ANTIBIRD.**

Drymophila caudata klagesi HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, Sept. 1912, p. 127 (Los Palmales, Bermudez [type]; Las Quiguas, Carabobo, n. Venezuela).

Formicivora caudata (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 253 (part; spec. k, Venezuela).

Range: Coast range of Venezuela, in states of Bermudez (Los Palmales, Quebrada Secca, La Tigrera), Dept. Federal Occidental (Loma Redonda, north of Caracas) and State of Carabobo (Las Quiguas near San Esteban).

***Drymophila malura* (Temminck). DUSKY-TAILED ANTIBIRD.**

Myiothera malura (Natterer Ms.) TEMMINCK, Rec. Pl. col., livr. 59, June 1825, pl. 353, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀) ("au Brésil, dans le district d'Ypanéma," Prov. São Paulo).

Formicivora malura MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Péters., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 496 (part; descr. of ♂ = ♂ juv.; "Diamantina, Minas Geraës," locality doubtless erroneous); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 241 (Ypanema, S. Paulo; descr. ♂, ♀); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 83 (Ypanema); idem, Nunq. otios., 2, 1874, p. 291 (Novo Friburgo, Prov. Rio);

^a *Drymophila caudata hellmayri* TODD: Similar to *D. c. caudata*, but male with middle of crown and nape uniform black, without white streaks; tail more olivaceous, less grayish. Wing 56; tail 76; bill 14. Female undescribed.—C. E. H.

^b *Drymophila caudata klagesi* HELLM. and SEIL.: Male similar to *D. c. hellmayri* in plain black middle of crown, but with throat and foreneck, instead of being regularly striped, nearly uniform white; black streaking of breast reduced in extent; middle of lower breast and abdomen extensively white; edges of dorsal feathers pure white instead of buff; female distinguished from *D. c. caudata* by more grayish buff edges on back, and much paler under parts, the lower breast and abdomen being creamy white instead of buff, the flanks and tail coverts lighter ochraceous, the throat and foreneck pure white, unstreaked, while there is but a narrow zone of blackish shaft streaks across the chest. Wing (eleven ♂♂ ad.) 55-57, (seven ♀♀) 50-54; tail (♂) 70-78, (♀) 72-80; bill 13-14.—C. E. H.

BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, 1885, p. 150 (Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 254 (se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 243 (Piquete, Iporanga, Ypiranga); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Novo Friburgo); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para o anno 1900, 1899, p. 130 (Mundo Novo); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 212 (Piquete, Ypiranga, Estação do Rio Grande, Iporanga, Itararé, Alto da Serra, S. Paulo); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 522 (Sapucay, Paraguay); BERTONI, Seg. Contrib. Ornith. Parag. in: Revista Inst. Parag., 1907, p. — (Sep. p. 7) (Misiones; crit.); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, 1910, p. 429 (Misiones); idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 327 (Paraguay, Misiones).

Ellipura malura BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 68 (Ypanema, Rio de Janeiro).

Formicivora Arechavaletae BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 141 (Alto Paraná, Paraguay; = ♂ juv.).

Drymophila malura BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 50 (Puerto Bertoni, Iguassú).

Range: Forest region of southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay (Sapucay, Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná) and adjoining portion of Misiones, northeastern Argentina.

****Drymophila squamata squamata* (Lichtenstein). SCALED ANTBIRD.**

Myiothera squamata LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 44 (Bahia; descr. ♂, ♀).

Formicivora squamata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 241 (se. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (part; Bahia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 254 (descr. and hab. part; Bahia); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, 2, 1920, p. 99 (Ilhéos to Belmonte, s. Bahia).

Formicivora maculata SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, July 1825, p. 147 ("Mining District of Brazil"; descr. ♂).^a

Range: Coast region of State of Bahia, eastern Brazil, from Ilhéos south at least to Caravellas; Minas Geraës (?).^a

i: Brazil (Bahia 1).

***Drymophila squamata stictocorypha* (Boucard and Berlepsch).^b SOUTHERN SCALED ANTBIRD.**

Formicivora stictocorypha BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, No. 6, June 1892, p. 44 (Porto Real, Prov. Rio de Janeiro; type, now in Paris Museum, examined by C. E. H.).

^a A single male from "Minas Geraës" (without any further locality) in the Tring Museum, while somewhat intermediate between *squamata* and *stictocorypha* in markings of crown, is nearer the typical race with which it also agrees in the more whitish abdomen.—C. E. H.

^b *Drymophila squamata stictocorypha* (BOUC. and BERL.): Male differs from that of *D. s. squamata* by having the entire pileum spotted with white, and the middle of the lower belly decidedly darker gray (not grayish black, as stated in the original

Formicivora squamata stictocorypha MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 38 (type from Porto Real; crit.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 213 (Porto Real, "Rio Tocantins, State of Goyaz," errore!).

Formicivora maculata (not of SWAINSON) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 494, pl. 5, fig. 1 (Rio de Janeiro).

Formicivora squamata (not of LICHTENSTEIN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (part; Sapitiba, Rio; spec. examined by C. E. H.); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 364 (Aldea da Pedra, Rio); PELZELN, Nunq. otios., 2, 1874, p. 291 (Novo Friburgo, Rio); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 254 (part); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 243 (Iguapé, S. Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo, Novo Friburgo); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 213 (Iguapé, Ubatuba, S. Paulo; Rio Doce, Espirito Santo).

Ellipura squamata BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 70 (Rio de Janeiro; nesting habits); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 86 (Cantagallo).

Range: Coast region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Espirito Santo,* Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Genus **TERENURA** Cabanis and Heine.

Terenura CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Heinean., 2, 1859, p. 11 (type by monotype *Myiothera maculata* WIED).

Phyllobates BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 142 (type *Phyllobates erythronotus* BERTONI = *Myiothera maculata* WIED).

Terenura maculata (Wied). CHESTNUT-MANTLED ANT WREN.

Myiothera maculata WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1088 (se. Brazil, no locality specified, we suggest Rio de Janeiro; descr. ♂, ♀).

Leptorhynchus striolatus MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 517, pl. 10, fig. 2 (Rio de Janeiro); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 25 (type in Petrograd Museum).

Ramphocaenus maculatus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 73 (Rio de Janeiro).

Formicivora maculata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 242 (Rio; descr. ♂, ♀).

Terenura maculata SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 183 (Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (Registo do Sai, Rio de Janeiro); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo, Rio); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 254 (Wied's types); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15,

description). In *D. s. squamata*, on the other hand, there is only a row of white spots along the lateral parts of the pileum, while the center is uniform black; the lower belly appears mainly white, scarcely with slight grayish suffusion. Wing (of type) 55; tail 52; bill 14.

This is a rather ill-defined race, of which I should like to see a better series. However, with one exception (male from Sapitiba), all Rio examples examined differ in the above-mentioned way from five males from Bahia.—C. E. H.

* According to Jhering. No Espirito Santo specimens examined by the authors.

1890, p. 257 (se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); idem, l. c., 6, 1905, p. 355 (São Sebastião, Avanhanda, S. Paulo); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 213 (S. Sebastião, Avanhanda, Rio Feio, Ubatuba, S. Paulo; Rio Doce, Espírito Santo; Paraguay); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, 1910, p. 285 (Alto Paraná); idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 177 (Iguazú, Misiones); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 51 (Puerto Bertoni).

Phyllobates erythronotus BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 142 (Alto Paraná, e. Paraguay).^a

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espírito Santo to Santa Catharina,^b and adjoining districts of eastern Paraguay (Alto Paraná^a), and Misiones, northeastern Argentina (Iguazú).

***Terenura callinota* (Sclater).^c RUFOUS-RUMPED ANT WREN.**

Formicivora callinota SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 89, pl. 96 ("Bogotá" coll.; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂ ad.), 147 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 242 (Bogotá).

Terenura callinota TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 118 (Pallatanga, w. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 257 (Nanegal, w. Ecuador; Bogotá; Calobre, Veragua; descr. ♂); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 213 (part; Veraguas, Bogotá, Nanegal; excl. Peru); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 84 (part; Calobre, Veragua, through Colombia [Bogotá] to Nanegal and Pallatanga, w. Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 378 (Aguadita, near Fusugasuga, Colombia).

Range: Panama (Calobre, Veragua); Colombia (Bogotá; Aguadita, near Fusugasuga) and western Ecuador (Pallatanga, Nanegal).

***Terenura humeralis* Sclater and Salvin.^d CHESTNUT-SHOULDERED ANT WREN.**

Terenura humeralis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 159 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; types in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Ibis, 1881,

^a A female topotype in the Museu Paulista, examined by C. E. H., agrees perfectly with others from se. Brazil.—C. E. H.

^b An adult male obtained by Carl Lehl at Blumenau and preserved in the Berlepsch Collection.—C. E. H.

^c *Terenura callinota* (SCLATER): The male is characterized by golden yellow bend of wing, bright olive yellow abdomen, and by having a number of black streaks or spots on that portion of the middle back, adjoining the light chestnut rump. Wing (five ♂ ad.) 51-56; tail 40-46; bill 13-14. Material examined: Three ♂ ad. Bogotá, including the type; one Calobre, Veragua; one near Nanegal, Ecuador. No female seen.—C. E. H.

^d *Terenura humeralis* SCLATER and SALVIN: Male differs from *T. callinota* by chestnut (instead of golden yellow) bend of wing; absence of black streaks on middle back; darker chestnut rump; pale grayish abdomen, but slightly tinged with pale yellowish on flanks and under tail coverts; shorter tail. Female differs by having the pileum brownish (instead of black), the bend of the wing dark olive green, the throat buffy, and the lower belly bright olive yellow. Wing (two ♂ ad. from Sarayacu) 50½, 52, (one ♂ from Pebas) 49; tail 38, 34, 35; bill 13-14.—C. E. H.

p. 270, pl. 9, fig. 2 (♂), 3 (♀) (Sarayacu); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 258 (Sarayacu); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 65 (Papallacta, e. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Terenura callinota (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Ropaybamba, c. Peru; one ♀); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 52 (descr. of ♂ from Pebas, examined in Paris Museum by C. E. H., of ♀ from Ropaybamba, Peru); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 84 (part; Ropaybamba, Peru).

Range: From eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu, Papallacta) south to northern and central Peru (Pebas, Rio Marañon; Ropaybamba, Dept. Junin).

***Terenura sharpei* Berlepsch.* YELLOW-RUMPED ANT WREN.**

Terenura sharpei BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 49, Jan. 1901, p. 97 (Quebrada onda, e. Yungas, Bolivia; type in Berlepsch Collection examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂ ad.).

Terenura xanthonota CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 14, Sept. 1901, p. 228 (Inca Mine [=Santo Domingo], Marcapata district, se. Peru).

Range: Northern Bolivia (Yungas of Cochabamba) and south-eastern Peru (Marcapata district).

***Terenura spodioptila spodioptila* Sclater and Salvin.^b ASH-WINGED ANT WREN.**

Terenura spodioptila SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1881, p. 270, pl. 9, fig. 1 (= ♂) (Bartica Grove, Brit. Guiana; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 426 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 258 (same localities); BERLEPSCH and HARTBERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 75 (Suapure, Caura R., Venezuela; spec. in Tring

* *Terenura sharpei* BERLEPSCH: Male agrees with *T. callinota* in golden yellow bend of wing, but differs by having the rump and a stripe along the middle of the back sulphur yellow, laterally bordered with black, and the abdomen deeper, more greenish yellow. Wing 54; tail 45. Female unknown.—C. E. H.

^b *Terenura spodioptila spodioptila* SCL. and SALV.: Male similar to *T. humeralis* and like this species with chestnut rump; but the feathers on the bend of the wing are black, edged with slate gray, instead of uniform chestnut, the flanks lack the yellowish tinge, while the axillaries and under wing coverts are pure white, instead of pale yellowish.

A male from Suapure, Caura, differs from two Guianan ones by having the tips of some of the upper wing coverts washed with buff (instead of pure white), while the female is more rufescent on the forehead, less grayish on hindneck and upper tail coverts, and darker brownish buff on throat and foreneck.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Two ♂♂ ad. from British Guiana	50,50	38,39	13½,14
One ♂ from Suapure, Venezuela	50	38½	14
One ♀ from Camacusa, British Guiana	48	37	13½
One ♀ from Suapure, Venezuela	50	39	13½

—C. E. H.

Museum examined by C. E. H.); *CHERRIE*, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 286 (Suapure); *BEEBE*, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica); *CHUBB*, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 42 (Bartica, Camacusa).

Range: British Guiana (Bartica Grove, Camacusa) and eastern Venezuela (Suapure, Caura River).

***Terenura spodioptila elaopteryx* *Leverkühn*.^a CAYENNE ASH-WINGED ANT WREN.**

Terenura elaopteryx LEVERKÜHN, Journ. Ornith., 37, 1889, p. 107 (Cayenne; type, now in Berlin Museum, examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂); *BERLEPSCH*, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 156 (Cayenne).

Terenura elaopteryx SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 289 (Rio Jary, S. Antonio da Cachoeira, n. Brazil; one ♀).

Range: French Guiana (Cayenne) and northeastern Brazil, north bank of the lower Amazon (Rio Jary).

Genus *PSILORHAMPHUS* Sclater.^b

Leptorhynchus (not of GUÉRIN, 1830) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 515 (type *L. guttatus* MÉNÉTRIÈS).

Psilorhamphus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, July 1855, p. 90 (type *Leptorhynchus guttatus* MÉNÉTRIÈS).

***Psilorhamphus guttatus* (Ménétriès). SPOTTED ANT WREN.**

Leptorhynchus guttatus MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 516, pl. 10, fig. 1 ("Cuyabá, coll. Langsdorff"; the locality probably refers to the gold mine "Cuyabá" near Sabará, Minas Geraes, and not to the capital of Matto Grosso; type in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.); *CHROSTOWSKI*, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 24 (note on type).

Ramphocaenus guttatus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 73 (ex MÉNÉTRIÈS).

Psilorhamphus guttatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 243 ("Cuyabá"; descr.); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 183 (Brazil); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 259 (se. Brazil); *JHERING*, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 214 ("Matto Grosso").

^a *Terenura spodioptila elaopteryx* LEVERKÜHN: Male differs from typical *spodioptila* (two from British Guiana, one from Suapure compared) in paler, more whitish under parts, and decidedly olive green (instead of slate gray) edges to the remiges. The type is a skin of the unmistakable Cayenne "make." The validity of this race requires confirmation by a series from French Guiana.—C. E. H.

^b I am altogether uncertain as to the systematic position of this peculiar bird. While it closely agrees with *Neorhophias* in shape of wing and tail, the structure of the bill and nostrils, together with certain color characters, such as the white dots on the upper parts and the dusky cross-lines on the flanks, suggest Troglodytine affinities.—C. E. H.

^c See REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 366, in text.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and (?) Minas Geraës.*

Genus **RAMPHOCAENUS** Vieillot.^b

Ramphocaenus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 29, 1819, p. 5 (type *Ramphocaenus melanurus* VIEILLOT).

Acontistes SUNDEVALL, Kgl. Vetensk. Ak. Handl. for 1835, 1836, p. 95 (type *Troglodytes rectirostris* SWAINS. = *Ramphocaenus melanurus* VIEILL.).

Scolopacinus BONAPARTE, P. Z. S. Lond., 5, "1837," publ. June 1838, p. 118 (type *Scolopacinus rufiventris* BONAPARTE).

Ramphocaenus melanurus melanurus Vieillot. STRAIGHT-BILLED ANT WREN.

Ramphocaenus melanurus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 29, 1819, p. 6 ("Brésil"; the type in the Paris Museum examined by C. E. H., was obtained by Delalande, junior, in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro); idem and OUDART, Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 204, pl. 128 (fig. of type); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 72 (Bahia); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 576 (Capim River; spec. examined by C. E. H.); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 254 (note on Wied's type); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 42 (note on type).

Troglodytes rectirostris SWAINSON, Zool. Ill., (1st ser.), 3, 1822, pl. 140 (Brazil).

Thryothorus gladiator WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 751 (se. Brazil, locality not specified).

Ramphocaenus melanurus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 243 (se. Brazil; Pará); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (part, Bahia; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 94 (monogr.; se. Brazil, Bahia, R. Capim); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 260 (Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Capim; spec. examined by C. E. H.); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 243 (Iguapé, S. Paulo; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 214 (Iguapé, Alto da Serra, Ubatuba, S. Paulo; Rio Doce, Esp. Santo); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 286 (Pará); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 290 (Pará, Mocajutuba, Ananindeua, Benevides, Rio Guamá; Mazagão, Baião, right bank of R. Tocantins).

* Besides the type, I have examined two additional specimens: an adult of the well-known "Rio" make in the British Museum, and a male secured by J. L. Lima at Ypiranga, São Paulo, on November 1, 1913, forming part of the Zoological Museum, Munich (No. 14.1009).

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	TARS.	BILL
Type of <i>L. guttatus</i> MÉNÉTR.	49	55	24½	15½
Adult from Rio	52	57	23	17
Male from Ypiranga	49	58	23	15

Graduation of tail 30.—C. E. H.

^bAs will be shown by Mr. W. DeW. Miller in a paper shortly to be published, the genera *Ramphocaenus* and *Microbates* constitute a separate family.

Ramphocaenus melanurus melanurus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 373 (diag.; Rio de Janeiro, Iguapé, S. Paulo; Bahia, Pernambuco, Capim River, Pará); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 47 (Ipitinga), 92 (Pará localities); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), 1920, p. 99 (Ilhéos-Belmonte, s. Bahia).

Range: Coast region of eastern Brazil, in states of Pará (west to the right bank of the Tocantins), Pernambuco, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.^a

***Ramphocaenus melanurus trinitatis* Lesson.^b NORTHERN STRAIGHT-BILLED ANT WREN.**

Ramphocaenus trinitatis LESSON, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, p. 42 ("in insula Trinitatis"; locality possibly erroneous).^c

Ramphocaenus melanurus (not of VIEILLOT) LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 168 (Trinidad); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (part, Rio Amajaú; spec. examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 79 (Munduapo, Nericagua, R. Orinoco; Suapure, La Pricion, R. Caura; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Ramphocaenus melanurus trinitatis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, 1894, p. 526 (Prinestown, Trinidad); PHELPS, Auk, 14, 1897, p. 365 (Cumanacoa, S. Antonio, Bermudez); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 32 (Caparo, Trinidad); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 373 (diag.; hab. part, Trinidad; Venezuela, Orinoco-Caura region, Bermudez; Rio Meta, Colombia; Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; R. Amajaú, nw. Brazil); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 292 (Munduapo, Nericagua, Orinoco; Suapure, Maripa, Caura R.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 379 (Buena Vista, se. Colombia).

Ramphocaenus albiventris (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 95 (part; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 261 (part; spec. h, Sarayacu).

Range: Trinidad; northeastern and southern Venezuela (La Tigra, Quebrada Secca, San Antonio, Cumanacoa, Cristobal Colon, Paria Peninsula, State of Bermudez; Suapure, La Pricion, Maripa, Caura River; Munduapo, Nericagua, Orinoco River); northwestern Brazil (Rio Amajaú, an affluent of the Rio Negro); eastern Colombia

^a Eleven specimens (2 Iguapé, São Paulo, 1 Rio de Janeiro, 5 Bahia, 1 Pernambuco, 1 Capim, 1 Ipitinga, Rio Acará) examined by C. E. H.

^b *Ramphocaenus melanurus trinitatis* LESSON: Differs from *R. m. melanurus* in having the back smoke or earthy brown, in decided contrast to the russet brown crown, and the sides of the head and neck deep ochraceous.

^c It appears extremely doubtful if the name *trinitatis* really refers to the present form. The passage "infra niveo, lateralibus griseis" tallies much better with the characters of the Guianan race (*albiventris*). Unfortunately, I have not been able to trace the whereabouts of the type, if it still exists. It is *not* in the Paris Museum.—C. E. H.

(Villavicencio, Buena Vista, Rio Meta); eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu).^a

Ramphocaenus melanurus pallidus Todd.^b PALLID STRAIGHT-BILLED ANT WREN.

Ramphocaenus melanurus pallidus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, Aug. 1913, p. 172 (El Hacha, Bolivar Railroad, State of Lara, nw. Venezuela; type in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Ramphocaenus melanurus (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628 (San Esteban; spec. examined).

Ramphocaenus albiventris SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 95 (part; S. Esteban); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 261 (part; spec. a, S. Esteban, erroneously given as type).

Ramphocaenus melanurus trinitatis (not of LESSON) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 373 (crit.; part. S. Esteban); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 128 (S. Esteban).

Range: Coast region of northwestern Venezuela, in states of Carabobo (San Esteban, El Trompillo, Sierra de Carabobo) and Lara (El Hacha, Aroa, Bolivar Railroad).

Ramphocaenus melanurus albiventris Sclater.^c WHITE-BELLIED STRAIGHT-BILLED ANT WREN.

Ramphocaenus albiventris SCLATER, Ibis, (5th ser.), 1, 1883, p. 95 (part; type from Surinam in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.; see HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 67, 374); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 426 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 53 (part; descr. of ♂ from Cayenne); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 261 (part; spec. b-e, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Quonga, Brit. Guiana; Surinam); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 290 (S. Antonio da Cachoeira, Rio Jary, n. Brazil); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1912, p. 43 (Brit. Guiana).

^a There is much individual variation in the amount of ochraceous underneath. Birds from Trinidad, the Caura and Orinoco basin generally have the lower parts more strongly washed with ochraceous buff across chest and along sides than those from Bermudez. Two from Trinidad, one female from La Pricion, Caura, and a male from the Rio Amajaú, nw. Brazil, however, are indistinguishable from the general run of the latter, while two or three from the hinterland of Cumaná agree with the average from Trinidad. Yet it is undeniable that the inhabitants of Bermudez form the transition to *pallidus*, from which the palest examples are separable only by their rather darker buff sides and flanks. Thirty-five specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b *Ramphocaenus melanurus pallidus* TODD: Differs from *R. m. trinitatis* by its paler under parts, only the inner sides and flanks being much less extensively washed with lighter buff; besides, the back is more smoke grayish, less brownish. Wing 47-51; tail 41-48; bill 21-23. Material: one ♂, one ♀ El Hacha, one ♂ Aroa, two ♂ El Trompillo, one ♂ Sierra de Carabobo, one ♂, two ♀ ♀ San Esteban.—C. E. H.

^c *Ramphocaenus melanurus albiventris* SCL.: Differs from the preceding races by entirely white under parts, with a slight grayish tinge on the flanks; whitish sides of head, washed with pale brownish on posterior portion of auriculars; much paler ochraceous buff sides of neck. Eight specimens (1 Surinam, 1 Saint-Jean-du-Maroni, French Guiana, 6 British Guiana) examined by C. E. H.

Ramphocaenus melanurus albiventris HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 67, in text (crit.; type from Surinam), 374 (diag.; Surinam, Cayenne; Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Quonga, Annai, Brit. Guiana).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon, northern Brazil (San Antonio da Cachoeira, Rio Jary).

***Ramphocaenus melanurus amazonum* Hellmayr.^a AMAZONIAN STRAIGHT-BILLED ANT WREN.**

Ramphocaenus melanurus amazonum HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 66 (Teffé, Rio Solimões, nw. Brazil); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 415 (ex HELLMAYR); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 290 (Cametá, Arumatheua, left bank of R. Tocantins; Rio Irii (Bocca do Curua); Sta. Helena, Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim; Boim, R. Tapajóz).

Ramphocaenus melanurus amazonum HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 373 (Humaytha, Borba, R. Madeira), 374 (diag.; Teffé, R. Madeira; Chyavetas, Santa Cruz, Yurimaguas, n. Peru); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 352 (Calama, R. Madeira).

Ramphocaenus melanurus (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 751 (Chyavetas, ne. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 31 (Yurimaguas); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 532 (Arumatheua, Tocantins).

Ramphocaenus albiventris SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 95 (part; Chyavetas, Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 53 (part; descr. of ♀ from Yurimaguas; Peruvian localities); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 261 (part; spec. f, g, Chyavetas, Santa Cruz, e. Peru).

Range: North Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the left bank of the Tocantins (Cametá, Arumatheua) west to Teffé, Rio Solimões, south to the upper Rio Madeira (Humaytha, Calama), and eastern Peru (Yurimaguas, Santa Cruz, Chyavetas).

***Ramphocaenus melanurus sticturus* Hellmayr.^b MATTO GROSSO STRAIGHT-BILLED ANT WREN.**

Ramphocaenus sticturus HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 52, 1902, p. 97 (Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, w. Matto Grosso); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 214 (ex HELLMAYR).

^a *Ramphocaenus melanurus amazonum* HELLMAYR: Nearest to *R. m. albiventris*, but sides of neck even paler, creamy buff instead of ochraceous, while the chest and flanks are shaded with delicate creamy buff.

Birds from the Rio Madeira agree with the type, while three from e. Peru are deeper brown above. Material: 1 Teffé, 7 Rio Madeira, one ♂ Yurimaguas, one ♂ Santa Cruz, 1 Chyavetas, Peru.—C. E. H.

^b *Ramphocaenus melanurus sticturus* HELLMAYR: At once distinguishable from the preceding races by having the three outer pairs of rectrices tipped with pure white. Cheeks and auriculars pale cinnamon as in *melanurus*, sides of neck ochraceous buff,

Ramphocaenus melanurus sticturus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 375 (diag.; Villa Bella, Engenho do Gama, S. Vicente, w. Matto Grosso).

Ramphocaenus melanurus (not of VIEILLOT) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (part; Engenho do Gama, Villa Bella, S. Vicente, w. Matto Grosso; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Central Brazil, in western Matto Grosso (São Vicente, Engenho do Gama, Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, on the headwaters of the Rio Guaporé).

****Ramphocaenus rufiventris rufiventris* (Bonaparte).^a NORTHERN LONG-BILLED ANT WREN.**

Scolopacinus rufiventris BONAPARTE, P. Z. S. Lond., 5, "1837," publ. June 1838, p. 119 (Guatemala).

Ramphocaenus rufiventris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 244 (part; Central America, from Guatemala to Panama); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 261 (part; spec. a-o, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Chiriqui, Panama); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, No. 3, 1907, p. 109 (Los Amates, Guatemala); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 611 (Costa Rica; habits).

Ramphocaenus rufiventris rufiventris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 85 (monogr.; se. Mexico to Panama); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 261 (Gatun, Canal Zone).

Range: From southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Chiapas southwards through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Isthmus of Panama.

6: Guatemala (Vera Paz 1, Los Amates 1), Costa Rica (Orosi 1, Lagarto 3).

***Ramphocaenus rufiventris sanctae-marthae* Sclater.^b SANTA MARTA LONG-BILLED ANT WREN.**

Ramphocaenus sanctae marthae SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 380 (Santa Marta, n. Colombia; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.).

decidedly paler than in *melanurus*; chest, sides and flanks bright cream buff, about the same shade as in pale bellied examples of *trinitalis*, and very much deeper than in *amazonum*. Wing 50-51; tail 41-45; bill 22-24. Eight specimens examined.

In the markings of the lateral rectrices, *R. m. sticturus* resembles the races of *R. rufiventris*, which, however, are easily distinguished by the olive slate or dark smoke gray (instead of pale earthy brown) back, deep cinnamon sides of head and neck, as well as much darker ochraceous under parts.—C. E. H.

^a Probably conspecific with *R. melanurus*.

^b *Ramphocaenus rufiventris sanctae-marthae* SCLATER: Distinguishable from *R. r. rufiventris* by its larger size and paler, less rufescent coloration, the back in particular being more brownish, less grayish.

From the few specimens examined this form would hardly seem to deserve recognition.—C. E. H.

Rhamphocaenus rufiventris sanctae-marthae BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 138 ("Santa Marta"); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 160 (Bonda); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 305 (Bonda, La Tigrera, Don Diego, Mamatoco, Fundación, Valencia; crit.).

Rhamphocaenus rufiventris (not of BONAPARTE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 244 (part; Santa Marta); idem, Ibis, 1883, p. 95 (part; Santa Marta); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 261 (part; spec. p, Santa Marta).

Range: Santa Marta district in northeastern Colombia.

Ramphocaenus rufiventris griseodorsalis* Chapman. COLOMBIAN LONG-BILLED ANT WREN.

Rhamphocaenus rufiventris griseodorsalis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, 1912, p. 145 (Miraflores, west of Palmira, Cauca, c. Andes of Colombia); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 379 (Dabeiba, upper Rio Sucio; Miraflores, Salento, western slope of c. Andes).

Ramphocaenus rufiventris (not of BONAPARTE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 525 (Santa Elena, Antioquia).

Rhamphocaenus rufiventris SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 95 (part; Antioquia^b); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 261 (part; spec. q-t, Medellin, Santa Elena, Antioquia^b); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 565 (Chimbo, w. Ecuador); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 492 (Chimbo); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 30 (Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Western Colombia (Dabeiba, Rio Sucio; Miraflores and Salento, western slope of central Andes; Medellin, Santa Elena, Antioquia) and western Ecuador (Rio Peripa, Chimbo).^c

Genus **MICROBATES** Sclater and Salvin.

Microbates SCLATER and SALVIN, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., 1873, p. 155 (type *Microbates torquatus* SCLATER and SALVIN = *Ramphocaenus collaris* PELZELN).

* *Ramphocaenus rufiventris griseodorsalis* CHAPMAN: "Similar to *R. r. rufiventris*, but with the back slaty smoke gray, the head less rufous, slightly tinged with cinnamon which is stronger, more ochraceous on forehead; sides of head less strongly ochraceous buff; but ochraceous buff of under parts, especially abdomen deeper. Wing 48; tail 43; bill 21." (Chapman, l. c.)

^b Sclater also mentions two "Bogotá" skins which may or may not be referable to *griseodorsalis*. The only Bogotá specimen seen by me unquestionably belongs to *R. melanurus trinitatis*.—C. E. H.

^c Specimens from w. Ecuador (2 Rio Peripa, 2 Chimbo) generally agree with the characters of *griseodorsalis* as indicated by F. M. Chapman, but they should be compared with topotypical material from Colombia. Wing (♂, Rio Peripa) 51½, (♀, same locality) 49; tail 40; bill 22½.—C. E. H.

Microbates collaris (Pelzelin). COLLARED ANT WREN.

Rhamphocaenus collaris PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 84, 157 (Barra do Rio Negro (= Manáos)^a, Marabitanas and Rio Içanna, upper Rio Negro; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 96, pl. 3; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 263 (Oyapoc, French Guiana); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 214 (Rio Negro, Cayenne); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 291 (range).

Ramphocaenus collaris BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 156 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague, French Guiana).

Microbates torquatus SCLATER and SALVIN, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., 1873, p. 72 161 (Saint-Georges-d'Oyapoc, French Guiana).

Microbates collaris CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 380 (Florencia, Rio Caquetá, se. Colombia).

Range: French Guiana (Saint Georges d'Oyapoc; Ipousin, Rio Approuague); northwestern Brazil (Rio Negro, from Manáos up to Marabitanas); southeastern Colombia (Florencia, Rio Caquetá; Cuembi, Rio Putumayo).^b

***Microbates cinereiventris semitorquatus (Lawrence).^c HALF-COLLARED ANT WREN.**

Ramphocaenus semitorquatus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 469 (Lion Hill Station, Panama).

Rhamphocaenus semitorquatus SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 96 (part; Veragua, Panama); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 262 (part; spec. a-c, Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 219 (part; Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, 1902, p. 42 (Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 612 (Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica).

Microbates cinereiventris semitorquatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 89 (monogr.; Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama; excl. Antioquia).

Range: Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica and western Panama (Volcan de Chiriqui, Santiago de Veragua, Lion Hill Station).

1: Costa Rica (Siguirres 1).

^a Designated as type locality by Berlepsch (Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 156).

^b Two specimens from French Guiana (Rio Approuague) agree with one from Manáos (the type locality), while three others from the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas, Rio Içanna) are decidedly more rufescent, less olivaceous above. A male from Cuembi, Rio Putumayo, July 18, 1897 (G. Hopke Coll., Museum Berlepsch), however, is again more like the Guiana ones.—C. E. H.

^c *Microbates cinereiventris semitorquatus* (LAWR.): Differs from *M. c. cinereiventris* by lacking the distinct brown postocular stripe, and by having the belly rather darker cinereous with very little, if any, whitish suffusion in the middle. Ten specimens from e. Costa Rica (Carrillo) and Chiriqui (Boquete), but none from the type locality examined by C. E. H.

****Microbates cinereiventris cinereiventris* (Sclater).^a GRAY-BREASTED ANT WREN.**

Rhamphocaenus cinereiventris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, June 1855, p. 76, pl. 87 ("Pasto," s. Colombia; locality no doubt erroneous; we suggest Buenaventura, one of A. Delattre's collecting stations); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 244 ("Pasto"); idem, Ibis, 1883, p. 96 (part; "Pasto"); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 565 (Chimbo, w. Ecuador); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 492 (Cachavi, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 30 (Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador).

Ramphocaenus cinereiventris cinereiventris HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1164 (Novitá, Sipi; Guineo, Rio Calima; El Paillon, near Buenaventura, Pacific Colombia).

Microbates cinereiventris cinereiventris CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 379 (Alto Bonito, Juntas de Tamaná, Novitá, Buenaventura, S. José, Barbacoas, Buenavista [Nariño], Pacific Colombia).

Range: From eastern Panama (Tacarcuna) along the Pacific coast of Colombia south to Chimbo, Prov. Guayas, western Ecuador.

2: Ecuador (San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas 1, Chimbo 1).

***Microbates cinereiventris peruvianus* Chapman.^b EASTERN GRAY-BREASTED ANT WREN.**

Microbates cinereiventris peruvianus CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 86, Aug. 1923, p. 5 (La Pampa [type]; Rio Tavara, tributary of the R. Inambari, n. Puno, se. Peru).

Rhamphocaenus cinereiventris (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 96 (part; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 565 (Sarayacu); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 262 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu) and south-eastern Peru (La Pampa and Rio Tavara, north slope of Andes of Carabaya, northern Puno).

^a *Microbates c. cinereiventris* (SCL.) is recognizable among its affines by possessing a very distinct brown postocular stripe.—C. E. H.

^b *Microbates cinereiventris peruvianus* CHAPM.: Like *M. c. semitorquatus* without trace of a brown postocular stripe, but with sides of the head much deeper ochraceous tawny, and upper parts darker, the pileum in particular being more rufescent. Wing 51-52½; tail 27-29; bill 20.

Although I have not seen specimens from the type locality, four skins from Sarayacu, e. Ecuador (I had alluded to their probable distinctness in P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1164), agree so well with Chapman's diagnosis that I have no doubt they belong to the same race.—C. E. H.

Microbates cinereiventris magdalenae* Chapman. MAGDALENA VALLEY
ANT WREN.

Microbates cinereiventris magdalenae CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34**, 1915, p. 642 (Malena, near Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena, Antioquia); idem, l. c., **36**, 1917, p. 379 (same locality).

Ramphocaenus cinereiventris (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 525 (Antioquia; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.).

Ramphocaenus semitorquatus (not of LAWRENCE) SCLATER, Ibis, 1883, p. 96 (part; Antioquia); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 263 (part; spec. c, Antioquia).

Range: Eastern Colombia, State of Antioquia, lower Magdalena (Malena, near Puerto Berrio).

Genus **CERCOMACRA** Sclater.

Cercomacra SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, 1858, p. 244 (type by subs. design., SCLATER, 1890, *Cercomacra caerulescens* SCLATER (not of VIEILLOT) = *Cercomacra brasiliiana* HELLMAYR).

***Cercomacra cinerascens* (Sclater).** GRAY ANT BIRD.

Formicivora cinerascens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **25**, 1857, p. 131 (part; descr. of specimen from Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; type, now in British Museum, examined by C. E. H.; see HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **12**, 1905, p. 288 in text); idem, l. c., **26**, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo).

Formicivora caerulescens ? (not *Myrmothera caerulescens* VIEILLOT, 1819) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **22**, 1854, p. 112 (Quixos, e. Ecuador).

Cercomacra cinerascens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, 1858, p. 245 (part; descr. et hab., Rio Napo); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 184 (Rio Napo); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 978 (Pebas; spec. in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 275 (part; Pebas; descr. of nest and eggs); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, **2**, 1884, p. 55 (part; Pebas); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 426 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 264 (part; spec. a-e, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana; f, Pebas; k, l, Rio Napo); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, **1**, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **12**, 1905, p. 287 (crit.; diag. ♂, ♀; Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; Pebas, ne. Peru; Venezuela, Orinoco and Caura rivers; Brit. Guiana, Cayenne); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, 1908, p. 322 (Cayenne); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, 1916, p. 286 (Munduapo, Orinoco R.; Caura).

Cercomacra napensis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 572 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 265 (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; Oyapoc, Cayenne);

* *Microbates cinereiventris magdalenae* CHAPM.: This race, unknown to the authors, is stated to be similar to *semitorquatus*, but paler, both above and below, and to have the tail tipped with whitish; tail and bill longer; no brown postocular stripe. Wing (♂) 55; tail 30; bill 21½.

BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 75 (Munduapo, R. Orinoco; La Pricion, La Union, Caura R.); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 162 (Oyapoc, Cayenne).

Cercomacra sclateri (not of HELLMAYR) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 380 (Florenzia, R. Caquetá, se. Colombia; spec. in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.).

Cercomacra cinerascens immaculata CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, June 1918, p. 84 (Supenaam, Great Falls of Demerara River, Brit. Guiana); idem, Birds Brit. Gui., 2, 1921, p. 45 (Brit. Guiana).

Range: From southeastern Colombia (Florenzia, River Caquetá; Cuembi, River Putumayo; also in "Bogotá" collections) south through eastern Ecuador to the north bank of the Marañon, Peru (Pebas), east through southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura region) to British and French Guiana.^a

**Cercomacra sclateri* Hellmayr.^b SCLATER'S ANTIBIRD.

Cercomacra sclateri HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 288 (Chyavetas [type], upper Ucayali, "Iquitos," ne. Peru; Igarapé-Assú, Pará; Borba, Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, Brazil, 286 (Igarapé-Assú); idem, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 370 (S. Antonio do Prata, Pará); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 18 (Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz), 66 (Teffé, R. Solimões); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 362 (Calama, R. Madeira; Jamarysinho, R. Machados); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 41 (Sarayacu, R. Ucayali; "Pebas," Peru); JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 214 (range); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 286 (R. Guamá, R. Capim);

^a I do not see my way of distinguishing the Guiana birds (*immaculata*) from typical *cinerascens* of Upper Amazonia. The white interscapular patch is well pronounced in two from Munduapo, Rio Orinoco, one from "Bogotá," one from Florenzia (Caquetá); slightly indicated in one from Munduapo, four from Caura, one from Cayenne, four from Ecuador, one from British Guiana; altogether missing in three from British Guiana, while there are traces of white at the extreme base of a few feathers in two from Bartica Grove, one from Camacusa, one from Cuembi (Rio Putumayo), one from Rio Napo, one from Pebas, and one from Caura, Venezuela. The upper wing coverts are perfectly uniform in three from Munduapo, four from Caura, one from Cayenne, one from Bartica, one from Napo, one from "Bogotá"; distinctly, though narrowly edged with paler, in five from Ecuador, one from Florenzia, one from Cuembi, one from "Bogotá," one from Pebas, one from Caura, three from British Guiana, while another from Camacusa (British Guiana) just shows faint traces of light edgings to some of the outermost greater coverts. While there is a tendency in eastern birds to lose the white dorsal spot and the pale edges to the wing coverts, the difference is, in my opinion, not constant enough to warrant its recognition in nomenclature.—C. E. H.

^b *Cercomacra sclateri* HELLMAYR: Differs in the male sex from *C. cinerascens* by having a distinct white spot on the shoulders and the upper wing coverts black, with abruptly defined white apical spots or margins; the general color, too, is much darker slate gray, especially below, while the rectrices are broadly tipped with white (from 5 to 9 mm. in length). The female differs by having the bend of the wing variegated with white (instead of plain olivaceous brown) and the wing coverts conspicuously margined with white. Graduation of tail, 20 to 24 mm. Examined: Peru 8, Rio Purús 2, Pará district 2, Tapajóz 1, Teffé 1, Rio Madeira 11, Villa Bella de Matto Grosso 1.—C. E. H.

idem, l. c., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Bom Lugar, R. Purús [spec. examined by C. E. H.], Rio Guamá, Capim), 512 (Villa Braga, Tapajóz); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 308 (Ourém, R. Guamá, R. Capim; Baião, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Boim, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz; Rio Jamauchim; Rio Purús); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 92 (Pará localities).

Cercomacra cinerascens (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 245 (part; R. Ucayali, e. Peru); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 186 (Sarayacu, e. Peru); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 750 (Chyavetas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 275 (part; Sarayacu, Chyavetas, e. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 31 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 55 (descr. ♂, ♀; hab. part, Chyavetas, Yurimaguas, Moyobamba); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 264 (part; descr. and spec. g-j, Chyavetas, upper Ucayali, Chamicuros, e. Peru; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Cercomacra caerulescens (not *Myrmothera caerulescens* VIEILLOT) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (Borba, Salto Girao, Rio Madeira; (Villa Bella de) Matto Grosso; spec. examined by C. E. H.); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 121 (Cachoeira, w. Matto Grosso).

Formicivora cinerascens (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 131 (part; ♂ juv. ex Chamicuros).

Range: From the south bank^a of the Marañon, northern Peru, and Rio Solimoës (Teffé), through eastern Peru and western Brazil south to western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella, Cachoeira), east to Maranhão.

3: Peru (Moyobamba 2); Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 1).

Cercomacra brasiliana Hellmayr.^b SOUTH BRAZILIAN ANTIBIRD.

Cercomacra brasiliana HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 289 (Rio de Janeiro [type], foot of Serra d'Estrella, Prov. Rio); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 40 (Rio de Janeiro; crit.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 214 (Rio de Janeiro).

Formicivora caerulescens (not *Myrmothera caerulescens* VIEILLOT) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 499, pl. 6, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀) (Foot of Serra d'Estella, Prov. Rio; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Ellipura caerulescens BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 67 (environs of Rio de Janeiro; descr. ♂, ♀).

^a The two localities "Iquitos" and "Pebas," situated on the north bank of the Marañon, are unreliable.

^b *Cercomacra brasiliana* HELLMAYR: Similar to *C. sclateri*, but with much smaller bill, and much longer as well as much more graduated tail (the distance between shortest and longest rectrix being from 35 to 42 mm.); rectrices with narrow white (in female buffy) apical margins instead of long white tips. General color of male much paler slate gray than in *C. sclateri*, but wing coverts similarly marked; female easily recognizable by having the tail pale olivaceous brown (instead of grayish or blackish), the under parts much brighter ochraceous tawny (more like *C. t. tyrannina*), and the wing coverts uniform brownish without trace of white on campterium. Wing (five ♂♂) 60-62, (two ♀♀) 56½, 58; tail 75-80; bill 14-15½.—C. E. H.

Cercomacra caerulescens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 244 (Rio de Janeiro; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 264 (se. Brazil).

Range: Southeastern Brazil (Prov. Rio de Janeiro).

****Cercomacra tyrannina crepera* Bangs.^a DUSKY TYRANNINE ANTBIRD.**

Cercomacra crepera BANGS, Auk, 18, Oct. 1901, p. 365 (Divala, w. Panama; type in Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, examined by C. E. H.); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, 1907, p. 109 (Los Amates, e. Guatemala).

Cercomacra tyrannina crepera BANGS, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 296 (Boruca, Paso Real, Pozo del Rio Grande, Barranca, sw. Costa Rica); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 612 (Costa Rica; crit.; habits); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, 1910, p. 271 (Guayabo, Costa Rica); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 95 (monogr., synon.; from se. Mexico to w. Panama).

Cercomacra tyrannina (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 265 (part; spec. a-q, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chiriqui, Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 214 (part; Guatemala to Veragua).

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco and Chiapas, south through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to western Panama (Chiriqui, Veragua).

15: Guatemala (Guatemala 2, Los Amates 4), Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 4), Costa Rica (Boruca 1, Buenos Aires 2, Lagarto 1, Guayabo 1).

****Cercomacra tyrannina rufiventris* (Lawrence).^b WESTERN TYRANNINE ANTBIRD.**

Disythamnus rufiventris LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1865, p. 131 (Panama Railroad; = ♂ juv.; see SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 316).

^a *Cercomacra tyrannina crepera* BANGS: Similar to *C. t. tyrannina*, but male darker, with upper parts blackish slate, under parts slate color to blackish slate; female with deeper, more rufous brown edges to remiges and wing coverts, decidedly rufous brown instead of olive brown tail, and generally darker, deep ochraceous tawny under parts.

As pointed out by R. Ridgway, there exists a considerable amount of individual variation in this form, though, taken as a whole, Central American specimens of both sexes average considerably darker than any of the races found from the Isthmus of Panama southwards. Guatemalan birds (four ♂♂, two ♀♀) are fully as dark or even darker than the typical series from Divala, w. Panama, while others from Nicaragua and a goodly number of Costa Rican skins hardly differ from the darkest extreme of typical *tyrannina* from e. Colombia. Fifty-four specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b *Cercomacra tyrannina rufiventris* (LAWRENCE): Male exactly intermediate between *C. t. crepera* and *C. t. tyrannina*, averaging lighter slate gray than the former, darker than the latter; female indistinguishable from *C. t. tyrannina*, perhaps slightly darker underneath.

Cercomacra tyrannina (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 294 (Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1864, p. 356 (Panama; crit.); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 565 (Chimbo); idem, l. c., 1885, p. 68 (Chimbo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 265 (part; spec. r-x, Panama, Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 214 (part; Panama, w. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 339, 1899, p. 7 (Rio Lara, Panama); idem, l. c., No. 362, 1899, p. 30 (Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, 1900, p. 23 (Loma del Leon, Panama); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 612 (S. Javier, Pambilar, nw. Ecuador); THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, 1906, p. 217 (Savanna of Panama).

Cercomacra tyrannina tyrannina RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 93 (part; e. Panama; w. Ecuador, Esmeraldas, Babahoyo, Chimbo, S. Javier, Pambilar, Rio Peripa); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 380 (part; Barbacoas, sw. Colombia); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 261 (Gatun, Panama); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, 1922, p. 207 (Rio Esnapé, Jesusito, Darien).

Cercomacra tyrannina rufiventris HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1165 (Boca de Calima, Guineo, Novitá, Pueblo Rico, w. Colombia), 1166 (part; Panama, w. Colombia, w. Ecuador, south to Chimbo).

Cercomacra tyrannina pallescens CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, 1918, p. 85 (Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador).

Hypocmenis schistacea (not of SCLATER) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 325 (Lion Hill).

Range: From the Isthmus of Panama through western Colombia (Pacific slope of western Andes) south to Chimbo, western Ecuador.

1: Ecuador (Pambilar, Prov. Esmeraldas, 1).

****Cercomacra tyrannina tyrannina* (Sclater). TYRANNINE ANTBIRD.**

Pyriglena tyrannina SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, July 1855, p. 90, pl. 98 (♂, ♀) ("Bogotá," e. Colombia), 147 (Bogotá).

In an earlier paper (P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1165) this form was united by C. E. Hellmayr to *C. t. crepera* of Central America, but after examining an ample series from Panama (type locality of *rufiventris*) down to Chimbo, we fully concur with F. M. Chapman's view that it is more nearly related to *tyrannina* of e. Colombia. In coloration of their plumage, the males vary between the lightest examples of *crepera*, as represented in a series from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the darkest extreme of *tyrannina*; the females agree with the latter in olivaceous (not rufous) brown tail and wings, but average slightly darker underneath, although the majority are quite indistinguishable from e. Colombian specimens. Birds (of both sexes) from w. Ecuador and Pacific Colombia (Barbacoas, Chocó) are no wise different from Panama skins, hence *pallescens* becomes a synonym of *rufiventris*. It is perhaps questionable if this form, in view of its intermediate characters, is worthy of recognition, yet it occupies a definite area and cannot well be united to either of its allies. Material examined by C. E. H.: 12 Panama, 4 Chocó, 3 Barbacoas, 16 Prov. Esmeraldas, 1 Manavi, 1 Bucay, Chimborazo, 1 Naranjo, Guayas, 3 Chimbo, w. Ecuador.

Cercomacra tyrannina SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 245 (Bogotá; descr. ♂, ♀); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (part; Marabitanas, Rio Vaupé, upper Rio Negro; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 32, 1884, p. 308 (Bucaramanga); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 265 (part; spec. y-c, Bogotá); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 76 (Munduapo, Bichaco, upper Orinoco; La Union, Suapure, Caura R.,^a Venezuela).

Cercomacra tyrannina tyrannina RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 93 (part; Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Rio Cauca, Colombia; Venezuela; Rio Negro, Brazil); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1165 (part; e. Colombia, Venezuela; upper Rio Negro); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 380 (part; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, lower Cauca; Salencio, Miraflores, upper Cauca; Honda, R. Magdalena; Buena Vista, Villavicencio, e. Colombia); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 287 (just below the Falls of Atures and beyond, R. Orinoco; Caura^a).

Range: Central and eastern Colombia, in the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena rivers (states of Antioquia, Cauca, Santander, Boyaca, Tolima, Cundinamarca), and on the eastern slope of the eastern Andes (Buena Vista, above Villavicencio); northwestern Brazil, on the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas, Rio Vaupé); southern Venezuela, on the upper Orinoco (Munduapo, Bichaco), and according to Hartert also on the Caura River.^b

2: Colombia (Buenavista above Villavicencio 2).

****Cercomacra tyrannina saturator* Chubb.^c GUIANA TYRANNINE ANTBIRD.**

Cercomacra tyrannina saturator CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, 1918, p. 85 (Ituribisci River, Brit. Guiana); idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 46 (numerous localities in British Guiana).

^a According to E. Hartert (in litt.), Caura specimens (which we have not seen) agree with "Bogotá" skins.

^b Birds from Buenavista (above Villavicencio), base of e. Andes, Colombia, agree with "Bogotá" skins and no doubt represent typical *tyrannina*. A fine series from El Tambor, on the Rio Lebrija, an affluent of the Rio Magdalena, State of Santander, for the loan of which I am indebted to the Carnegie Museum, do not deviate in any respect. Specimens from the lower Cauca (Puerto Valdivia) as well as others from the State of Boyaca (Palmar) are not different either. Three males and one female from Munduapo, upper Orinoco, I am likewise unable to separate from "Bogotá" skins, while three birds from Marabitanas, Rio Negro, also appear to belong to *tyrannina*, although the female (Vienna Museum, No. 15,357) has the under parts nearly as deep ochraceous tawny as *crepera*. A female from Salencio, Novita Trail, e. slope of w. Andes, and another from La Frijolera, lower Cauca, differ from all others by having the pileum and hindneck grayish, more or less contrasting with the olivaceous brown back. Material examined: 9 "Bogotá," 7 Buenavista above Villavicencio, 7 Palmar, Boyaca, 12 El Tambor, Santander, 1 Honda, 3 Puerto Valdivia, 1 La Frijolera, lower Cauca, 1 Salencio, Colombia; 4 Munduapo, Rio Orinoco; 3 Marabitanas, Rio Negro. Wing (♂) 64-68, (♀) 59-66; tail 59-67, (♀) 55-64; bill 16-17.—C. E. H.

^c *Cercomacra tyrannina saturator* CHUBB: Male easily distinguishable from *C. t. tyrannina* by much darker, sooty or blackish slate coloration, without any

Cercomacra tyrannina (not of SCLATER) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 427 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Roraima); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 265 (part; spec. d¹-p¹, Roraima, Camacusa, Bartica, Takutu River); BEEBE, Tropical Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove).

Range: British Guiana.

2: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 2).

**Cercomacra tyrannina laeta* Todd.^a LOWER AMAZONIAN TYRANNINE ANTBIRD.

Cercomacra tyrannina laeta TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 33, Dec. 1920, p. 73 (Benevides, Pará district).

Cercomacra tyrannina (not of SCLATER) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 84 (part; "Rio Negro" [= Manáos], Pará; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 387 (Pará); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 265 (part; spec. t'-v', "Rio Negro" (= Manáos), Pará); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 286 (Igarapé-Assú); idem, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 370 (San Antonio do Prata); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 32 (Obidos); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 286 (Pará, S. Antonio); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 529 in text (Faró, Pará; ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 308 (Pará, Providencia, Ananindeuba, Santa Isabel, Peixe-Boi, Quati-purú, S. Antonio do Prata, Pará district; Santa Maria do S. Miguel, Ourém, Rio Guamá; Mazagão, Baião, R. Tocantins; S. Antonio da Cachoeira, Rio Jary; Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, Obidos; Faró, Rio Jamundá).

Cercomacra tyrannina tyrannina (err.) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 47 (Peixe-Boi, Ipitinga), 93 (Pará localities).

Range: Northern Brazil, Maranhão, Pará district (east of the Tocantins) and on the north bank of the lower Amazon, from the Rio Jary west to Itacoatiará and Manáos, near the mouth of the Rio Negro.^b

5: Brazil (Itacoatiará 1, Tury-assú, Maranhão 4).

trace of olivaceous on wings and tail, and with much less olive suffusion on upper tail coverts; female slightly duller, more grayish olive on upper parts. Wing (five ♂♂) 63-65, (five ♀♀) 58-60; tail 58-60; bill 16-17½.

The male approaches *C. t. crepera* in its blackish slate coloration, but has the flanks much less extensively as well as duller brown. The females are not certainly distinguishable, the under parts being by no means always deeper tawny ochraceous as claimed by C. Chubb. In the majority, however, the dorsal surface is of a rather duller, more grayish olive tinge.—C. E. H.

^a *Cercomacra tyrannina laeta* TODD: Male exactly similar to *C. t. tyrannina* so far as coloration is concerned, but considerably smaller, with weaker, shorter bill; female, in addition to smaller size, differs by the buffy frontal edge being barely indicated, the sides of the head paler buff, with more brownish suffusion on auriculars, and by lighter ochraceous under parts. Wing (twelve ♂♂) 59-63, (ten ♀♀) 58-62; tail 52-57, once 59, (♀) 48-56; bill 15-16½.—C. E. H.

^b Birds from the north bank (Obidos, Itacoatiará, Manáos) are identical in coloration, but average slightly larger. Wing (three ♂♂) 61-63, (one ♀) 63; tail 59-63; bill 16-17.—C. E. H.

Cercomacra nigrescens nigrescens (Cabanis and Heine).^a GUIANA BLACKISH ANTBIRD.

Percnostola nigrescens CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, July 1859, p. 10 (Cayenne; type in coll. Heine, now in Halberstadt Museum, examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.).

Cercomacra nigrescens BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 161 (Rio Approuague, French Guiana), 320 (Saint-Jean-du-Maroni); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 68 (Paramaribo).

Cercomacra nigrescens nigrescens HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 18, in text (Cayenne, Surinam; diag. ♂, ♀).

Pyriglena serva (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 271 (part; spec. i, Cayenne, in Brit. Mus., examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 185 (part; spec. c, ♀, Cayenne).

Range: French and Dutch Guiana.^b

****Cercomacra nigrescens approximans* Pelzeln.^c AMAZONIAN BLACKISH ANTBIRD.**

Cercomacra approximans PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 85, 158 (Engenho do Gama and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, w. Matto Grosso; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 100 (Mapoto, Machay, e. Ecuador; spec. in Berlepsch Coll. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 266 (Engenho do Gama; Mapoto); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 383 (Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Peru; spec. in Berlepsch Coll. examined by C. E. H.); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 41 (Pebas, ne. Peru; descr. ♀); SNETHLAGE, Journ.

^a *Cercomacra nigrescens nigrescens* (CAB. and HEINE): Male not unlike the dark races of the *C. tyrannina* group (*crepera*, *saturation*), but general coloration even darker, slaty blackish, and white markings on upper wing coverts either entirely absent or but faintly indicated on some of the larger series; female much darker tawny beneath, and with anterior portion of crown (as far back as posterior angle of the eyes, at least) and entire sides of head likewise deep tawny. Wing (twelve ♂♂) 67-72, (nine ♀♀) 65-69; tail 61-69; bill 17-19.

^b The birds from Faró (Rio Jamundá), north bank of lower Amazon, recorded by Snethlage s.n. *C. approximans*, are probably also referable to *C. n. nigrescens*.

^c *Cercomacra nigrescens approximans* PELZELN: Male differs from the typical race in lighter slaty coloration, especially below, and by having distinct white edging to the upper wing coverts; female only distinguishable by more brownish (less slaty olive) back, less blackish tail, and more distinct cinnamonaceous edges to the wing coverts; besides, the bill is decidedly narrower. Wing (♂) 65-70, (♀) 67-68; tail 58-64; bill 16-18.

The relationship of the forms of *nigrescens* to the *tyrannina* group is very puzzling. The close similarity of *approximans* in the male sex suggests conspecific affinity and, indeed, the two groups replace each other geographically throughout the greater part of their ranges. Representatives of *nigrescens* only are found in e. Ecuador, Peru, French and Dutch Guiana, as also on the south bank of the Brazilian Amazon west of the Tapajóz, while British Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, w. Ecuador and the Pará district (east of the Tocantins) are solely occupied by races of *tyrannina*. Yet, according to E. Snethlage, *C. t. laeta* and a form of *nigrescens* live side by side at Faró, lower Rio Jamundá, and this fact induces me, though somewhat hesitatingly, to separate the two groups specifically.—C. E. H.

Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Monte Verde, Rio Purus); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 529 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 309 (I. Bocca do Manapiri, R. Tocantins; Boim, Tapajóz; Monte Verde, R. Purús; (?) Faró, Rio Jamundá); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, No. 20, Dec. 1910, p. 322 (Tocache, Rio Huallaga, Peru).

Cercomacra nigrescens approximans HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 18 (Itaituba, R. Tapajóz; range, crit.), 372 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 362 (Calama, Allianca, R. Madeira; S. Isabel, Rio Preto).

Cercomacra tyrannina (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Ropaybamba, Peru); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 31 (Huambo, Chirimoto, n. Peru; one ♀ examined by C. E. H.); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 54 (Ropaybamba, Chirimoto, Huambo; descr. ♂, ♀); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 95 (Mapiri, Reyes, n. Bolivia).

Pyriglena serva (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 271 (part; descr. of ♀, and spec. c, Rio Napo; examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Mapoto, Machay; El Topo, Rio Pastaza); eastern Peru (in depts. Amazonas, Loreto, Huánuco, Junin); northern Bolivia (Rio Beni); northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins westwards, south to western Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé).^a

9: Peru (Poco Tambo 1, Chinchao 1, Vista Alegre 5, La Merced 2).

****Cercomacra serva* (Sclater).^b BLACK ANTBIRD.**

Pyriglena serva SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 66 (Rio Napo [types], Quixos, e. Ecuador; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀), 247 (Rio Napo); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 185 (part; spec. a, b, types, ex Rio Napo); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 186 (lower and upper Ucayali); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 275 (Nauta, Ucayali, Chamicuros, e. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 56 (descr. ♂ ex Rio Napo, ♀ ex Sarayacu, e. Ecuador, in Coll. Berlepsch, examined by C. E. H.; Nauta, Ucayali, Chamicuros); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1899, p. 96

^a This race probably requires subdivision. Birds from the Tapajóz and Rio Madeira are identical with the typical series from Matto Grosso. Males from various parts of Peru are darker, more blackish slate, females brighter, russet rather than olivaceous brown above, with deeper brown tail. Two males from Ecuador (Mapoto and El Topo, Rio Pastaza) are decidedly lighter slate gray underneath (approaching *tyrannina*) and have the flanks as well as the rump conspicuously washed with brownish, while the single female (from Machay) closely resembles Brazilian examples. Material examined: 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ w. Matto Grosso, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ Rio Madeira, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Rio Tapajóz, 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ Pebas, 1 ♀ Nauta, 1 ♂ Pozuzo, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ Vista Alegre, 1 ♀ Chinchao, 1 ♂ Garita del Sol, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ Guayabamba, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ eastern Ecuador.—C. E. H.

^b *Cercomacra serva* (SCLATER): Male similar to *C. n. approximans* PELZ., but general coloration more blackish slate, with throat and foreneck dull black instead of slate gray; female easily recognizable by lacking the broad tawny frontal band and superciliary stripe, only the lores, nasal plumes and a narrow streak above the eye being ochraceous or dull ferruginous; by having the crown and back grayish olivaceous, much less brownish, and the edges to the upper wing coverts less pronounced. Examined: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ Ecuador, 6 ♂♂ ad., 4 ♂♂ juv., 10 ♀♀ Peru.—C. E. H.

(lower Beni, n. Bolivia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 271 (part; descr. of ♂ only, spec. a, b, d-g, Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; Pebas, ne. Peru; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.).

Cercomacra serva SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 30 (Zamora, e. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 42 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 117 (Huaynapata, Marcapata, se. Peru); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 103 (Yahuarimayo, Rio San Gaban, n. Puno, se. Peru; crit.).

Cercomacra hypomelaena SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 268 (Cosnipata, se. Peru; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 343 (crit.; e. Ecuador; Cosnipata, Pozuzo, Peru).

Cercomacra tyrannina atrogularis LLETGET, Bol. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., 18, 1918, p. 341 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; descr. ♂).

Cercomacra tyrannina approximans (not of PELZELN) CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., 117, 1921, p. 80 (Rio San Miguel, Urubamba Valley).

Range: From eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Zamora) through eastern Peru (depts. Loreto, Huánuco, Junin, Cuzco) to southeastern Peru (north side of Sierra of Carabaya, northern Puno) and northern Bolivia (Beni River).

2: Peru (Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis 2).

****Cercomacra nigricans* Sclater. BLACK TYRANNINE ANTbird.**

Cercomacra nigricans SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, Nov. 1858, p. 245 (Santa Marta [type], "Bogotá," Colombia; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ imm.); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 184 (Santa Marta; Bogotá; Babahoyo, w. Ecuador); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 526 (Remedios, Antioquia; nest and eggs descr.); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 32, 1884, p. 308 (Bucaramanga, crit.); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 100 (Yaguachi, near Guayaquil, sw. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 267 (Paraiso Station, Panama; Santa Marta, Remedios, Bucaramanga, Bogotá, Balzar, Santa Rita, Babahoyo, Esmeraldas, w. Ecuador; descr. ♂ imm., ♀); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 215 (Lion Hill, Paraiso, Panama; Ecuador, Venezuela, "Trinidad"); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 76 (Altagracia, R. Orinoco, Venezuela; crit.); HARTERT, l. c., p. 612 (Pambilár, nw. Ecuador); THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, 1905, p. 150 (San Miguel Isl.); idem, l. c., 46, 1906, p. 217 (Savannah of Panama); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1166 (mouth of Calima, Rio San Juan, Chocó); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 91 (monogr.; e. Panama, Colombia, w. Ecuador, Venezuela; "Trinidad"); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 381 (Cali, Rio Frio, Cauca; Algodonal, Banco, Nare, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Honda, Chicoral, Magdalena R.; Buena Vista, Villavicencio, e. Colombia; descr. ♂, ♀ ad., juv.); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 287 (abundant at Las Barrancas, in the delta region, less so up to mouth of R. Apure, Orinoco R.); STONE, Proc. Ac. N.

Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 260 (Colon, Toro Point, Panama); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 304 (Tucurínca, Fundación, Santa Marta district).

Pyriglena maculicaudis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, Nov. 1858, p. 247 ("Trinidad," errore! the type, examined in British Museum by C. E. H., looks like the skins imported from n. Colombia; = ♂ ad.); LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 325 (Lion Hill, Panama); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 356 (Lion Hill; crit.).

Cercomacra maculicaudis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 268 (Paraiso Station, Panama; "Bogotá"; "Trinidad"); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 492 (Chimbo); HELLMAYR, l. c., 13, 1906, p. 59 (occurrence in Trinidad denied); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, 1900, p. 24 (Loma del Leon, Panama); idem, Auk, 18, 1901, p. 30 (S. Miguel Isl.).

Cercomacra maculosa SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 279 (Babahoyo, w. Ecuador; descr. ♀), 294 (Esmeraldas); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 184 (Babahoyo).

Range: Eastern Panama, including San Miguel Island; Colombia (Santa Marta district; Pacific coast, Cauca and Magdalena valleys, east slope of eastern Andes); Venezuela (only in the Orinoco Valley down to Las Barrancas); western Ecuador, as far south as Chimbo.*

6: Colombia (Bogotá 2, Malena 1, Rio Frio 1); western Ecuador (Pambilar, Prov. Esmeraldas 1, Chimbo 1).

Cercomacra carbonaria Sclater and Salvin.^b RIO BRANCO ANTIBIRD.

Cercomacra carbonaria SCLATER and SALVIN, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., 1873, p. 73, 161 (Rio Branco, n. Brazil); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 267 (Rio Branco; descr. ♂, ♀); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 215 (part; Rio Branco); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1166, in text (characters).

Cercomacra nigricans (not of SCLATER) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 85 (Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Only known from Forte do São Joaquim, on the upper Rio Branco, in northern Brazil, on the confines of British Guiana.

* Specimens from w. Ecuador appear to be identical with those from Colombia and Panama. Two males from Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, are not different either, showing no approach to *C. carbonaria*, of the Rio Branco region.—C. E. H.

^b *Cercomacra carbonaria* SCL. and SALV.: Male differs from *C. nigricans* in having the upper parts sooty gray (instead of glossy black); the throat and breast much duller black, shading into sooty gray on the flanks; in the shorter white tips of the rectrices, and in possessing distinct, though narrow, white apical edges to the secondaries; female very different, having the throat, foreneck and malar region pure white, with numerous, irregular dark gray freckles: the chest and sides bright ochraceous, passing into buffy white along middle of abdomen; the under tail coverts buffy gray, edged with whitish; the upper parts light smoke gray, faintly tinged with olive. Besides, the bill in *C. carbonaria* is much narrower and somewhat shorter. Wing (8 ♂♂ ad.) 66-68, (3 ♀♀) 63-64; tail (♂) 70-74, (♀) 67-70; bill 15-16 $\frac{1}{3}$.—C. E. H.

Cercomacra melanaria (Ménétrières). MATTO GROSSO BLACK ANTIBIRD.

Formicivora melanaria MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 500, pl. 9, fig. 2 (= ♂ ad.) ("Minas Geraës," locality unquestionably erroneous, we suggest Cuyabá, Matto Grosso; types in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 23 (notes on types); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Meddel. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 365 ("Minas Geraës," ex MÉNÉTRIÈS).

Ellipura melanaria BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 68 (ex MÉNÉTRIÈS).

Cercomacra melanaria PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 85 (Cuyabá, Villa Maria (=San Luis de Cáceres), Matto Grosso; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 268 (Cuyabá); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 42 (Rio Paraguay, sw. Matto Grosso); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 215 (range); GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 136 (Albuquerque, Rabicho, Boca de Homiguera, upper Paraguay, near Corumbá, sw. Matto Grosso); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 96, 1917, p. 55 (Poconé, Cáceres, Matto Grosso).

Range: Central Brazil, in southwestern portion of Matto Grosso, on the upper Paraguay (Albuquerque, Rabicho, Boca de Homiguera, near Corumbá; Cambará, near Descalvados; San Luis de Cáceres) and its affluent the Rio Cuyabá (Poconé, Cuyabá).^a

SIPIA Hellmayr, genus nov.^b***Sipia berlepschi** (Hartert).^c BERLEPSCH'S ANTIBIRD.

Pyriglena berlepschi HARTERT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, 1898, p. 29 (Cachavi, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; type in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.); idem, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 493 (Cachavi).

^a This species appears to be restricted to the swampy districts of w. Matto Grosso. It is allied to *C. nigricans*, to which the male bears a certain resemblance, but has a longer tail with much shorter white ends, and much narrower white edges to the upper wing coverts. The female, of course, is quite different, having the under parts light cinereous, freckled with white on throat and middle of belly. Six males, four females examined by C. E. H.

^b *Sipia* HELLMAYR, genus nov.

Nearest to *Cercomacra*, but tail very much shorter (two-thirds as long as, instead of being equal to, or even longer than, the wing) and much less graduated (the outer most rectrix falling short of the penultimate one by only four millimetres); rectrices decidedly narrower; tarsus much longer and stronger.

Type: *Pyriglena berlepschi* HARTERT.

^c *Sipia berlepschi* (HARTERT): Male uniform deep black, except a large concealed white interscapular patch; female rather duller black, the abdomen slate blackish; throat, foreneck, middle of breast, as well as lesser and median upper wing coverts with very distinct, though sometimes slight, white apical spots or edges; white interscapular patch smaller. Wing (7 ♂ ♂ ad.) 67-69, (6 ♀ ♀) 64-68; tail 43-47½ (♂) 41-46; tarsus, 25-27; bill 19-20 (♀) 18-19.—C. E. H.

Thamnophilus cachabiensis HARTERT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, 1898, p. 29 (Cachavi, nw. Ecuador; type in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.); idem, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 491 (Cachavi).

Cercomacra berlepschi HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 612 (Cachavi, Carondelet, San Javier, Bulun, Ventana, nw. Ecuador; crit.); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1167 (S. Joaquim, Sipi, Chocó, w. Colombia); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 381 (Bagado, near the sources of the Atrato River; Baudó, Novitá, S. José, Barbacoas, Buena Vista (Nariño), Pacific coast of Colombia).

Range: Pacific coast of Colombia (from the sources of the Atrato River southwards) and northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas).

1: Ecuador (Rio Cayapas 1).

***Sipia rosenbergi* (Hartert).^a ROSENBERG'S ANTBIRD.**

Cercomacra rosenbergi HARTERT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, 1898, p. 29 (Cachavi, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; type in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂); idem, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 492 (Cachavi).

Range: Tropical zone of western Colombia (San José, Chocó) and northwestern Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas (Cachavi, 500 feet, Lita 3,000 feet).

Genus PYRIGLENA Cabanis.

Pyriglena CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 211 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1855, "*Myiothera domicilla* MAX" = *Turdus leucopterus* VIEILLOT).

****Pyriglena leucoptera* (Vieillot). WHITE-WINGED FIRE-EYE.**

Turdus leucopterus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 20, 1818, p. 272 ("Brésil"; the types examined by C. E. H. in Paris Museum were obtained by Delalande, Jr., in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro).

Lanius domicella LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 47 (Bahia).

^a *Sipia rosenbergi* (HARTERT): Male above dark slate gray, with an extensive white interscapular blotch; wings and tail slate black; upper wing coverts each with a well-defined, rounded, large white apical spot; feathers on bend of wing black, with a broad mesial streak of white; sides of head and under parts scarcely lighter slate gray than the back; no trace of pale quill lining. Wing (four ♂♂) 66-69; tail 45-51; tars., 27; bill 18½-19.

This species differs from the genotype in slightly slenderer tarsus and in the bill being conspicuously narrower and more strongly compressed in its terminal portion. In coloration it is not unlike *C. n. nigrescens*, but in addition to the structural characters it may immediately be recognized by the large roundish white spots on the upper wing coverts, the lesser extent of white on the campterium, and by lacking the pale margin along the inner web of the rectrices.

Besides the type (from Cachavi) in the Tring Museum, I have examined a second adult male secured by G. Flemming at Lita, alt. 3,000 feet, on Sept. 10, 1899, in Mr. W. F. H. Rosenberg's possession, and two males (in first annual plumage) from Chocó, w. Colombia, in the collection of the American Museum of Nat. Hist. One, No. 107,649, was obtained by W. B. Richardson, at San José, alt. 200 feet, November 27, 1900; the other, No. 123345, by Mrs. E. L. Kerr (locality and date of capture not specified). The female of *S. rosenbergi* is yet unknown.—C. E. H.

Drymophila trifasciata SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, July 1825, p. 152 (S. Brazil); idem, Zool. Illus., (2nd ser.), 1, 1829, text to pl. 27 (inscribed "*M. bicipita*") ("Forests of Pitangua, Bahia").

Thamnophilus palliatus (not of LICHTENSTEIN, 1823) LESSON, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, p. 104 (descr. ♂; "Brésil").

Myrmeciza melanura STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, 1844, p. 417 (locality unknown: = ♀; see SALVIN, Cat. Strickl. Coll., 1882, p. 349-50).

Lanius notodelos (Cuvier Ms.) PÜCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 326 (descr. ♂, ♀; types from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, coll. by Delalande, Jr., examined in Paris Museum).

Myiothera domicella WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1058 (e. Brazil).

Formicivora domicella MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 503, pl. 7, figs. 1 (♂), 2 (♀) (Brazil).

Pyriglena domicella BURMEISTER, System. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 59 (descr. ♂, ♀; Brazil); EULER, Journ. Ornith., 1867, p. 401 (biol.).

Pyriglena leucoptera SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 246 (monogr.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 85 (Rio de Janeiro, Registo do Sai; Mattodentro, Ypanema, S. Paulo); idem, Nunquam otiosus, 2, 1874, p. 291 (Novo Friburgo); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 1873, p. 254 (Blumenau, Santa Catharina); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn., 1870, p. 363 (Lagoa Santa, Minas); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo, Rio); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 269 (se. Brazil: Bahia, Rio, S. Paulo*); BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, 1892, p. 44 (Porto Real, Rio); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 244 (S. Paulo localities); EULER, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 65 (nest and eggs descr.); JHERING, l. c., p. 158 (Cantagallo, Novo Friburgo); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 215 (S. Paulo: Ypiranga, Piracicaba, S. José de Rio Pardo, Iguapé, S. Sebastião, Itararé, Ubatuba); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 35 (crit., types of species); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Ornith., 114, 1918, p. 318 (Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 51 (Puerto Bertoni; Iguassú); HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, No. 2, 1915, p. 148 (Victoria, Esp. Santo); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 328 (Iguazú, Misiones); idem, El Hornero, 1, 1919, p. 264 (Santa Ana, Porto Segundo, Misiones); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), 1920, p. 99 (Ilhéos to Belmonte, s. Bahia).

Pyriglena leucoptera (err. typ.) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. z. Kl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 621 (descr. ♂, ♀; s. Brazil, from Bahia to Santa Catharina).

Thamnophilus leuconotus (not of SPIX, 1825) BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 134 (descr. ♂, ♀; Alto Paraná, Paraguay).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia and Minas Geraes (Lagoa Santa, Rio Jordão near Araguay) to Santa Catharina, and adjoining portions of Paraguay (Alto Paraná), and Argentina (Misiones).^b

* The locality "Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul" is unquestionably erroneous, while Rio Claro, "Goyaz", refers to the city of that name in the State of São Paulo!

^b Two males from Bahia and Minas Geraes (Rio Jordão) in the Tring Museum agree perfectly with more southern examples.—C. E. H.

10: Brazil (Bahia 1, São Sebastião 1, Victoria 3, Faz. Cayoa, Rio Paranapanema, S. Paulo 5).

***Pyriglena atra (Swainson).^a SWAINSON'S FIRE-EYE.**

Drymophila atra SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, July 1825, p. 153 (Pitangua, Est. Bahia, e. Brazil; descr. ♂ ad.).

Formicivora atra MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 505 (ex SWAINSON).

Pyriglena atra BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 60 (Bahia; descr. ♂); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 622 (Bahia; crit.; descr. ♂, ♀); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 215 (Bahia).

Range: Eastern Brazil (Province of Bahia).

2: Bahia (1), S. Amaro, near Bahia (1).

***Pyriglena leuconota leuconota (Spix).^b SPIX'S FIRE-EYE.**

Myothera leuconota SPIX, Av. Bras., 1, 1824, p. 72, pl. 72, fig. 2 (= ♀) (Pará; type in Munich Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Thamnophilus leuconotus SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 28, pl. 39, fig. 2 (= ♂) (Pará; type lost, formerly in Munich Museum; see HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 662).

Pyriglena atra (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 246 (part; Pará); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 576 (Pará); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 387 (Pará); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 270 (part; Pará, Pernambuco).

Pyriglena maura (not of MÉNÉTRIÈS) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 85 (part; Pará, "Cayenne," ex Becoeur).

Pyriglena leuconota HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 290 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará); BERLEPSCH, l. c., 15, 1908, p. 162 ("Cayenne," ex Becoeur); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 309 (Pará, Mocajutuba, Ananindeuba, Benevides, S. Isabel, Peixe-Boi, S. Antonio, Pará distr.; Rio Guamá (S. Miguel), Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Arumatheua); (?) Rio Curuá, left tributary of the R. Xingú).

^a *Pyriglena atra* (SWAINSON): Male immediately recognizable from those of the *P. leuconota* group (which it resembles in the absence of white on wings) by the pattern of the interscapular feathers. These are extensively white at base, succeeded on subapical portion of outer web by an elongated mark of black which, in turn, is conspicuously margined with white laterally as well as terminally. Female very similar to that of *P. leucoptera* (and like that bird without trace of white interscapular patch), but with much shorter tail and of a brighter, more rufescent brown tinge on crown, back and exposed portion of wings.

Eight males measure: wing 78-83; tail 73-78; bill 18-19. Six females measure: wing 72-76; tail 69-73; bill 19.

This rare bird is possibly only a northern race of *P. leucoptera*, but, as long as we know so little about its range, it may well stand as a separate species.—C. E. H.

^b *Pyriglena leuconota leuconota* (SPIX): Male differs from *P. atra* in having the interscapular feathers white at base only, the entire terminal portion being black; female recognizable by the large white interscapular blotch. From those of the other *leuconota* races it may be distinguished by lacking the white supraloral and superciliary stripe.—C. E. H.

Pyriglena leuconota leuconota HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 620 (crit.), 622 (diag. ♂, ♀; Pará, Pernambuco; "Cayenne" ex Becoeur); idem, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 370 (S. Antonio do Prata); idem, Abhandl. math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 47 (Souza, Murucutú, near Belem; Peixe-Boi, Ipitinga), 93 (Pará localities); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 216 (Pará, Pernambuco, "Cayenne"); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, Abt. A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 107 in text (range, crit.).

"*Pyriglena atra* (Sw.) = *P. leuconota* (SPIX)" (sic) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 286 (Pará, S. Antonio).

Pyriglena lenconota (err. typ.) REISER, Denkschr. math.-naturw. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, 1910, p. 100 (Miritiba, Maranhão; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Pernambuco, Maranhão and Pará, ranging west to the Tocantins.*

4: Maranhão (Tury-assú 4).

***Pyriglena leuconota maura* (Ménétrières).^b MÉNÉTRIÈS'S FIRE-EYE.**

Formicivora maura MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 506, pl. 7, fig. 1 (interscapular feather of ♂) ("Minas Geraës," locality no doubt erroneous, we substitute Matto Grosso; type, ♂ ad., in Petrograd Museum examined by C. E. H.); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 23 (type in Petrograd Museum).

Tamnophilus aterrimus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 11 (part; type [♂] from Chiquitos, e. Bolivia, in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Tamnophilus domicella (not of LICHTENSTEIN) idem, l. c., p. 11 (Chiquitos).

Formicivora domicella D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 178 (Mission of Santa Ana, Chiquitos; part; descr. ♀, spec. in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora atra (not of SWAINSON) D'ORBIGNY, l. c., p. 179, pl. 5, fig. 2 (= ♂) (part; Chiquitos, Guayayos, e. Bolivia).

* Birds from Maranhão are perfectly identical with topotypes from Pará, while two from Pernambuco have conspicuously larger bills. The locality "Cayenne," resting on a male specimen in the Vienna Museum purchased from the dealer Becoeur of Paris, requires confirmation. Birds from the Roi Curuá (an affluent of the Xingú) we have not seen. They are probably referable to a very interesting race shortly to be described by Mr. W. E. C. Todd, which, in the female sex, closely resembles *P. l. picea* of Peru.

^b *Pyriglena leuconota maura* (MÉNÉTRIÈS): Male not distinguishable from *P. l. leuconota*; but female differing by having a very distinct white streak above lores and eye; darker, more blackish loreal spot; buff (instead of sooty gray) cheeks; lighter rufescent brown (instead of deep rufous brown) upper parts, without any trace of the blackish subapical zone, separating the white basis from the brown tip, on the interscapular feathers.

Measurements of five males from Matto Grosso: wing 74, 75, 77, 78, 81; tail 70, 73, 75, 77, 77; bill 16½-17.

Two females from Matto Grosso: wing 73, 74; tail 67, 71; bill 15½-16.

One male from Chiquitos, Bolivia: wing 78; tail 73½; bill 16.

One female from Chiquitos, Bolivia: wing, 75; tail, 71; bill, 15¾.—C. E. H.

Pyriglena maura BURMEISTER, System. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 60 (ex MÉNÉTRIÈS); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 85 (part; Rio das Frechas, Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso).

Pyriglena leucoptera (err.) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 625 (Santa Ana, Chiquitos; ex *Formicivora domicella* D'ORB.).

Pyriglena atra (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., p. 625 (part; Chiquitos; ex *Formicivora atra* D'ORB.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 270 (part; spec. g ex Engenho do Gama); SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Torino, 15, No. 378, 1900, p. 9 (Urucúm, Matto Grosso).

Pyriglena leuconota (err. typ.) *maura* HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 623 (diag. ♂, ♀; "Minas Geraës"; Matto Grosso).

Pyriglena leuconota maura JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 216 ("Minas Geraës," Matto Grosso); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 107 (range); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 201 (crit. on D'Orbigny's specimens; range); CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 67, Apr. 1923, p. 6 in text (Tapirapoan, Urucúm, Matto Grosso).

Range: Western Matto Grosso (Urucúm, Tapirapoan, Engenho do Gama, Rio das Frechas) and eastern Bolivia (Santa Ana de Chiquitos).

***Pyriglena leuconota hellmayri* Stolzmann and Domaniewski.* HELLMAYR'S FIRE-EYE.**

Pyriglena leuconota hellmayri STOLZMANN and DOMANIEWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 11, fasc. 2, 1918, p. 179, 184 (Chulumani, Yungas, w. Bolivia); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 107 in text (Yungas of w. Bolivia: Chulumani, Rio Chajro, San Antonio, Omeja); CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 67, 1923, p. 6, in text (Mapiri, Vermejo, Santa Cruz).

Tamnophilus aterrimus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, p. 11 (part; Yungas).

Formicivora atra (not of SWAINSON) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 179 (part; Rio Chajro, Yungas).

Pyriglena atra SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 625 (ex D'ORBIGNY, part; "Rio de Chairó," Yungas).

Pyriglena picea (not of CABANIS) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 96 (Mapiri, Bolivia).

Pyriglena maura aterrima (errore!) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 623 (descr. ♂, ♀; hab. part; Omeja, Songo, San Antonio, Chulumani, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia).

Range: Yungas of Bolivia (in depts. of La Paz and Santa Cruz [Vermejo]).

* *Pyriglena leuconota hellmayri* STOLZMANN and DOMANIEWSKI: Differs from *P. l. maura* by averaging larger, the tail and bill especially so, and several details in coloration of female; the loreal region being more blackish, the upper parts more olivaceous, the ochreous tinge of the foreneck extended over the throat, and the olivaceous brown of the flanks more extensive. The whitish supraloral and superciliary stripe is as well pronounced as in the female of *P. l. maura*.

Four males, w. Yungas: wing 78, 81, 83, 84; tail 77-81; bill 17-18.

Two females, w. Yungas: wing 77, 77; tail 68-74; bill 16½.—C. E. H.

***Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis* Stolzmann and Domaniewski.^a**
 MARCAPATA VALLEY FIRE-EYE.

Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis STOLZMANN and DOMANIEWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **11**, fasc. 2, 1918, p. 180, 185 (descr. ♀; Huaynapata, Marcapata, se. Peru); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 106 (San Gaban, Carabaya); CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Nov., **67**, 1923, p. 7 (Santo Domingo, Rio Tavara).

Pyriglena maura aterrima (errore) BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., **13**, 1906, p. 117 (Huaynapata).

Range: Southeastern Peru, in depts. of Cuzco (Marcapata) and Puno (Carabaya).

****Pyriglena leuconota picea* Cabanis.^b CABANIS'S FIRE-EYE.**

Pyriglena picea CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., **13**, (1), 1847, p. 212 (descr. ♂, "Peru," coll. Tschudi; we suggest Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin, as type locality); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Paltaypampa, Ropaybamba); idem, Orn. Pérou, **2**, 1884, p. 56 (descr. ♂, ♀; same localities); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 270 (part; ♂ ex Ropaybamba); STOLZMANN and DOMANIEWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **11**, 1918, p. 177, 182 (descr. ♂, ♀; Paltaypampa, La Gloria); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 108 (crit.; type locality: c. Peru, Dept. Junin); CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **67**, 1923, p. 7 (Tulmayo, Chelpe, Utcuyacu, Dept. Junin).

Formicivora atra (not of SWAINSON) TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10**, (1), 1844, p. 278 (Peru); idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 175 (wooded region of c. Peru).

Pyriglena maura picea BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 383 (La Gloria, Chanchamayo; Garita del Sol, Vitoc).

Pyriglena maura aterrima (err.) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. z. Kl. Bayer. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, 1906, p. 623 (part; La Gloria, Garita del Sol, Paltaypampa, Ropaybamba, c. Peru; Nuevo Loreto, R. Mixiollo, east of Tayabamba, n. Peru).

Range: Central and northern Peru, in depts. Junin, Huánuco, and Loreto (Nuevo Loreto, east of Tayabamba).

1: Peru (Vista Alegre 1).

^a *Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis* STOLZMANN and DOMANIEWSKI: Female differing from that of the preceding race by darker rufous brown upper parts, more blackish rump, less conspicuous whitish supraloral stripe, darker sides of head and throat, and decidedly darker, more rufescent brownish abdomen. Wing 74; tail 76; bill 17. No male seen by C. E. H.

^b *Pyriglena leuconota picea* CABANIS: Male not distinguishable from *P. l. hellmayri*; female recognizable at a glance by having the pileum, sides of the head and throat sooty black (without the slightest trace of the whitish superciliary streak and subocular spot), the under parts vandyke brown, slightly mixed with grayish olive along middle line; by lacking the sooty blackish rump, etc. etc.

Two males, Junin wing 78, 80; tail 78, 80; bill 17.

Two females, Junin wing 76, 76; tail 77, 78; bill 17½.—C. E. H.

***Pyriglena leuconota castanoptera* Chubb.^a BLACK-BELLIED FIRE-EYE.**

Pyriglena castanopterus (sic) CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 36, Feb. 1916, p. 47 ("Braza" = Baeza, e. Ecuador; descr. ♀); CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 67, 1923, p. 7, in text (Sabanilla, Rio Zamora, e. Ecuador; Andalucia and La Candela, head of Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Pyriglena leuconota castanoptera HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 108, in text (e. Ecuador; La Candela and "Anolaima" (= Andalucia) (Colombia).

Pyriglena picea (not of CABANIS) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 381 (La Candela, "Anolaima" [= Andalucia], Colombia).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Baeza, Rio Zamora), and Colombia, near the sources of the Magdalena River (La Candela, Andalucia).

****Pyriglena leuconota pacifica* Chapman.^b PACIFIC FIRE-EYE.**

Pyriglena pacifica CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 67, April 1923, p. 6 (Puente de Chimbo [type], Esmeraldas, Naranjo, Bucay, Rio Jubones, La Puente, Portovelo, Cebollal, Alamor, w. Ecuador).

Pyriglena picea (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 279 (Babahoyo), 294 (Esmeraldas); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOSWIKI, l. c., 1883, p. 566 (Chimbo); idem, l. c., 1884, p. 302 (Cayandeled); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 270 (part; w. Ecuador).

Pyriglena maura aterrima (error!) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. z. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 633 (part; w. Ecuador, Chimbo, Cayandeled).

Pyriglena leuconota aterrima, MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B. 34 (Gualea).

Pyriglena spec. ? STOLZMANN and DOMANIEWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 11, 1918, p. 178, 184 (Cayandeled; crit.).

Range: Western Ecuador, from Esmeraldas to Alamor.

2: Ecuador (Chimbo 2).

^a *Pyriglena leuconota castanoptera* CHUBB: Male indistinguishable from *P. l. picea*, but female easily recognizable by the entirely black under surface, deeper rufous brown upper parts, and by the white bases of the interscapular feathers being separated from the rufous brown tips by a broad, sooty black subterminal zone. Wing 78 (♂), 75 (♀); tail 81; bill 17½.—C. E. H.

^b *Pyriglena leuconota pacifica* CHAPMAN: Male similar to *P. l. castanoptera*; female quite different, having the upper parts saccardo's umber (instead of chestnut brown), the lores smoke gray, the auriculars light umber brown (in *castanoptera* the top and sides of head are black) and the under parts, except the sooty tail coverts, dingy buffy brown, lighter on throat, more brownish on flanks. It closely resembles the female of *P. atra*, but may be immediately recognized by possessing a large semi-concealed white interscapular blotch.

Three males from Chimbo: wing 74-76; tail 73; bill 18-19. Two females from Chimbo and Naranjo: wing 73-76; tail 71, 72; bill 18.—C. E. H.

Genus RHOPORNIS Richmond.

Rhopocichla (not of OATES, 1889) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, Feb. 1891, p. 201 (type *Myiothera ardesiaca* WIED).

Rhopornis RICHMOND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 15, 1902, p. 25 (new name for *Rhopocichla* ALLEN, not of OATES).

Rhopornis ardesiaca (Wied).* SLATE-COLORED ANTCATCHER.

Myiothera ardesiaca WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1055 (se. Brazil, locality not specified; descr. ♂, ♀; male type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.).

Formicivora ardesiaca MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 507 (ex WIED).

Hypocnemis myiotherina (not of SPIX) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 255.

Rhopocichla ardesiaca ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, Feb. 1891, p. 199 (crit.; descr. ♂ type in American Museum Nat. Hist.).

Rhopornis ardesiaca JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 216 (ex WIED; "Bahia").

Range: Southeastern Brazil (exact locality unknown).

Genus MYRMOBORUS Cabanis and Heine.

Myrmoborus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 9 (type by orig. desig. *Pithys leucophrys* TSCHUDI).

***Myrmoborus leucophrys leucophrys (Tschudi).** WHITE-BROWED ANTCREEPER.

Pithys leucophrys TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), 1844, p. 278 (Peru; descr. ♂); idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 176, pl. 11, fig. 2 ("*Lithys*" *leucophrys* on plate) (the type locality is Montaña de Vitoc, on the Rio Tullumayo, where it connects the Tingo with the Aynamayo, Dept. Junin).

* *Rhopornis ardesiaca* (WIED): "Adult male above nearly uniform dark plumbeous, wings and tail (especially the latter) darker; below deep ash gray, a little lighter on the middle of the abdomen; whole throat including foreneck deep black, strictly limited laterally to the space between the mandibular rami; cheeks, sides of face, including the eye region and ear coverts, ash gray like the lower parts; lesser median and greater wing coverts broadly edged with pure white; outer web of first primary edged with white; rest of remiges edged with gray, and the rectrices with deep plumbeous like the color of the back; axillaries and inner surface of wings gray, like the flanks." Wing 75; tail 78; bill 18. (ALLEN, l. c.)

Female: Upper parts pale grayish brown, more grayish on pileum and mantle, more fulvous on rump and greater upper wing coverts, the latter edged with pale fulvous brown; under parts light fulvous, darkest on breast. (Translated from Wied's description).

This peculiar bird, of which the (male) type in the American Museum appears to be the only existing specimen, is very distinct generically. It is perhaps nearest to *Pyriglena*, but has a very differently shaped, much more compressed bill, proportionately longer tail, etc.

Hypocnemis leucophrys SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 146 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 252 (part; e. Peru, Bogotá); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1875, p. 237 (S. Cristobal, Tachira); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 67 (part; excl. Oyapoc, Cayenne); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 37, 1889, p. 304 (Tarapoto, R. Huallaga); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 96 (Reyes, Rio Beni, Bolivia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 288 (part; spec. l-s, Bogotá; San Cristobal, Venezuela); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 384 (La Merced, Chanchamayo); idem, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 118 (Rio Garrote, Marcapata).

Hypocnemis leucophrys leucophrys HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 19 in text (range); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 113 (Yahuarmayo, San Gaban, Chaquimayo, n. Puno, Peru).

Myrmoborus leucophrys leucophrys CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 386 (Buena Vista, Villavicencio, La Morelia, e. Colombia).

Pithys erythrophrys SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, "1854," publ. April 1855, p. 255, pl. 72, fig. 1 ("Bogotá"; = ♀ ad.).

Hypocnemis erythrophrys SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 146 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 252 (Bogotá).

Range: Tropical zone of the Andes, from southwestern Venezuela (La Raya, La Providencia, Mérida, San Cristobal, Tachira) and Colombia (east slope of eastern range) through eastern Peru (depts. Loreto, Huánuco, Junin, Cuzco, northern Puno) to northern Bolivia (Rio San Mateo, Rio Chaparé, Yungas of Cochabamba).^a

8: Peru (Vista Alegre 2, Puerto Bermudez 2, Moyobamba 2); Bolivia (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé 2).

****Myrmoborus leucophrys angustirostris* (Cabanis).^b SCHOMBURGK'S ANT-CREEPER.**

Conopophaga angustirostris CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 685 (coastal forests of British Guiana; descr. ♀).

Myrmonax leucophrys (not TSCHUDI) CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 211 (British Guiana; descr. ♂); idem, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 684 (Brit. Guiana).

Hypocnemis leucophrys (not *Pithys leucophrys* TSCHUDI) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 252 (part; Brit. Guiana); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 88 (Borba, Rio Madeira; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 428 (Bartica Grove); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 288 (part; spec. a-k, Rio Javarri, Bartica Grove, Takutu River, Brit. Guiana); GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, p. 154 (Counany, n. Brazil); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 78 (Nericagua, Munduapo, Capuano, Orinoco R.; Suapure, La Union,

^a One male, one female, Andes of Mérida, two males, S. Cristobal, Tachira, Venezuela; 30 "Bogotá," 17 Peru, 5 Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia, examined by C. E. H.

^b *Myrmoborus leucophrys angustirostris* (CABANIS): Male differs from that of the typical race by having the under parts (below the black throat) of a much paler plumbeous; female hardly distinguishable, but generally less russet above. Seventy-nine specimens examined by C. E. H.

- La Pricion, Caura R., Venezuela); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, 1905, p. 442 (Rio Juruá); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 221 (Rio Juruá); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287 (Counany).
- Hypocnemis leucophrys angustirostris* HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 19 (Itaituba, R. Tapajóz; characters), 20 (range), 68 (Teffé, Rio Solimões), 378 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); l. c., 17, 1910, p. 357 (Calama, Marmellos, Jamarysinho, Rio Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Cachoeira, Bom Lugar, Monte Verde, Rio Purús), 532 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 159 (Approuague, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 528 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 298 (Bocca de Manapici, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Tucunará, R. Jamauchim; Cachoeira, Bom Lugar, Monte Verde, Rio Purús; Counany, S. Antonio da Cachoeira, Rio Jary, Rio Maecurú); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove).
- Myrmoborus leucophrys* CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 290 (R. Orinoco, above the Falls of Maipures; Caura R.).
- Myrmoborus leucophrys angustirostris* (sic) BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 70 (Paramaribo, Surinam).
- Thamnophilus myiotherinus* (not of SPIX) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 30, pl. 42, fig. 2 (= ♂) (part; descr. of alleged "♀").
- Myrmonax lugubris* (not of CABANIS) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 66 (ex SPIX, pl. 42, fig. 2).
- Myrmoborus angustirostris* CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 65 (Brit. Guiana).

Range: Lowlands of the great Amazonian forest, from French Guiana through southern Venezuela to the upper Orinoco, and from the Tocantins west to the Rio Solimões and Rio Javarri, south to the upper Rio Madeira (Humaytha, Rio Machados).

2: Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista, Rio Branco 1); Surinam (vicinity of Paramaribo 1).

***Myrmoborus lugubris lugubris* (Cabanis).^a PLAIN-WINGED ANT-CREEPER.**

Myrmonax lugubris CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 211 (no locality given; the type, examined in Berlin Museum by C. E. H., is said to be from "Pará"; see LICHTENSTEIN, Nomencl. Av. Mus. Berol., 1854, p. 22; descr. ♂ ad.).

^a *Myrmoborus lugubris lugubris* (CABANIS): Male above light plumbeous; forehead largely whitish; sides of head and throat black; rest of under parts whitish, washed with pale cinereous on flanks. Female with forehead and sides of head clear cinnamon rufous, passing through the cinnamon brown of the crown into russet brown on the back; wing coverts russet brown, the median and greater series largely tipped with cinnamonaceous; tail russet brown; under surface white; flanks tinged with buffy brown; lower mandible yellowish white. Wing (three ♂♂) 73-75, (one ♀) 73; tail 47-48; bill 18½-19½.

This species is allied to *H. myiotherinus melanolaema* (SCL.), but is larger, has a longer, somewhat differently shaped bill, and lacks the white dorsal patch as well as the white edges to the upper wing coverts. The female more nearly resembles that of *M. leucophrys*, but has the lower mandible whitish instead of black and lacks the ferruginous superciliary stripe, while the apical spots to the wing coverts are much darker and much less distinct.—C. E. H.

Heterocnemis (?) *hypoleuca* RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 10, Aug. 1888, p. 523 (Diamantina, near Santarem, Rio Tapajóz; type in U. S. Nat. Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.).

Hypocnemis hypoleuca CHAPMAN and RIKER, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (Santarem); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 221 (Diamantina).

Hypocnemis lugubris CHAPMAN and RIKER, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (Diamantina, Santarem; ♂ examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 379 (part; spec. 1, 2, "Pará," Paricatuba, near Santarem); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 529 (Obidos, Faró, north bank; mouth of Tapajóz); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 299 (Monte Alegre, Obidos, Rio Jamundá [Faró]).

Hypocnemis lugubris lugubris HELLMAYR, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, No. 11, March 1910, p. 163 (char. ♂, ♀; Diamantina, near Santarem; Paricatuba, lower Amazon).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the banks of the lower Amazon in western portion of State of Grão Pará (Santarem, Rio Tapajóz; Paricatuba, south bank; Monte Alegre, Obidos, Faró, north bank).

***Myrmoborus lugubris femininus* (Hellmayr).^a BORBA ANT-CREEPER.**

Hypocnemis lugubris feminina HELLMAYR, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, No. 11, March 1910, p. 164 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 360 (Borba); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 300 (Rio Madeira).

Hypocnemis lugubris (not of CABANIS) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 88, 163 (Borba, Rio Madeira; Anavehana, lower Rio Negro; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 289 (Borba); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 221 (Borba, Rio Negro, "Matto Grosso"); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 379 (part; spec. 3-10, Borba, one day's journey above Borba; Anavehana, Rio Negro).

Range: Northern Brazil, in State of Amazonas (Borba, lower Rio Madeira; Rio Anavillhana, a tributary of the Rio Negro, above Manáos).

***Myrmoborus lugubris berlepschi* (Hellmayr).^b BERLEPSCH'S ANT-CREEPER.**

Hypocnemis lugubris berlepschi HELLMAYR, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, No. 11, March 1910, p. 165 (Nauta [type], Iquitos, ne. Peru).

^a *Myrmoborus lugubris femininus* (HELLMAYR): Male differs from the typical form only by its smaller size and shorter, weaker bill; female easily recognizable by having the sides of the head dull black; the crown and especially the forehead much less rufous; the back less russet, and the apical spots to the larger wing coverts much smaller. Wing (three ♂♂) 69, 70, 71, (five ♀♀) 66-68; tail 40-45; bill 17-18.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmoborus lugubris berlepschi* (HELLMAYR): Decidedly smaller than the other races; male with under parts pale cinereous instead of whitish; female like that of *femininus*, but sides of the head deeper black, without any trace of rufescent shaft lines; chest pale cinereous (instead of white) and separated from white throat by a narrow row of small blackish spots. Wing (two ♂♂) 66, 67, (three ♀♀); tail 64-65; 35-38; bill 17-18.—C. E. H.

Hypocnemis lugubris (not of CABANIS) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 68 (Iquitos, Peru).

Range: Northeastern Peru, on the north bank of the Marañon (Nauta, Iquitos).

***Myrmoborus myotherinus myotherinus* (Spix). BLACK-FACED ANT-CREEPER.**

Thamnophilus myotherinus SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 30, pl. 42, fig. 1 (= ♂) (part; descr. of ♂ only, type lost; no locality given, Rio Iça, nw. Brazil suggested as type locality by Hellmayr, 1920, p. 112, note 1^a).

Myiothera thamnophiloides VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, 1, 1831, p. 494 (new name for *Thamnophilus myotherinus* SPIX).

Hypocnemis myotherina TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 3, 1886, p. 509 (Rio Tigre, n. Peru; descr. ♀ in Coll. Berlepsch examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 664 (crit.).

Hypocnemis myiotherina SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 146 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo), 251 (part; Bogotá); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 978 (Pebas); 1873, p. 276 (part; Pebas); BERLEPSCH, Zeits. ges. Orn., 4, 1887, p. 185 (Bogotá); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 288 (part; spec. 1-s, Rio Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador, "Bogotá," examined in Brit. Mus. by C. E. H.); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 65 (Baeza, e. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 78 (La Pricion, Nicare, Caura R., Venezuela); JHERING, Cat. F. Bras., 1, 1907, p. 221 (part; range, excl. Borba); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 298 (range; diagn.).

Hypocnemis myotherina myotherina HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 20 (diag. ♂, ♀; "Bogotá"; e. Ecuador; Caura River, Venezuela; Pebas, Rio Tigre, Nauta, n. Peru).

Myrmoborus myiotherina myiotherina CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 290 (La Pricion, Nicare, Caura R.).

Hypocnemis melanosticta (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo).

Hypocnemis elegans SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, June 1857, p. 47 (based on *Hypocnemis*—? SCLATER, l. c., 23, 1855, p. 147, No. 187: "Bogotá"; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 252 (Bogotá).

Myrmoborus myiotherinus elegans CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 387 (La Morelia, Florencia, Rio Caquetá, se. Colombia).

Range: From the eastern slope of the eastern Andes of Colombia ("Bogotá"; Florencia, La Morelia, Rio Caquetá, Cuembi, Rio Putu-

* I am perfectly aware that Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 78) have suggested Fonteboa, Rio Solimões, as type locality, but I am not disposed to accept their designation, since Spix's figure and description correspond much better to the dark-bellied race found on the north bank of the Amazon.—C. E. H.

mayo) through eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Baeza) to the north bank of the Rio Marañon (Pebas, Rio Tigre, Nauta), in northern Peru; also in the Caura Valley, southern Venezuela.*

***Myrmoborus myotherinus melanolaema (Sclater).^b BLACK-THROATED ANT-CREEPER.**

Hypocnemis melanolaema SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, "1854," publ. April 1855, p. 254, pl. 72, fig. 2 ("in Peruvia, Chamicurros"; the type, now in British Museum, examined by C. E. H., is from "Peru," ex Verreaux; descr. ♂ ad.).

Hypocnemis melanosticta SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, "1854," publ. April 1855, p. 254, pl. 73 ("in Peruvia, Chamicurros"; the types, now in British Museum, examined by C. E. H., are from "Peru," ex Verreaux; descr. ♂ juv., ♀); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 251 (Chamicurros, e. Peru); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 88, Note 8 (Maynas, n. Peru; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Hypocnemis myiotherina (not of SPIX) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 251 (part; Chamicurros, upper Amazon); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 750, 757 (Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chyavetas; spec. in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 276 (part; Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1874, p. 531 (Monterico); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 32 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 65 (part; Peruvian localities, excl. Pebas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 288 (part; spec. a-k, Yurimaguas, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Peru, upper Amazon, examined by C. E. H.).

Hypocnemis myiotherina melanolaema HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 21 (diag. ♂, ♀; S. Mateo, n. Bolivia; Chuchurras [Huánuco], Yurimaguas, Chamicuros, Chyavetas, Peru), 379 (part; Humaytha, left bank of Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 358 (Humaytha); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Cachoeira, Rio Purús); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 112 (Yahuarmayo, San Gaban, n. Puno, se. Peru).

Hypocnemis myiotherina melanolaema SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 299 (Cachoeira, Rio Purús).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from northern Peru south of the Marañon in depts. Loreto (Yurimaguas, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Chyavetas, Maynas), Huánuco (Chuchurras), Junin (Puerto Bermudez), north-eastern Ayacucho (Monterico, Rio San Miguel) and northern Puno

* Birds from the north bank of the Rio Marañon agree perfectly with a large series from eastern Ecuador, Cuembi and "Bogotá," including the type of *H. elegans*, particularly the females showing the same deep, nearly orange ochraceous tone on the abdomen. Specimens from the Caura Valley do not differ either, as far as I can see. Material examined: five ♂♂, five ♀♀ "Bogotá"; one ♀ Cuembi, Rio Putumayo, se. Colombia; five ♂♂, two ♀♀ Rio Napo; two ♂♂, one ♀ Sarayacu; one ♂ Baeza, e. Ecuador; one ♂, two ♀♀ Rio Tigre, near Nauta; one ♂, one ♀ Pebas, n. Peru; four ♂♂, ten ♀♀ Caura R., Venezuela.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmoborus myotherinus melanolaema* (SCLATER): Male similar to *M. m. myotherinus*, but with breast and abdomen paler, whitish gray, only the flanks being mouse gray; female like the typical race with pure white throat and pale lower mandible, but under parts much lighter, pale ochraceous buff, sometimes passing into buff on middle of belly.—C. E. H.

(San Gaban, Yahuar Mayo), east through western Brazil to the *left* bank of the Rio Madeira (Humaytha), south to northern Bolivia, Yungas of Cochabamba (Rio San Mateo, Rio Chaparé).^a

8: Peru (Yurimaguas 2, Puerto Bermudez 5), Bolivia (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé 1).

Myrmoborus myotherinus sororius (*Hellmayr*).^b BUFF-THROATED ANT-CREEPER.

Hypocnemis myotherina sororia HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 358 (Calama, Rio Madeira [type]; Jamarysinho, Maroins, Rio Machados).

Hypocnemis myiotherina sororia SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 299 (ex HELLMAYR).

Hypocnemis myotherina melanolaema (not of SCLATER) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 379 (part; Paraiso, Rio Madeira).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the *right* bank of the upper Rio Madeira (Paraiso, Calama) and its tributary, the Machados.

Myrmoborus myotherinus ochrolaema (*Hellmayr*).^c OCHREOUS-THROATED ANT-CREEPER.

Hypocnemis myotherina ochrolaema HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, June 1906, p. 109 (Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 20, 21 (Itaituba), 379 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 359 (Borba); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 415 (ex HELLMAYR).

Hypocnemis myiotherina ochrolaema SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1918, p. 513 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz), 533 (Arumatheua, Alcobaga, R. Tocantins);

^a There does not seem to be any difference between typical Peruvian specimens and others from Bolivia and Humaytha, Rio Madeira. Material examined: four ♂♂, four ♀♀ Rio San Mateo; one ♂ Rio Chaparé, Bolivia; three ♂♂, two ♀♀ Humaytha, Rio Madeira; two ♂♂, one ♀ San Gaban; one ♂, one ♀ Yahuar Mayo, se. Peru; four ♂♂, one ♀ Puerto Bermudez, Junin; one ♂ Chuchurras, Huánuco; two ♂♂, two ♀♀ Yurimaguas; three ♂♂, one ♀ Chamicuro; one ♂ Xeberos; one ♀ Chyavetas, n. Peru.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmoborus myotherinus sororius* (HELLMAYR): Male much like *M. m. melanolaema*, but averaging smaller and under parts very slightly grayer. Female agreeing with *melanolaema* in pale lower mandible, but breast and abdomen much darker, deep ochraceous as in *M. m. ochrolaema*; differs, however, from both in having the throat neither pure white (like *melanolaema*) nor deep ochraceous (like *ochrolaema*) but light creamy buff, in conspicuous contrast to the color of the belly, and the cheeks, as well as the malar region bright buff with narrow dusky cross lines. Wing (ten ♂♂) 62-65, (eight ♀♀) 62-64; tail 37-42; bill 15-16½.—C. E. H.

^c *Myrmoborus myotherinus ochrolaema* (HELLMAYR): Male nearest to *M. m. melanolaema*, but under parts paler, almost white in the middle; superciliaries more purely white, broader, and extended along upper margin of auriculars; female with breast and belly deep (orange) ochraceous as in *M. m. myotherinus*, but readily distinguishable by the blackish (instead of whitish) lower mandible and by having the throat deep ochraceous (like the chest) without any trace of dusky brown spots across the foreneck. Wing (seven ♂♂ ad.) 62-65, (four ♀♀) 60-62; tail 37-51; bill 16-17.—C. E. H.

spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 299 (Cametá, Alcobaca, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Victoria, R. Xingú; Santarem, Pinhel, Villa Braga, Villa Nova, Pimental, Rio Tapajóz; Tucunaré, R. Jamauchim).

Hypocnemis myiotherina (not of SPIX) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 88 (Borba; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins west to Borba, on the lower Rio Madeira.

Myrmoborus melanurus (Sclater and Salvin).^a BLACK-TAILED ANT-CREEPER.

Hypocnemis melanura SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 186 (Cashaboya, River Ucayali, e. Peru; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 276 (upper Ucayali); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 69 (upper Ucayali); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 290 (Cashaboya, R. Ucayali); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 47 (e. Peru; crit.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 300 (upper Amazon).

Range: Eastern Peru (Cashiboya, Rio Ucayali).

Genus **HYPOCNEMIS** Cabanis.

Hypocnemis CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 212 (type by subs. design., Gray, 1855, *Formicarius cantator* BODDAERT).

***Hypocnemis cantator cantator** (Boddaert). WARBLING ANTbird.

Formicarius cantator (typogr. error) BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 44 (based on "Le Carrillonneur, de Cayenne," Daubenton, Pl. enl. 700, fig. 2).

Turdus tintinnabulatus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 862 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 700, fig. 2).

Turdus campanella LATHAM, Ind. Orn., 1, 1790, p. 359 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 700, fig. 2).

Myrmothera vittata VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, 1817, p. 114 ("Guyane" = Cayenne).

(?) *Thamnophilus striatus* SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 29, pl. 40, fig. 2 (= ♀?) (no locality given, type lost; see HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 663).

^a *Myrmoborus melanurus* (SCLATER and SALVIN): Nearly allied to *M. m. myiotherinus* and with similarly shaped bill, but without trace of a white interscapular patch; male with crown as well as sides of head and throat black, without the slightest indication of a whitish superciliary streak; under parts much darker slate gray, hardly paler than the back; axillars and under wing coverts pure white (instead of cinereous); female distinguishable by pure white (instead of buff) axillars and apical edges of upper wing coverts, olive brown (not black) sides of head, much duller olive fulvous chest and sides, extensively white middle of breast and abdomen, etc. Wing (two ♂♂) 63, 66, (one ♀) 63; tail 40-41; bill 17-18.—C. E. H.

Hypocnemis cantator SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 250 (part; Cayenne); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 87 (part; Barra do Rio Negro = Manáos); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 285 (part.: Cayenne, Surinam); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 176 (Camopi, Ouanary, Saint-Jean-du-Maroni); idem, l. c., 14, 1908, p. 13 (French Guiana); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 221 (part); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 158 (Roche-Marie; Ipousin, Rio Approuague), 320 (Camopi, Ouanary, Saint-Jean-du-Maroni, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 295 (Obidos; Faró, Rio Jamundá); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 69 (Paramaribo, Javaweg, Surinam).

Hypocnemis cantator cantator HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 32 (Obidos).

Hypocnemis tintinnabulatus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 212, pl. 4, fig. 1 (part; Cayenne).

Range: French and Dutch Guiana; northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon (Obidos; Faró, Rio Jamundá; Manáos).^a

2: Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco).

****Hypocnemis cantator peruviana* Taczanowski.^b PERUVIAN WARBLING ANTIBIRD.**

Hypocnemis cantator peruvianus TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 61 (Yurimaguas, n. Peru; descr. ♂, ♀); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 442 (Rio Jurúá; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 221 (Rio Jurúá); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 19 (Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz), 67 (Teffé, R. Solimões), 377 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 353 (Calama; Maroins, R. Machados; range); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Bom Lugar, R. Purús), 512 (Villa Braga, Bellavista, R. Tapajóz), 532 (Arumatheua, R. Tocantins); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 296 (Cametá, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Victoria, R. Xingú; Rio Curuá; Boim, Villa Braga, Bellavista, R. Tapajóz; Santa Elena, Tucunaré, R. Jamanchim; Bom Lugar, Rio Purús); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 20, 1921, p. 207 (Yuracares, n. Bolivia).

Hypocnemis cantator peruviana CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 386 (part; La Morelia, se. Colombia; Zamora, e. Ecuador).

Hypocnemis cantator (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo), 250 (part; e. Peru, Chamicuros; Rio Napo); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 186 (upper Ucayali); 1867, p. 750 (Xeberos, Chyavetas); 978 (Pebas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 275 (upper Ucayali, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, Pebas, n. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 32 (Yurimaguas); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 87 (part; Villa Maria,

^a Twenty-five specimens from French Guiana, four from Surinam, two ♂♂ from Manáos, one ♂, one ♀ from Obidos examined by C. E. H.

^b *Hypocnemis cantator peruviana* TACZ.: Male differs from *H. c. cantator* by possessing a large concealed white dorsal patch, and by the interscapulars being coarsely spotted with black and laterally edged with white; while in the female the anterior portion of the back shows faint dusky spots and a number of buff longitudinal streaks (instead of being uniform dull brownish olive).

Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso; Borba, Rio Madeira, spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 285 (part; Ega, Rio Javarri, w. Brazil; Peru; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador).

Tamnophilus striatothorax (not *Myiothera striatothorax* TEMMINCK) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 12 (Bolivia).

Tamnophilus striatothorax D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 176 (Yuracares, n. Bolivia; spec. in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon from the Tocantins westward, south to western Matto Grosso, and northern Bolivia (Yuracares); eastern Peru, in depts. Loreto and Junin (Puerto Bermudez); eastern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia (Cuembi, Rio Putumayo; La Morelia, Rio Caquetá).^b

8: Peru (Moyobamba 5, Puerto Bermudez 1); Brazil (Santarem 2).

****Hypocnemis cantator notaea* Hellmayr.*** BRITISH GUIANA WARBLING ANT BIRD.

Hypocnemis cantator notaea HELLMAYR, Anzeiger Orn. Ges. Bay., 3, Oct. 1920, p. 19 (Merumé Mts., British Guiana).

Hypocnemis tintinnabulata CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 212 (part; Guiana = British Guiana); idem, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 684 (coastal forests of British Guiana).

Hypocnemis cantator SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 428 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 285 (part; British Guiana); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 63 (Brit. Guiana).

Hypocnemis cantator cantator (not of BODDAERT) BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica).

Range: British Guiana.

3: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 2, Hyde Park, Demerara 1).

^a With only a single young female from the Rio Macujubim it is impossible to ascertain whether the birds found on the Island of Marajó (*H. cantator* SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287) are referable to typical *cantator* or *peruviana*.—C. E. H.

^b There are certain variations to be noticed in the large series from different localities examined in the present connection. Females from e. Ecuador, se. Colombia and n. Peru (Moyobamba), have the crown more blackish with the light streaks along middle line nearly whitish, instead of buff or pale fulvous, as is the case in those from Brazil. Birds from the upper Rio Madeira (Humaytha, Calama, Maroins), Rio Juruá, ne. Bolivia (Yuracares), and Matto Grosso have decidedly paler ochraceous flanks than a series from the Tapajóz, Teffé, Peru, etc. Sixty specimens examined by C. E. H.

^c *Hypocnemis cantator notaea* HELLMAYR: Nearly related to *H. c. peruviana* TACZ., but recognizable by the much deeper rufous brown color of rump, tail and outer aspect of wings. The male resembles *H. c. peruviana* in having a large white interscapular patch, and the upper back heavily variegated with black and white, but these light markings are duller, grayish white as well as larger, forming marginal

Hypocnemis flavescens flavescens (Sclater).^a SULPHUR-BREASTED ANTBIRD.

Formicivora flavescens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond. for 1864, publ. 1865, p. 609 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro, nw. Brazil).

Hypocnemis flavescens PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 88 (Marabitanas, Rio Içanna, upper Rio Negro; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 286 (Marabitanas; "Oyapoc, Cayenne"^b); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 77 (Suapure, Nicare, La Pricion, La Union, Caura River, Venezuela); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 221 (range); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 296 ("Guyana," Rio Negro); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 159 ("Oyapoc," ex SCLATER).

Hypocnemis flavescens flavescens CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 289 (foot of Mt. Duida, Boca de Sina, Rio Cunucunuma, upper Orinoco).

Hypocnemis flavescens humilis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, 1913, p. 172 (La Lajita, Caura River); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 289 (La Lajita, Nicare, Suapure, La Pricion, Caura R.).

Range: Northwestern Brazil, on the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas, Rio Içanna), and southern Venezuela (Caura River; foot of Mt. Duida and Rio Cunucunuma, upper Orinoco).^c

spots rather than edges; the female, by its less spotted mantle, approaches *H. c. cantator*. Wing, 51-55; tail, 40-44; bill, 14-15½.

Ten specimens from British Guiana examined by C. E. H.

^a The general resemblance in markings might lead one to regard *H. cantator* and *H. flavescens* as conspecific. It appears, however, that representatives of both the yellow and white-bellied group occur together in the northern parts of Bolivia, *peruviana* having been taken in the Yuracares district, while *subflava* was secured on the San Mateo and Chaparé rivers, though possibly at a higher altitude. Moreover, if my surmise of *H. flavescens* and *H. hypoxantha* being conspecific is correct, the ranges of *H. h. hypoxantha* and *H. h. ochraceiventris* will be seen to coincide with that of *H. cantator peruviana*. Further investigation of the case is imperative before we can arrive at definite conclusions as to the interrelations of these birds.—C. E. H.

^b The locality "Oyapoc," attached to a specimen purchased from a dealer, is quite unreliable.

^c Caura specimens appear to me inseparable from *flavescens*, as represented by ten examples from Marabitanas, the type locality. I do not find any difference either in coloration or in the markings of the chest between the two series. Venezuelan birds average slightly smaller, but this is too insignificant to warrant recognition in nomenclature.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Five ♂♂ from Marabitanas	56,57,58,59,59	40,41,42,42,43	15-16
Eight ♂♂ from the Caura	54,56(four),56½,57,58	39-43	15-16½
Five ♀♀ from Marabitanas	55,55,55½,56,57	40-43	15-15½
Four ♀♀ from the Caura	52½,54,55,55½	37-40½	15-16

—C. E. H.

**Hypocnemis flavescens subflava* Cabanis.* CABANIS'S SULPHUR-BREASTED ANTIBIRD.

Hypocnemis subflava CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 21, 1873, p. 65 (Monterico, Rio San Miguel, ne. Ayacucho, Peru; type in Warsaw Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Monterico); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 63 (Monterico); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 384 (La Merced, Chanchamayo); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 108 (Yahuar Mayo, Chaquimayo, Callanga, Marcapata, se. Peru; Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin; Rio San Mateo, n. Bolivia; crit., descr. ♀).

Hypocnemis flavescens subflava CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2, 1921, p. 5 in text (Perené, Dept. Junin; Rio Tavera, La Pampa, n. Puno; Todos Santos, Bolivia).

Hypocnemis collinsi CHERRIE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 395 (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, n. Bolivia).

Hypocnemis flavescens (not of SCLATER) MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 43 ("ne. Peru," errore! = se. Peru).

Range: Central and southeastern Peru, in depts. Junin (Chanchamayo), Ayacucho (Monterico), Cuzco (Callanga, Marcapata), and northern Puno (Yahuar Mayo, Chaquimayo, Rio Tavera, La Pampa), and northern Bolivia (Rio San Mateo; Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé).^b

3: Peru (Chanchamayo 2); Bolivia (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé 1).

Hypocnemis hypoxantha hypoxantha Sclater.* YELLOW-BROWED ANTIBIRD.

Hypocnemis hypoxantha SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 573, pl. 43 ("Upper Amazons"; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 286 (upper Amazon; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; descr. ♂); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 44 (Pebas, Nauta, ne. Peru); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 386 (La Morelia, se. Colombia).

* *Hypocnemis flavescens subflava* CABANIS: Differs from *H. f. flavescens* by paler, more grayish olive upper parts without any russet brown on the rump; olive gray instead of russet brown tertials, rectrices and outer aspect of remiges; brighter yellow under surface with conspicuously lighter ochraceous flanks. The female also is recognizable by deeper yellow under parts, paler flanks, less russet tail, and absence of russet brown on rump. Wing (♂) 56-59, (♀) 54-55; tail (♂) 42-47, (♀) 39-44; bill 14-16.—C. E. H.

^b Five Bolivian birds including a topotype of *H. collinsi*, do not differ from the type and six other specimens from s. Peru (depts. Cuzco and Puno). Two males from Chanchamayo are slightly brighter beneath, but this is not the case in three females from the same locality.—C. E. H.

* *Hypocnemis hypoxantha hypoxantha* SCLATER: Male differs from *H. flavescens subflava* CAB. by deep yellow (instead of whitish) supraloral and bright yellow (instead of pure white) superciliary streak; by having the upper back but obsoletely clouded with dusky (instead of strongly striped with deep black) without any trace of a white interscapular blotch; the cheeks, auriculars and under parts much deeper yellow; the middle as well as the sides of the chest heavily streaked with black; the

Hypocnemis flavescens (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 567 (lower Ucayali; one of Bartlett's specimens, marked by Sclater "*H. flavescens*," in British Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the lower Ucayali and the north bank of the Marañon (Nauta, Pebas), northern Peru, through eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu) north to southeastern Colombia (Cuembi, Rio Putumayo; La Morelia, Rio Caquetá).

***Hypocnemis hypoxantha ochraceiventris* Chapman.* BRAZILIAN YELLOW-BROWED ANTIBIRD.**

Hypocnemis hypoxantha ochraceiventris CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2, 1921, p. 5 (Alta Mira, Rio Xingú, n. Brazil).

Range: Northern Brazil, from the Rio Xingú (Alta Mira) to the Tapajóz (Miritituba, Colonia do Mojuy).

Genus **HYPOCNEMOIDES** Bangs and Penard.

Hypocnemoides BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 69 (type by orig. desig., *Hypocnemis melanopogon* SCLATER).

****Hypocnemoides melanopogon* (Sclater).^b BLACK-CHINNED ANT-CREEPER.**

Hypocnemis melanopogon SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, Oct. 1857, p. 130 (part; "Chamicuros, e. Peru," errore!, the type is from Guiana; see Cat. Coll.

flanks grayish olive instead of ochraceous; the axillars and under wing coverts grayish rather than sulphur yellow; the lower mandible black (like the upper one) instead of horny whitish. Wing (seven ♂ ad.) 55-57½; tail 41-46; bill 15-16½. Female unknown to the authors. Examined: one ♂ ad. "Upper Amazons," the type; two ♂ ad. Nauta; one ♂ ad. Pebas, Rio Marañon; one ♂ ad. lower Ucayali, Peru; one ♂ ad. Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; one ♂ ad. Cuembi, Rio Putumayo, se. Colombia, July 21, 1897, Gustav Hopke (Coll. Berlepsch).—C. E. H.

**Hypocnemis hypoxantha ochraceiventris* CHAPMAN: Male agreeing with *H. h. hypoxantha* in entirely black bill, bright yellow supraloral and superciliary streak, deep yellow under parts, and in absence of white interscapular patch, but readily distinguishable by having the flanks ochraceous instead of grayish olive; besides, the black malar stripe is decidedly broader, the back and outer edges of the quills are brownish rather than grayish olive, the upper tail coverts slightly tinged with rufescent, the tail longer and more brownish. The female has the lower mandible yellowish gray like *H. flavescens subflava*, but differs from the female of that bird by deeper yellow under parts with much paler ochraceous flanks, bright buffy yellow (instead of dull buff) superciliaries, etc. Wing (three males) 57-59, (three females) 55-56; tail 50-53, (female) 45-49; bill 14-15. A series from the Tapajóz (Miritituba, Colonia de Mojuy) in the Carnegie Museum examined.—C. E. H.

^b The peculiarly overlapping ranges of *H. melanopogon* and *H. maculicauda* have been commented upon by Miss Snethlage and myself. While generally replacing one another geographically and frequenting not quite the same kind of country, they appear to occur together in certain districts, as on the upper stretches of the Purús. This fact is not easy to explain in view of their obvious close relationship, but a similar problem in distribution is presented by *Cercomacra tyrannina laeta*, *C. t. saturator*, *C. n. nigrescens* and *C. n. approximans*.

Amer. B., 1862, p. 188, and HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 381; type, now in British Museum, examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂, ♀; idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 253 (part; descr. ♂, ♀, excl. hab. Chamicuros); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 188 (part; spec. a, Guiana [type], c, Cayenne); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 88 (below Poicares, Marabitanas, Rio Amajaú, Rio Negro; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 576 (Mexiana Isl.; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 428 (Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 290 (part; spec. a-n, Mexiana, Oyapoc, Cayenne, Guiana, Camacusa; spec. examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 78 (Maipures, Altagracia, Quiribana de Caicara, Perico, Munduapo, R. Orinoco; Suapure, La Union, Nicare, Caura R., Venezuela); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 176 (Camopi, French Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 160 (R. Approuague, Oyapoc, Cayenne), 320 (Camopi); HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, 1907, p. 34 (Mexiana); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 381 (Humaytha, Borba, Rio Madeira; range, crit.); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 360 (Calama, S. Isabel, Rio Preto, R. Madeira); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 114, 120 (Mexiana); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287 (Mexiana); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 529 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 300 (I. Pirunum, I. Itaituna, R. Tocantins; Cussary; Cachoeira, Rio Púrús; Mexiana; S. Antonio da Cachoeira, Rio Jary; Arumanduba, Obidos, Rio Jamundá); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove).

Myrmoborus melanopogon CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 291 (R. Orinoco, from Altagracia to above the Falls; Caura R., San Feliz River, near its junction with the Cuchivero, Venezuela).

Hypocnemoides melanopogon BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 69 (Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Javaweg, Surinam); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 69 (Brit. Guiana).

Myrmoborus obscurus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 9 (Cayenne; type in Heine Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ imm.).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Caura-Orinoco basin); northern Brazil, north of the Amazon: Isl. of Mexiana, north bank of river (Rio Jary, Arumanduba, Obidos, Rio Jamundá), upper Rio Branco, Rio Negro (from the mouth of the Amajaú up to Marabitanas); south of the Amazon: islets in the delta of the Tocantins; Cussary; Borba, Calama, S. Isabel on the right, Humaytha on the left bank of the Rio Madeira; Cachoeira, on the upper Púrús.*

2: Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 2).

* Brazilian birds (Mexiana, Rio Madeira) appear to be inseparable from those of Guiana and Venezuela, although some of them are of a lighter, more bluish slate gray coloration. A single male from Munduapo, upper Orinoco, is rather darker below than any other example and lacks the whitish suffusion in the middle of the belly.

Material: one ♂ juv. Cayenne (type of *M. obscurus*); one ♂, three ♀♀ French Guiana; four ♂♂, one ♀ British Guiana; seven ♂♂, ten ♀♀ Caura; five ♂♂, two ♀♀ Altagracia; three ♂♂, one ♀ Quiribana de Caicara; one ♂

Hypocnemoides maculicauda (Pelzelin). SPOTTED-TAILED ANT-CREEPER.

Hypocnemis maculicauda PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 89, (Villa Maria = San Luis de Cáceres [type], Engenho do Gama and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 291 (Matto Grosso; Nauta, n. Peru; examined by C. E. H., descr. ♂); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, 442 (Rio Juruá; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 222 (Rio Juruá); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287 (S. Antonio do Prata, R. Acará, R. Capim, Pará district; crit.); idem, l. c., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Cachoeira, Ponto Alegre, R. Purús), 513 (Isl. Goyana, R. Tapajóz); idem, l. c., 61, 1913, p. 529 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 301 (Pará, S. Antonio do Prata, R. Capim, R. Acará, Pará district; Sta. Julia, R. Iriri; Isl. Goyana, R. Tapajóz; Tucunaré, Boavista, R. Jamauchim; Cachoeira, Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 382 (range); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 360 (Maroins, Rio Machados); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 93 (Pará localities).

Thamnophilus maculicauda GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499 (Rio Capim).

Hypocnemis melanopogon (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 130 (part; ♀ from Chamicuros, e. Peru, in coll. Gould, now in Brit. Museum, examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 253 (part; Chamicuros); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 186 (Cashaboya, Ucayali; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 276 (Cashiboya, Ucayali); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 290 (part; spec. a-d, Rio Javarri, Elvira, Chamicuros, Cashiboya, e. Peru; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northern and western Brazil, only south of the Amazon, in states of Pará (S. Antonio do Prata, Rio Acará, Rio Capim; Rio Iriri; Ilha Goyana, R. Tapajóz), Amazonas (S. Paulo d'Oliveira, Rio Solimões; Rio Juruá; Rio Purús; Maroins, Rio Machados) and Matto Grosso (Villa Bella de Matto Grosso and Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé; Villa Maria = San Luis de Cáceres, upper Paraguay); eastern Peru (Cashiboya, Rio Ucayali; Chamicuros; Rio Javarri; Nauta and Elvira, north bank of R. Marañón).*

Caicara; one ♂ Perico; one ♂ Maipures; one ♂ Munduapo, R. Orinoco; three ♂ ♂, one ♀ Rio Negro; three ♂ ♂, four ♀ ♀ Mexiana; three ♂ ♂, two ♀ ♀ Humaytha; one ♂, one ♀ Borba; four ♂ ♂, seven ♀ ♀ Calama; one ♂, two ♀ ♀ S. Isabel, Rio Madeira.—C. E. H.

* I am not certain that the birds from Lower Amazonia are absolutely identical with *H. maculicauda*. On comparing a male from Rio Tapajóz (Ilha Goyana) and a female from Pará with ten from Villa Maria and Engenho do Gama, I notice that they differ by their decidedly shorter white tips to the rectrices (from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ against 5 to 6 mm. wide). A female from Maroins, Rio Machados, agrees with those from Matto Grosso in tail markings, but is slightly smaller, like those from Lower Amazonia. The few Peruvian birds examined by me are nearer the latter. More material should be compared. Examined: seven ♂ ♂, three ♀ ♀ w. Matto Grosso; two ♂ ♂, one juv. S. Paulo d'Oliveira; one ♂ Rio Juruá; one ♂ Rio Machados; one ♂ Nauta; one ♂ Rio Javarri; one ♂ ad. Elvira; one ♂ Cashiboya; one ♂ Chamicuros; one ♂ R. Tapajóz; one ♂ Pará.—C. E. H.

Genus **MYRMOCHANES** Allen.*

Myrmochanes ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 95 (type by orig. design., *Myrmochanes hypoleucus* ALLEN = *Hypocnemis hemileuca* SCLATER and SALVIN).

Myrmochanes hemileucus (Sclater and Salvin). BLACK AND WHITE ANT-CATCHER.

Hypocnemis hemileuca SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 186 (lower Ucayali, e. Peru; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂ ad.); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 276 (lower Ucayali); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 70 (lower Ucayali); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 291 (part; descr. of ♂ only^b); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 348 (crit.; synonym., range); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 222 (range); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 361 (Borba, Rio Madeira; crit.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 301 ("Alto Amazonas").

Terenura melanoleuca PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 84, 157 (Borba, Rio Madeira; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂ ad.).

Myrmochanes hypoleucus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 95 (Reyes, n. Bolivia; type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Ecuador south through eastern Peru (lower Ucayali) to northern Bolivia (Reyes), east to Borba, on the Rio Madeira, northern Brazil.*

Genus **GYMNOCICHLA** Sclater.

Gymnocichla SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 274 (type *Myiothera nudiceps* CASSIN).

Gymnocichla nudiceps nudiceps (Cassin). BARE-CROWNED ANT-CATCHER.

Myiothera nudiceps CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1850, p. 106, pl. 6 (Isthmus of Panama).

* *Myrmochanes* is nearly related to *Hypocnemoides*, but has a much longer, more depressed as well as more strongly ridged bill, narrower, longitudinal (instead of roundish oval) nostrils; proportionately longer, strongly graduated (instead of gently rounded) tail, the outermost rectrix being by 12 instead of 3 to 4 mm. shorter than the median.

^b The female is unknown and not represented in the British Museum. Sclater's description was, by mistake, based on the ♀ of *Myrmoborus melanurus* (SCL. and SALV.).—C. E. H.

* Five male specimens, all of which have been examined by me, are the only ones known of this rare species: the type from the lower Ucayali, secured by E. Bartlett on June 4, 1865; the two originals of *T. melanoleuca*, taken by J. Natterer near Borba, Rio Madeira, in July 1830; the type of *Myrmochanes hypoleucus*, obtained by H. H. Rusby at Reyes, R. Beni, n. Bolivia, in June 1886, and one collected by a hunter of H. Whitely, Sr., October 26, 1878, in e. Ecuador (place of capture not recorded), in the Berlepsch collection.—C. E. H.

Gymnocichla nudiceps SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 274 (part; Panama); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 272 (part; spec. g-k, Lion Hill Station, Panama); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, Feb. 1892, p. 223 (part; Panama, Lion Hill Station); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, 1900, p. 24 (Loma del Leon, Panama).

Pithys rufigularis (not of SCLATER) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 293 (Lion Hill, Panama; = ♀).

Myrmeciza ferruginea LAWRENCE, Ann. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 470 (Lion Hill, Panama; = ♀ ad.; see SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 356).

Myrmelastes corvinus LAWRENCE, Ibis, 5, 1863, p. 182 (Lion Hill, Panama; = ♂ imm.).

Myrmelastes lawrencii SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 226 (new name for *Myrmelastes corvinus* LAWRENCE^a; hab. part, Panama).

Myrmelastes ceterus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, Sept. 1900, p. 25 (Loma del Leon, Panama; = ♂ imm.).

Gymnocichla nudiceps nudiceps RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 99 (monogr.; Panama, and nw. Colombia, Atrato R.); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 261 (Gatun, Tabernilla, Canal Zone).

Range: Eastern Panama (Canal Zone: Lion Hill, Gatun, Tabernilla) and, according to Ridgway, adjacent portion of northwestern Colombia (Rio Atrato).

***Gymnocichla nudiceps sancta-martae* Ridgway.^b SANTA MARTA
BARE-CROWNED ANTCATCHER.**

Gymnocichla nudiceps sancta-martae RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, Oct. 1908, p. 194 ("Santa Marta," Colombia); idem, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 99 in key ("Santa Marta"); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 304 (crit.).

Gymnocichla nudiceps sanctae-martae CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 385 (Nare, near Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena River).

Gymnocichla nudiceps (not of CASSIN) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 274 (part; "Santa Marta"); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 272 (part; spec. 1, "Santa Marta").

Range: Northeastern Colombia ("Santa Marta")^c, through the Magdalena Valley at least as far south as Puerto Berrio.

^a *Myrmelastes lawrencii* SALV. and GODM. was proposed as a substitute for *M. corvinus* LAWR., considered to be preoccupied by *Thamnophilus corvinus* of earlier date, and it is of no consequence whatever that the male from Mina de Chorchá, Chiriquí, described by the same authors, turns out to belong to another race.

^b *Gymnocichla nudiceps sancta-martae* RIDGWAY: The male of this form, with which we are not acquainted, is described as being similar to *G. n. nudiceps*, but with the posterior under parts duller (blackish slate), and a much larger white interscapular patch; female, according to Todd, differing from that of *G. n. erratilis* by sepia (instead of raw umber) upper parts.

^c Its occurrence in the Santa Marta region requires confirmation.

***Gymnocichla nudiceps erratilis** Bangs. COSTA RICAN BARE-CROWNED ANTCATCHER.

Gymnocichla nudiceps erratilis BANGS, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 297 (Boruca, sw. Costa Rica); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 620 (southwestern Pacific lowlands of Costa Rica, north to Pigres, Gulf of Nicoya); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 101 (sw. Costa Rica; w. Panama).

Gymnocichla nudiceps (not of CASSIN) SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 195 (Mina de Chorchá, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriquí); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 272 (part; spec. a-f, Mina de Chorchá, Bugaba, Chiriquí; Chitra, Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 223 (part; same localities).

Myrmelastes lawrencii SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 226 (part; spec. ex Mina de Chorchá, Chiriquí).

Range: Pacific lowlands of southwestern Costa Rica (Boruca, Pozo del Rio Grande, Terraba, Paso Real de Terraba, Buenos Aires, El General) north to the Gulf of Nicoya (Pigres), and western Panama (slopes of the Volcan de Chiriquí, and Chitra, Cordillera of Veragua).^a

2: Costa Rica (Buenos Aires 1, Terraba 1).

***Gymnocichla nudiceps chiroleuca** Sclater and Salvin. BARE-FRONTED ANTCATCHER.

Gymnocichla chiroleuca SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 417 (Tucuriquí, e. Costa Rica; descr. ♂); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 272 (same locality); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 224 (Omoa, Santa Ana, Honduras; Tucuriquí, Costa Rica); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, 1891, p. 469 (Santa Ana, Honduras; descr. ♀ and ♂ juv.); RICHMOND, l. c., 16, 1893, p. 501 (Rio Escondido, Nicaragua; habits); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, No. 3, 1907, p. 109 (Los Amates, Guatemala); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 101 (part; e. Costa Rica, through Nicaragua and Honduras to Guatemala, excl. w. Panama).

Gymnocichla cheiroleuca CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 621 (Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica; habits).

Myrmelastes lawrencii (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 502 (Rio Escondido, Nicaragua).

Range: From eastern Costa Rica through Nicaragua and Honduras north to eastern Guatemala (Los Amates, Isabel).

8: Guatemala (Los Amates, Isabel 2); Nicaragua (Matagalpa 2, San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 4).

^a All Chiriquí specimens, including two females, seen by me are referable to *erratilis* rather than *nudiceps*. The reference *M. lawrencii* SALVIN and GODMAN from Mina de Chorchá, Chiriquí, inadvertently placed in the synonymy of *G. chiroleuca*, induced R. Ridgway to extend its range to w. Panama. The specimens in the British Museum, however, clearly pertain to *erratilis*.—C. E. H.

Genus **PERCNOSTOLA** Cabanis and Heine.

Percnostola CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 10 (type by subs. design.,
SCLATER, 1890, *Lanius funebris* LICHTENSTEIN = *Turdus rufifrons* GMELIN).

Percnostola rufifrons rufifrons (Gmelin). BLACK-HEADED FIRE-EYE.

Turdus rufus (not of LINNAEUS, 1758) BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 39
(based on "Le Merle roux, de Cayenne," Daubenton, Pl. enl., 644, fig. 1
[= ♀]).

Turdus rufifrons GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 825 (based on the same).

Myrmothera atricapilla VIEILLLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, 1817,
p. 115 (Cayenne; descr. ♂ ad.).

Lanius funebris LICHTENSTEIN, Veiz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 47 (Cayenne;
descr. ♂ ad.).

Lanius caesius (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 330
(Cayenne; descr. ♂ ad.; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Thamnophilus caesius SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, April 1855, p. 19, pl. 82
(♂, ♀) (British Guiana); idem, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855,
p. 248 (Brit. Guiana; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 212
(Cayenne, Brit. Guiana).

Pyriglena funebris CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 684
(coastal forests of Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 429 (ex Schomburgk).

Percnostola funebris CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 10 (Surinam);
SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 185 (Cayenne); PELZELN, Orn. Bras.,
2, 1868, p. 86, note 1 (part; Cayenne); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15,
1890, p. 273 (part; spec. a-e, Cayenne); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10,
1904, p. 176 (Saint-Georges-d'Oyapoc, Camopi, Mahury, Ouanary, French
Guiana); PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, 1910, p. 323 (Surinam).

Percnostola rufa MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.),
8, 1906, p. 35 (Cayenne; note on type of *L. caesius*); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull.
Mus. Paris, 14, 1908, p. 13 (Cayenne); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908,
p. 161 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague), 320 (localities in French Guiana); JHERING,
Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 218 (part; Guyana).

Percnostola rufifrons rufifrons HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 8, 1908,
p. 140 (monogr., descr. ♂, ♀; French Guiana, Surinam, Brit. Guiana).

Percnostola rufifrons SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 306 (S. Antonio
da Cachoeira, Rio Jary; Obidos); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp.
Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 68 (Rijdsdijkweg, Altonaweg, Surinam); CHUBB,
Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 54 (British Guiana, many localities).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; northern Brazil, on the
north bank of the lower Amazon, east of the Rio Trombetas (Rio
Jary, Obidos).

**Pernostola rufifrons subcristata* Hellmayr.^a HELLMAYR'S BLACK-HEADED FIRE-EYE.

Pernostola rufifrons subcristata HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 8, 1908, p. 142 (Barra do Rio Negro = Manáos, n. Brazil); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 307 (Rio Jamundá, Pará).

Pernostola funebris (not of LICHTENSTEIN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 86 (part; Barra do Rio Negro; "Marabitanas," errore!); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 273 (part; spec. f, g, Barra do Rio Negro).

Pernostola rufa (not of BODDAERT) JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 218 (part; [Barra do] Rio Negro).

Range: North Brazil, on the north bank of the lower Amazon, from the Rio Trombetas (Rio Jamundá, Itacoatiará) west to Manáos.
1: Brazil (Itacoatiará).

Pernostola rufifrons minor Pelzel.^b SMALLER BLACK-HEADED FIRE-EYE.

Pernostola minor PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 86, 159 (S. Isabel [type], Marabitanas, Rio Xié, upper Rio Negro; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 274 (Marabitanas); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 218 (Rio Negro); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 307 (Rio Negro).

Pernostola rufifrons minor HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 8, 1908, p. 143 (monogr.; descr. ♂, ♀; upper Rio Negro; Nauta, ne. Peru).

Pernostola funebris (not of LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 186 (Nauta); l. c., 1873, p. 275 (Nauta); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 273 (part., spec. j, Nauta); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 57 (part; Nauta).

Range: Northwestern Brazil, on the upper stretches of the Rio Negro (S. Isabel, Marabitanas, Rio Xié), and northeastern Peru (Nauta, north bank of R. Marañon).

^a *Pernostola rufifrons subcristata* HELLMAYR: Differs from *P. r. rufifrons* in less crested pileum, much smaller bill, and lesser development of the naked postocular patch; male with pileum dull black as in the typical race, but plumage lighter slate gray, particularly on sides of head; female with forehead broadly bright ferruginous, crown deep rufous brown (instead of black), sides of head deeper ferruginous, back washed with olivaceous, and flanks paler brownish. Wing (three ♂♂ ad.) 75-77, (three ♀♀) 71-73; tail, 61-62, (♀) 58-64; bill, 19-20.—C. E. H.

^b *Pernostola rufifrons minor* PELZELN: Differs from *P. r. subcristata* by slenderer bill, much shorter tail, more restricted naked postocular spot, and shorter crest feathers. The sides of the head, in the male, are lighter gray, and the feathers of the pileum, instead of being uniform black, are conspicuously edged with slate gray. Female agrees with *subcristata* in deep rufous brown crown, but has the front and sides of the head lighter ferruginous, the edges to the upper wing coverts narrower and paler buff, while below only throat and foreneck are lighter ferruginous, passing into ochraceous buff on middle of belly. Wing (seven ♂♂) 68-73, (two ♀♀) 65-68; tail 47-52; bill 17½-19.

A single ♂ from Nauta (in very poor condition) differs from the typical series merely by its lighter, nearly slate gray pileum. It measures: wing 69; tail 50.—C. E. H.

Genus **SCLATERIA** Oberholser.

Holocnemis (not of SCHILLING, 1829) STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, 1844, p. 475 (type *Holocnemis flammata* STRICKLAND = *Sitta naevia* GMELIN).

Heterocnemis (not of ALBERS, 1852) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, Dec. 1855, p. 146 (new name for *Holocnemis* STRICKLAND).

Sclateria OBERHOLSER, Proc. Acad. N. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 209 (new name for *Heterocnemis* SCLATER).

Sclateria naevia naevia (Gmelin). STRIPED ANTCATCHER.

Sitta naevia GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), 1788, p. 442 (based on "The Wall-creeper of Surinam," EDWARDS, Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, 1764, p. 284, pl. 346, lower fig. [= ♂ ad.], Surinam).

Turdus lineatus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 828 (based on "Le Fourmillier grivelé, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 823, fig. 1 [= ♀], Cayenne).

Holocnemis flammata STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, 1844, p. 415, pl. 13 (= ♂ juv.). ("Hab. unknown, though doubtless American," type now in Mus. Cambridge, England).

Formicarius lineatus LEOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, 1866, p. 192 (Trinidad).

Holocnemis lineata CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 214 (descr. ♂); idem, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 683 (coastal forests of British Guiana).

Holocnemis naevius STRICKLAND, Contrib. to Ornith., 1849, p. 34-6, pl. 18 (= ♂ and ♀) (Trinidad).

Heterocnemis naevia SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 247 (descr. ♂, ♀); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 186 (Berbice, Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 427 (Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 275 (Cayenne, Camacusa); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, 1894, p. 52 (Trinidad); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 176 (St. Georges d'Oyapock, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 286 (S. Antonio do Prata, Pará, Rio Acará).

Sclateria naevia HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 33 (Trinidad); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 160 (Approuague, Ipousin, French Guiana), 320 (St. Georges d'Oyapock); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1911, p. 48 (Peixe-Boi, Pará, Rio Acará), 93 (Pará localities); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 528 (habits); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 303 (Pará, Ilha das Onças, S. Antonio do Prata, Rio Acará); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, 1913, p. 202 (Caño Vagré, Orinoco delta); HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 499 in text (Cayenne, Surinam; Miritiba, Maranhão); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 69 (Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Surinam); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 56 (British Guiana).

Sclateria naevia trinitatis HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, Dec. 1917, p. 499 (Caparo, Trinidad)*.

* Comparison of nineteen specimens from Trinidad with thirty-one from the continent fails to substantiate the distinctness of the insular race. The individual variation which is much greater than the describers of *trinitatis* suspected is par-

Range: Trinidad; northeastern Venezuela: Orinoco delta; British, Dutch and French Guiana, south to northeastern Brazil (Pará district, east of the Tocantins; State of Maranhão (Miritiba)).

***Sclateria naevia diaphora* Todd.^a CAURA RIVER ANTCATCHER.**

Sclateria naevia diaphora TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, Aug. 1913, p. 172 (Rio Mocho, R. Caura, Venezuela; type in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Heterocnemis argentata BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 76 (part; ♂ juv., La Union, Caura R.; spec. in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Sclateria schistacea caurensis (not of HELLMAYR) CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 287 (La Union, Caura; ex BERLEPSCH and HARTERT).

Range: Eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley and its affluent, the Rio Mocho).

***Sclateria naevia toddi* Hellmayr, subsp. nov.^b TAPAJÓZ ANTCATCHER.**

Range: Northern Brazil (Santarem, Rio Tapajóz).

ticularly well illustrated by an excellent series from French Guiana (Cayenne, Mana, Oyapock) kindly loaned by the Carnegie Museum. In the male the upper surface varies from slate gray to nearly blackish slate, while the under parts are exceedingly variable as to ground color and amount of white markings, some specimens being deep slate color with relatively narrow, lanceolate white stripes, others with the white predominating and the lighter slate gray mainly restricted to the margins of the feathers. These pale-bellied examples are in no way distinguishable from the average of Trinidad birds and, moreover, one of the latter (Munich Museum, No. 12,892 ♂ ad. Caparo, April 19, 1912) very nearly matches the darkest extreme from French Guiana (Carnegie Museum, No. 63,553). The three females from Trinidad in the Tring Museum happen to be much paler than those from other localities in the same collection, but other material examined by me does not bear out any of the differences. Seven skins from the Pará district (Pará, Peixe-Boi, Benevides, Acará) and a male from Maranhão (Miritiba) are identical with the Guiana series.—C. E. H.

^a *Sclateria naevia diaphora* TODD: Male differs from *S. n. naevia* in its dark under parts, the white streaking being confined to a number of narrow, rather indistinct stripes on foreneck and chest, becoming evanescent on abdomen; and in the white apical spots, so conspicuous on all the upper wing coverts in the other races, being much smaller and mainly confined to the greater series. Female much brighter, more of an ochraceous tawny underneath without any trace of the dusky mottling. Size somewhat less: wing (♂) 69, (♀) 66, 68; tail 48-49; bill 22-23½.—C. E. H.

^b *Sclateria naevia toddi* HELLMAYR, subsp. nov.: Male similar to *S. n. naevia* in amount of white wing spotting, but under parts whiter, with slate gray edges lighter and much reduced in extent, and lower tail coverts largely spotted and edged with white. Female distinguishable by its pure white throat; much deeper ochraceous chest; decidedly more rufescent brown flanks; more buffy sides of head; and by lacking the dusky mottling and striping on the lower parts, some of the lateral breast feathers only showing slight brownish edges to the buffy central stripes. Wing (♂) 70-73, (♀) 66-70; tail 51-55; bill 22¼-23½.

This new race, by the coloration of the under parts, forms the connecting link to *S. n. argentata*, which, in the male sex, sometimes shows a few slate gray edges on the foreneck and chest. One of the females from Santarem is hardly distinguishable from that of the upper Amazonian race. From *S. n. diaphora* the female of the present

Sclateria naevia argentata (*Des Murs*). WHITE-BREADED ANT-CATCHER.

Herpsilochmus argentatus DES MURS in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Zool., 1, Oiseaux, livr. 18, June 1856, p. 53, pl. 17, fig. 2 (= ♂ imm.) (Nauta, ne. Peru; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmeciza argentata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 250 (Nauta); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 187 (e. Peru).

Heterocnemis argentata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 749 ("Oyapoc, Cayenne"^a); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1873, p. 275 (Chamicuros, e. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 59 (Nauta, Chamicuros); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 277 (descr. ♂, ♀; "Oyapoc, Cayenne"^a; Iquitos, Loretoyacu, Chamicuros, e. Peru; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador^b); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 76 (part; Maipures, R. Orinoco; spec. in Tring Museum examined).

Sclateria argentata MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 35 (Nauta; crit. on type); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 219 (range); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 375 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 352 (Rio Madeira); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 161 ("Oyapoc," ex SCLATER); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 303 (same locality).

Heterocnemis albiventris PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 87, 161 (Salto do Girao [type], Guajaráguçu, Borba, Rio Madeira; Marabitanas, Rio Negro; Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso, w. Matto Grosso; spec. in Vienna Museum examined)^c.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the Rio Madeira and the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas) west to eastern Peru and eastern Ecuador, south to western Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé), north to Maipures, Orinoco R., Venezuela.

***Sclateria^d schistacea schistacea** (*Sclater*). SLATE-COLORED ANT-CATCHER.

Hypocnemis schistacea SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 252 (Rio Javarri, ne. Peru; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.); idem, form may be separated by its whiter throat and middle of the abdomen.

Type in Carnegie Museum, No. 71603 ♂ ad. Santarem, Rio Tapajóz, March 28, 1919. S. M. Klages.—C. E. H.

^a The bird in the British Museum labeled "Oyapoc, Cayenne", on the authority of Mme. Verdey, actually pertains to this form, but the locality is no doubt erroneous.—C. E. H.

^b Specimen "b" from Bartica Grove, British Guiana, proves to be a young male of *S. schistacea leucostigma* (PELZ.).—C. E. H.

^c The types of *H. albiventris* PELZ. from the Rio Madeira are indistinguishable from Peruvian and Orinocoan specimens. Two males from w. Matto Grosso, described by Pelzel as "Mas junior," have more slate gray along the flanks, and the feathers of the chest margined with the same, while two females also present several slight differences. They form the transition to the race found on the banks of the Tapajóz.—C. E. H.

^d I feel very doubtful as to the systematic position of this and the succeeding species. The genera *Myrmeciza* and *Sclateria* are exceedingly close in structural

Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 287 (Rio Javarri); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 69 (ex SCLATER); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 384 (La Merced, La Gloria, Borgoña, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin; specimens examined); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 298 (ex SCLATER).

Sclateria schistacea BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 118 (Huaynapata, Marcapata; spec. examined); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 304 (diag.; Rio Javarri).

Sclateria schistacea schistacea HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 344, 347 (crit., descr. ♂, ♀; Rio Javarri; La Gloria, Borgoña, Chanchamayo; Pozuzo, Prov. Huánuco; Marcapata, Peru); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 105 (Chaquimayo).

Range: Eastern, central and southeastern Peru, in depts. Loreto (Rio Javarri), Huánuco (Pozuzo, Vista Alegre, Huachipa), Junin (Chanchamayo district), Cuzco (Marcapata) and northern Puno (Chaquimayo, Sierra of Carabaya).*

4: Peru (Vista Alegre 1, Huachipa 3).

details. There is certainly no difference with respect to the adhesion of the toes, the second phalanx of the middle toe being entirely free in the genotypes of both genera (*S. naevia* and *M. longipes*), as well as in *S. caurensis* and the members of the *S. schistacea* group. In *S. naevia* the acrotarsium is generally fused into a single lamina, though in some specimens obsolete divisions are still discernible. Most of the individuals of *S. s. leucostigma* also have a single lamina. *S. s. schistacea* and *S. s. subplumbea*, as a rule, show very distinct scutes, yet in two skins of the latter they are almost completely fused. *S. caurensis* occupies an intermediate position, having two slight divisions on the lower part of the acrotarsium. While *S. leucostigma*, in shape of bill, comes nearest to *S. naevia*, *S. s. schistacea* has a much shorter, laterally less compressed bill. *S. caurensis*, by its more graduated tail and less compact feathering of forehead, approaches *Myrmeciza*, while its bill is not unlike that of *S. leucostigma*, though proportionately larger and stronger. Yet in style of coloration it agrees so closely with the members of the *S. schistacea* group that I cannot possibly refer it to another genus. It is an open question, however, whether it would not be preferable to restrict the genus *Sclateria* to the *S. naevia* group or to merge it with *Myrmeciza*.—C. E. H.

* The type from the Rio Javarri is slightly smaller than males from Chanchamayo and Huánuco (Pozuzo, Vista Alegre, Huachipa), but agrees in coloration. In three females from Huánuco (Pozuzo, Huachipa) and Junin (Tulumayo) the crown and sides of the head are dark slate gray, in strong contrast to the rufous brown back. Two females from Marcapata and one from Chaquimayo, Peru, have the same parts dark olive brown, and the flanks strongly washed with brown, and may belong to a different race which I am, however, unwilling to separate without knowledge of the male.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
One ♂♂ ad., Rio Javarri (type)	63	49	17¾
Two ♂♂ ad., Chanchamayo	68,68	51,54	18,18½
Three ♂♂ ad. Dept. Huánuco	66,67,67	50,52,53	17,18,18
Two ♀♀ ad. Dept. Huánuco	64,68	54,54	17,18
Two ♀♀ ad. Marcapata, Cuzco	69,70	57,57	19,19½
One ♀ ad. Chaquimayo, Carabaya	69	58	18¾

Sclateria schistacea subplumbea (Sclater and Salvin).^a UPPER AMAZONIAN ANTCATCHER.

Dysithamnus subplumbeus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 158 (Sarayacu [type], Zamora, e. Ecuador; Iquitos, ne. Peru; spec. in British Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 226 (same localities).

Dysithamnus plumbeus (not of WIED) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 457 (Zamora, e. Ecuador); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 178 (part; spec. d, Zamora).

Sclateria schistacea subplumbea HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 345, 347 (crit., descr. ♂, ♀; Sarayacu, Zamora, e. Ecuador; Iquitos, ne. Peru; "Bogotá"; Rio Meta, e. Colombia); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 304 (range).

Heterocnemis leucostigma (not of PELZELN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 276 (part; spec. 1-p, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; "Bogotá," in Brit. Mus. examined).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Colombia ("Bogotá"; Rio Meta, on the way from Villavicencio to Medina; La Morelia, Caquetá^b) through eastern Ecuador to the north bank of the Marañon (Iquitos), northeastern Peru.^c

***Sclateria schistacea leucostigma** (Pelzelin). SPOT-WINGED ANTCATCHER.

Percnostola leucostigma PELZELN, Ornith. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868,^d p. 86, 160 (Barra do Rio Negro = Manáos [type]; Marabitanas, Rio Vaupé, Rio Negro district; Cayenne; specimens in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Heterocnemis leucostigma SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 427 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., British Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 276 (part; spec. a-j, Surinam, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Takutu River, British Guiana).

^a *Sclateria schistacea subplumbea* (SCL. and SALV.): Differs from *S. s. schistacea* of c. Peru in generally larger bill with lighter mandible, lighter slate gray under parts and less blackish crown in the male; less castaneous back, but somewhat deeper chestnut under parts in the female sex. The difference in size is far from constant, though specimens from north of the Marañon generally have a larger, stronger bill. The apical spots on the wing coverts in the male are small white dots as in *S. s. schistacea*. Material: five ♂♂, two ♀♀ "Bogotá"; one ♂ juv., one ♀ La Morelia, Caquetá; one ♂ ad. Sarayacu (type), one ♂ juv. Zamora; four ♂♂, three ♀♀ Rio Suno above Avila, e. Ecuador; two ♂♂ ad. Iquitos, ne. Peru.—C. E. H.

^b An adult female and a young male, secured by Leo E. Miller in July 1912, in the collection of the Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist.—C. E. H.

^c In the absence of adults it is impossible to ascertain whether a young female from Xeberos, n. Peru, should be referred to this or the preceding race.

^d The second part of Pelzelin's "Ornithologie Brasiliens" was issued late in September 1868, according to information received from the publisher. See also CABANIS (Journ. Ornith., 1868, p. 409) who exhibited a copy at the Annual Meeting of the German Ornithological Society, held at Berlin on October 6, 1868.

Sclateria leucostigma BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 160 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague, St. Georges d'Oyapock, French Guiana); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 57 (British Guiana).

Sclateria schistacea leucostigma HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 346 (crit., descr. ♂, ♀; Manáos, Rio Vaupé; Cayenne, St. Georges, Ipousin; Bartica Grove, Merumé), 347 (range); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 376 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 352 (Borba); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 304 (Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz).

Heterocnemis simplex SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, Part 4 (publ. March 1869), p. 573 (Maroni R., Surinam; type in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Heterocnemis argentata (errore) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 277 (part; spec. b, Bartica Grove, examined by C. E. H.).

Range: The Guianas and northern Brazil (Rio Negro district; Tocantins and Tapajóz rivers west to Borba, on the lower Rio Madeira).

2: British Guiana (Rio Carimang 1); Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 1).

***Sclateria schistacea humaythae* Hellmayr.^a HUMAYTHA ANTCATCHER.**

Sclateria schistacea humaythae HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, Feb. 1907, p. 51 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 375 (Humaytha, Paraizo, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 353 (Maroins, Rio Machados; Allianca, Rio Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 304 (ex HELLMAYR).

Range: Western Brazil, on the upper stretches of the Rio Madeira (Humaytha, Paraizo, Allianca) and its tributary, the Machados.

***Sclateria schistacea saturata* (Salvin).^b RORAIMA ANTCATCHER.**

Heterocnemis saturata SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 427 (Roraima, Brit. Guiana; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 276 (Roraima).

Sclateria saturata CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 581 (Roraima).

Sclateria schistacea saturata HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 347 (crit., descr. ♂, ♀; Roraima).

Range: Roraima Mts., British Guiana.

^a *Sclateria schistacea humaythae* HELLMAYR: Similar to *S. s. leucostigma*, but with considerably shorter tail. Female readily distinguished from all the other races by having the top of the head brown like the back (not slate gray), the lores and sides of the head ochraceous buff with a brown patch on posterior portion of auriculars (instead of uniform slate gray), the under parts bright ochraceous (instead of deep ferruginous), and the upper surface much paler, light rufescent brown (instead of deep rufous brown). Wing (♂) 68-73, (♀) 67-70; tail 50-55, once 57; bill 20-22.—C. E. H.

^b *Sclateria schistacea saturata* (SALVIN): Male similar to *S. s. schistacea* in dark slate gray coloration, but distinguished by the much larger white apical spots on the upper wing coverts; female closely resembling that of *S. s. leucostigma*, but with shorter bill. Wing 66; tail (♂) 59, (♀) 56; bill 18-19.—C. E. H.

Sclateria caurensis Hellmayr.^a CAURA ANTCATCHER.

Sclateria schistacea caurensis HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, 1906, p. 9 (Caura River [=Turagua Mts.], Venezuela); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 287 (part).

Myrmeciza schistacea TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, 1913, p. 172 (El Llqual, Caura River, Venezuela; type in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.); CHERRIE, l. c., 2, 1916, p. 288 (El Llqual; ex TODD).

Range: Eastern Venezuela, Caura River (Turagua Mt., El Llqual).

Genus **MYRMECIZA** Gray.

Myrmeciza GRAY, List Genera Birds, 2d edit., 1841, p. 34 (type by orig. desig., *Drymophila longipes* SWAINSON^b).

Myrmonax CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 210 (new name for *Myrmeciza* GRAY on grounds of purism).

Myrmelastes SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 274 (type by subs. desig., Sclater, 1890, *Myrmelastes plumbeus* SCLATER = *Thamnophilus hyperythrus* SCLATER).

***Myrmeciza longipes longipes** (Swainson). SWAINSON'S ANTCATCHER.

Drymophila longipes SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, July 1825, p. 152 ("from some part of Brazil [I was told from Rio de Janeiro]," errore!, as type locality, Trinidad suggested by Hellmayr, 1906; descr. ♂ ad.); idem, Zool. Illustr., (2d ser.), 1, No. 5, 1829, text to pl. 23 ("*M. grallatoria*") (fig. of type specimen^c).

Myrmonax longipes BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 64 (ex SWAINSON).

Myrmeciza longipes SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 249 (part; hab. Venezuela, Trinidad); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 278 (part; spec. a, b, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Trinidad).

Myrmeciza longipes longipes HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 33 (Chaguaramas, Laventille, Caparo, Trinidad); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, No. 13, 1908, p. 366 (Carenage, Trinidad).

Formicarius longipes LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, 1866, p. 191 (Trinidad).

^a *Sclateria caurensis* HELLMAYR: Male agreeing in dark slate gray coloration with *S. s. saturata*, but very much larger, with much stronger, heavier bill, more strongly graduated tail, and less densely feathered forehead. Female similar to *S. s. schistacea*, but much larger, etc., and upper parts less rufous brown. Wing (two ♂♂) 84, 85, (one ♀) 83; tail, 74-78; tarsus, 28-30; bill, 21-22. In spite of its similarity in coloration, I am now inclined to regard this bird as specifically distinct. See also footnote on p. 255.—C. E. H.

^b Not *Myrmothera longipes* VIEILLLOT (Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, 1817, p. 113)—an unidentifiable species from Guiana—as given by Robert Ridgway and other writers.

^c This excellent illustration enables us to identify, with absolute certainty, Swainson's species as pertaining to the race of n. Venezuela and Trinidad.

Myrmeciza swainsoni BERLEPSCH, Ibis, (5th ser.), 6, 1888, p. 130 (new name for *Drymophila longipes* SWAINSON^a).

Myrmeciza longipes albiventris CHAPMAN, Auk, 10, 1893, p. 343 (Princetown, Trinidad); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, 1894, p. 51 (Princetown); PHELPS, Auk, 14, 1897, p. 365 (Cumanacoa, S. Antonio, Bermudez).

Range: Trinidad; northern Venezuela, in states of Bermudez (San Antonio, Cumanacoa, etc., inland of Cumaná), Caracas, Aragua (Maracay, Lake of Valencia) and Carabobo (Puerto Cabello); northeastern Colombia, in State of Santander (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta).^b

9: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua 3, Caracas 4, Lake of Valencia 1); Colombia (El Guayabal, State of Santander 1).

***Myrmeciza longipes panamensis* Ridgway. WHITE-BELLIED ANT-CATCHER.**

Myrmeciza boucardi panamensis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, p. 144 (line of Panama Railroad); idem, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 107 (Veragua, Panama; Santa Marta district, ne. Colombia); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 261 (Tabernilla, Pedro Miguel, Panama Canal Zone).

Myrmeciza boucardi (not of BERLEPSCH) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 279 (part; spec. c-e, Veragua, Panama); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 138 ("Santa Marta"); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 160 (Bonda, Cacagualito, Santa Marta district).

Myrmeciza longipes (not of SWAINSON) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. N. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 325 (Lion Hill, Panama); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 357 (Lion Hill).

Myrmeciza swainsoni (not of BERLEPSCH) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 229 (part; Veraguas; Lion Hill, Panama).

Drymophila swainsoni THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, 1906, p. 217 (savanna of Panama).

Myrmeciza longipes panamensis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 385 (Algodonal, lower Magdalena River); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 303 (Bonda, Buritaca, Don Diego, Fundación, Tucurín, Valencia, Santa Marta district).

Range: Eastern Panama (Veragua; Lion Hill, Panama, Tabernilla, Pedro Miguel) and northern Colombia (Carthagena; Algodonal, lower Magdalena River; Santa Marta district).

^a This renaming was quite unnecessary, since *Myrmothera longipes* VIEILLOT, 1817, an unidentifiable species of some other genus, does not invalidate the later *Drymophila longipes* SWAINSON, 1825.

^b A single male from this locality appears to be identical with others from Venezuela which I am unable to distinguish from Trinidad birds.—C. E. H.

****Myrmeciza longipes boucardi* Berlepsch. SLATY-CROWNED ANT-CATCHER.**

Myrmeciza boucardi BERLEPSCH, Ibis, (5th ser.), 6, 1888, p. 129 ("Bogotá" collections; type in Berlepsch Collection examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 279 (part; "Bogotá").

Myrmeciza longipes boucardi CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 384 (Honda, El Consuelo, Chicoral, Andalucia, upper Magdalena Valley).

Myrmeciza longipes (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 147 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 249 (part; descr. of ♂ and hab. "New Granada" = Bogotá).

Range: Restricted to the upper Magdalena Valley, central Colombia (from about Honda up to Andalucia, alt. 5,000 feet).

4: Colombia (native "Bogotá" skins, 4).

****Myrmeciza longipes griseipectus* Berlepsch and Hartert.^a GRAY-CHESTED ANT-CATCHER.**

Myrmeciza swainsoni griseipectus BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 76 (Caicara [type], Perico, Munduapo, R. Orinoco; Suapure, La Pricion, Caura River, Venezuela; British Guiana; type examined by C. E. H.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 286 (Monte Alegre, lower Amazon).

Myrmeciza longipes griseipectus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 32 (Obidos); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 288 (Rio Orinoco, from Caicara upwards; Suapure, Maripa, Caura R.); HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, 1917, p. 498 (variation).

Myrmeciza griseipectus SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 529 (high campos of Monte Alegre and Rio Maecurú); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 291 (Monte Alegre, Ereré, Rio Maecurú, n. Brazil).

Myrmeciza longipes (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 278 (part; spec. c-f, Quonga, Brit. Guiana).

Myrmoderus longipes CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 60 (upper Takutu R., Quonga, Brit. Guiana).

Myrmeciza swainsoni (not of BERLEPSCH) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 229 (part; British Guiana; Villavicencio, upper Rio Meta, e. Colombia; spec. in British Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: British Guiana (Quonga, Takutu River); southern Venezuela (Caura River Valley, and on the Orinoco River from Caicara upwards); eastern Colombia (Villavicencio, upper Rio Meta); northern Brazil, from the Rio Branco south to the north bank of the lower Amazon (Obidos, Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú).^b

1: Brazil (Serra Grande, Rio Branco 1).

^a *Myrmeciza longipes griseipectus* BERLEPSCH and HARTERT: This well differentiated race combines the gray chest of *boucardi* with the mostly rufous brown pileum and hindneck of *longipes*.

^b Males from Villavicencio, e. Colombia, agree with the typical series from the middle Orinoco, while those from Quonga, Caura, and Obidos have the gray pec-

**Myrmeciza laemosticta laemosticta* *Salvin*. SALVIN'S ANTCATCHER.

Myrmeciza laemosticta SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., "1864" (publ. April 1, 1865), p. 582 (Tucurriquei, Costa Rica; type in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 145 (Santa Fé de Veragua; spec. [♀] examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 280 (Tucurriquei; Santa Fé, Veragua; descr. ♀); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 230, pl. 51, fig. 1 (Tucurriquei, Santa Fé; descr. ♀); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 617 (Caribbean slopes of Costa Rica; crit., habits); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 109 (Costa Rica; Veragua).

Myrmeciza laemosticta laemosticta HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 343 (crit., sexual difference; Tucurriquei, Carrillo, Costa Rica; Santa Fé, Veragua).

Drymophila laemosticta CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 5, 1908, p. 9 (Costa Rica; sexual difference).

Myrmeciza stictoptera LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1867, p. 132 (Angostura, Costa Rica; = ♂ ad.); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 230 (Costa Rica).

Range: Caribbean slope of Costa Rica, and western Panama (Santa Fé de Veragua).*

2: Costa Rica (Tuis 1, Siguirres 1).

Myrmeciza laemosticta palliata *Todd*.^b PALE ANTCATCHER.

Myrmeciza laemosticta palliata TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, 1917, p. 129 (La Palmita, State of Santander, n. Colombia); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 207 (Mt. Sapó, Darien, e. Panama).

Myrmeciza laemosticta nigricauda (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 385 (part; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca).

Range: Northern Colombia, in states of Santander (La Palmita) and Antioquia (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca), and eastern Panama (Mt. Sapó, Darien).*

toral area somewhat paler as well as more restricted. The variation in the wing markings, to which Hartert and Goodson (l. c.) called attention, may likewise be of racial significance, but the accessible material is not quite conclusive.—C. E. H.

• A single female from Santa Fé agrees with others from Costa Rica.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmeciza laemosticta palliata* TODD: Similar to *M. l. laemosticta*, but paler throughout; upper parts, flanks and crissum lighter brown; pileum and breast lighter slate gray; black of under parts in male mainly confined to throat.

• Birds from Darien, according to Bangs and Barbour, point slightly towards *M. l. laemosticta*, by being rather darker, more rufescent brown on the flanks, and by the male having more black underneath.

Myrmeciza laemosticta nigricauda *Salvin and Godman*.^a DUSKY-
TAILED ANT-CATCHER.

Myrmeciza nigricauda SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 230 (Intac, w. Ecuador; type in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.); HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 214 (Lita, Rio Verde, Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; crit.; descr. ♀).

Myrmeciza laemosticta nigricauda HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 243 (crit.; Intac, Rio Verde, Paramba, w. Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 385 (part; S. José, Buenavista, Nariño, w. Colombia).

Myrmeciza exsul (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 279 (part; spec. c, Intac).

Range: Southwestern Colombia (S. José, near Buenaventura, Chocó; Buenavista, Nariño) and western Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas; Intac).

***Myrmeciza exsul occidentalis** *Cherrie*. WESTERN ANT-CATCHER.

Myrmeciza exsul occidentalis CHERRIE, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 191 (Pozo Azul, sw. Costa Rica); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 113 (Pacific slope of Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Myrmeciza immaculata (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 279 (part; spec. h-k, Bugaba, Chiriqui).

Myrmelastes occidentalis SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 228 (Bebedero, La Palma, Pozo Azul de Pirris, w. Costa Rica); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 5, 1908, p. 10 (crit.).

Myrmelastes exsul occidentalis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 341 (diag.; w. Costa Rica, and Chiriqui [Bogaval]); BANGS, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 296 (Boruca, Paso Real, Pozo del Rio Grande, Barranca, w. Costa Rica).

Myrmeciza occidentalis CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 616 (Pacific slope of s. w. Costa Rica, south of the Gulf of Nicoya; nest and eggs descr.).

Myrmelastes intermedius (not of CHERRIE) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 227 (part; San Carlos, S. Mateo, w. Costa Rica; Bugaba, Chiriqui); BANGS, Auk, 18, 1901, p. 367 (Divala, Chiriqui).

Range: Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (from the Gulf of Nicoya southward) and western Panama (Divala, Bugaba, Chiriqui).

5: Costa Rica (Boruca 1, Rio Naranjo 2, Buenos Aires 1); Panama (Bugaba, Chiriqui 1).

***Myrmeciza exsul exsul** *Sclater*. SCLATER'S ANT-CATCHER.

Myrmeciza exsul SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, "1858" (publ. 1859), p. 540 (Panama; type in Liverpool Museum examined by C. E. H.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 614 (Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica; habits, nest and eggs descr.).

^a *Myrmeciza laemosticta nigricauda* SALV. and GODM.: Female differs from *M. l. palliata* in dull blackish (instead of rufous brown) tail, and the white spotting below being confined to chin and upper throat. Wing (four specimens) 67-68; tail 47-49; bill 18-20. No male seen.—C. E. H.

Myrmelastes exsul exsul HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 340, 341 (crit.; Panama; e. Costa Rica; Chontales, Escondido River, Nicaragua).

Myrmeciza exsul exsul RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 111 (Caribbean slope of Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 261 (Gatun, Canal Zone).

Myrmeciza immaculata (not *Thamnophilus immaculatus* LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 357 (Lion Hill, Panama; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 279 (part; spec. a-g, Panama; 1, "Valza," Costa Rica); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, pl. 51, fig. 2 (♂), 3 (♀).

Myrmeciza intermedia CHERRIE, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, Sept. 1891, p. 345 (Sipurio, Talamanca, se. Costa Rica).

Myrmelastes intermedius SALVIN AND GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 227 (part; Los Sabalos, Nicaragua; Pacuare, Angostura, La Balsa, Jimenez, Carrillo, Costa Rica; Chepo, Lion Hill, Panama); RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 502 (Rio Escondido, Nicaragua; habits); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, 1900, p. 25 (Loma del Leon, Panama).

Range: Caribbean slope of Nicaragua (Los Sabalos, Rio Escondido, Chontales, San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua), Costa Rica and Panama, east to the Canal Zone (Lion Hill, Frijole Station, Gatun).

4: Costa Rica (Old Harbor, Talamanca 1, Siguirres 2); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1).

**Myrmeciza exsul cassini* (Ridgway).^a CASSIN'S ANTCATCHER.

Myrmelastes cassini RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, p. 194 (Turbo, nw. Colombia).

Myrmeciza exsul (not of SCLATER) CASSIN, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 191 No. 98 (= ♂), 99 (= ♀) (Turbo); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 526 (Neche, Antioquia; spec. in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 279 (part; spec. d, e, "Nichi" = Neche).

Myrmeciza cassini RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 110 (Turbo, nw. Colombia; Cascajal, Coclé, Panama [?]).^b

^a *Myrmeciza exsul cassini* (RIDGWAY): Very similar to *M. e. maculifer* and, like it, with distinct apical spots to all the upper wing coverts, but upper parts paler, more olivaceous brown, head and under parts of male less blackish. As pointed out by F. M. Chapman, birds from the northern end of the range are easily distinguished from *M. e. maculifer* of w. Ecuador, but in the central parts of Pacific Colombia there is such a complete intergradation between these extremes that it is impossible to assign definite geographic boundaries to either form.

^b I cannot help considering this locality as very questionable. Three males collected by Heyde in February and March, 1889, at Cascajal (Coclé), in the Tring Museum are, beyond doubt, referable to *M. e. exsul*. Heyde's localities are not always trustworthy, and, as he also obtained many specimens from w. Colombia (Novitá, etc.), an error in labelling the National Museum specimen might have occurred.—C. E. H.

Myrmelastes exsul maculifer (not of HELLMAYR) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 342 (part; Neche, Antioquia); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1169 (part; Neche, Turbo, n. Colombia).

Myrmeciza maculifer cassini CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 383 (Rio Salaquí, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Rio Sucio; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca; Malena, near Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena; El Real, Tapalíza, e. Panama); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 207 (Rio Esnapé, Jesusito, Darien).

Range: Eastern Panama (Darien) and northern Colombia (Turbo, Rio Salaquí, Rio Sucio; east to the lower Cauca, Rio Neche, and lower Magdalena).

1: Colombia (Alto Bonito, Rio Sucio 1).

****Myrmeciza exsul maculifer* (Hellmayr). WING-SPOTTED ANTCATCHER.**

Myrmelastes exsul maculifer HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 340 (Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador), 342 (diag.; part; Esmeraldas, Chimbo, Rio Peripa, Santo Domingo, Guanacillo, Paramba, Cachabi, Lita, S. Javier, w. Ecuador; Rio Dagua, w. Colombia); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1169 (part; Sipi, Rio Cajon, Novitá, Noanama, Rio Dagua, w. Colombia; nw. Ecuador).

Myrmeciza exsul (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 294 (Esmeraldas); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 566 (Chimbo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 279 (part; spec. a-c, Esmeraldas, Intac, w. Ecuador); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 493 (Cachavi, Paramba, nw. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 31 (Rio Peripa); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 65 (Santo Domingo, Guanacillo).

Myrmeciza maculifer maculifer CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 382 (Bagado, near sources of R. Atrato; Baudo, Novitá, Juntas do Tamaná, San José, Los Cisneros, Barbacoas, Buenavista [Nariño], sw. Colombia).

Range: Western Ecuador, from at least Naranjo and Chimbo, Prov. Guayas, northward, and western Colombia north to Bagado, at the head of the Atrato.

16: Ecuador (Chimbo 3, Bulún 1, San Javier 1, Paramba 1, Cachyjacu, Prov. Esmeraldas 1); Colombia (Jimenez 3, Rio Dagua 1, El Tigre, Rio Tamaná 2, Juntas de Tanamá 2, Noanama 1).

***Myrmeciza hyperythra* (Sclater). PLUMBEOUS ANTCATCHER.**

Thamnophilus hyperythrus SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, April 1855, p. 235 (descr. of ♀; Chamicuros, e. Peru, type in coll. J. Gould, now in British Museum, examined by C. E. H.); GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2d ser.), 15, May 1855, p. 346 (Chamicuros); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, May 16,

1855, p. 70 (Chamicuros, e. Peru); SCLATER, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 211 (descr. ♂, ♀; Chamicuros, Rio Huallaga; Pebas, e. Peru); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 185 (lower Ucayali).

Myrmelastes hyperythrus JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 442 (Rio Juruá; one ♀ in Mus. Paulista examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 218 (Rio Juruá); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 29 (Pebas, Peru); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 16 (Bom Lugar, Monte Verde, Ponte Alegre, Rio Purús); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 305 (same localities).

Myrmelastes plumbeus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 274, pl. 143 (descr. ♂, ♀; Rio Javarri, type, now in British Museum, examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 189 (type in Coll. Sclater); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 567 (e. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Oin. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 24 (Pebas, Nauta, Xeberos, Santa Cruz, Iquitos, e. Peru); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 95 (Reyes, lower Beni, n. Bolivia).

Thamnophilus plumbeus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 273 (Pebas, Nauta, Xeberos, Santa Cruz; crit.; sexual diff.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 193 (lower Ucayali, Chamicuros, Pebas, Samiria).

Sclateria leucostigma (errore) JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 442 (Rio Juruá; ♂ in Mus. Paulista examined by C. E. H.).

Sclateria schistacea leucostigma idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 219 (Rio Juruá).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from western Brazil (rivers Purús and Juruá) west to eastern Peru, south to northern Bolivia (Reyes).

***Myrmeciza cryptoleuca* (Ménégaux and Hellmayr).^a CASTELNAU'S ANTCATCHER.**

Myrmelastes cryptoleucus MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 30 (descr. ♂ ad., Pebas, ne. Peru; type in Paris Museum); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 306 (translation of original description).

Range: Northeastern Peru (Pebas).

^a *Myrmeciza cryptoleuca* (MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR): Male deep black, more sooty on rump and flanks; feathers of the upper back extensively white at base, forming a large semi-concealed interscapular blotch; axillars white at their base, under wing coverts white, some of them narrowly edged with black; remiges conspicuously edged with white along basal half of inner web. Wing $73\frac{1}{2}$, 78; tail 60, $60\frac{1}{2}$; tars. 26; bill 22, 23. Female unknown.

In structural characters, especially moderately long tarsi and relative length of tail, this species closely resembles *M. hyperythra*, but the bill is somewhat shorter while the feathers of the pileum are distinctly elongated so as to form a slight crest. By its black coloration, *M. cryptoleuca* approaches *M. goeldii*, but is much smaller; has the under wing coverts and quill lining white instead of black, and lacks the white stripe along the scapular edge of the wing.—C. E. H.

Myrmeciza goeldii (Snethlage).* GOELDI'S ANTCATCHER.

Myrmelastes goeldii SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Bom Lugar and Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús; types in Museu Goeldi, Pará, examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 5, "1907," p. 58 (same localities); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 305 (same localities).

Range: Rio Purús, western Brazil.

***Myrmeciza melanocephs (Spix).** SPIX'S ANTCATCHER.

Thamnophilus melanocephs SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, 1825, p. 28, pl. 39, fig. 1 (= ♀) ("in sylvis Parae," locality no doubt erroneous, we substitute *Rio Iça*, nw. Brazil; type in Munich Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 133 (Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali, e. Peru); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 65 (Rio Napo, Quixos, e. Ecuador), 210 (descr. ♀; Sarayacu, e. Peru; Quixos, e. Ecuador).

Myrmelastes melanocephs HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 662 (descr. of type); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 29 (crit.; Yaguas and Sarayacu, e. Peru); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 217 (Amaz. sup.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 305 (Amazonia sup.).

Myrmeciza melanocephs CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 382 (Florescia, La Morelia, se. Colombia).

Thamnophilus corvinus SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, April 1855, p. 234 (descr. ♂; Rio Ucayali, e. Peru; type in Coll. J. Gould, now in British Museum, examined by C. E. H.); GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2d ser.), 15, May 1855, p. 345 (Rio Ucayali); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, May 16, 1855, p. 69 (Rio Ucayali); SCLATER, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 65 (Quixos, e. Ecuador), 210 (descr. ♂; Rio Ucayali, Rio Napo); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 173 (Rio Napo); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 185 (Rio Ucayali, near Cashiboya); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 75, Note 3 (Maynas, Peru).

* *Myrmeciza goeldii* (SNETHLAGE): Male deep black, relieved only by a distinct white stripe along scapular edge of wing and by the extensive white basis to the feathers of the upper back, forming a large semi-concealed interscapular blotch. Female above bright cinnamon rufous, slightly duller and darker on crown, passing into dull gray on forehead and superciliary region; auriculars dull brown, narrowly streaked with whitish; basal portion of interscapular feathers extensively white; upper wing coverts, tertials and outer web of remiges somewhat duller cinnamon rufous than the back, inner web of the latter dusky; rectrices deep rufous brown, their shafts dusky above, buffy white underneath. Throat and cheeks white, slightly tinged with buff on malar region; remainder of under parts bright ochraceous cinnamon, deepest on flanks, palest on middle of breast; under wing coverts somewhat duller than breast; narrow margin along inner web of remiges pale cinnamon. Bill in both sexes black. ♂ ad. wing 94; tail 74; tars. 33; bill 21; ♀ ad. wing 90; tail (molting); tars. 30; bill 20½. (Description taken from the types in the Museu Goeldi, Pará, Brazil).

In structure and proportions *M. goeldii* agrees perfectly with *M. melanocephs*, but is easily distinguished by possessing a large white interscapular blotch in either sex. Besides, in the male the white scapular stripe is not extended around the bend of the wing, as is invariably the case in all specimens of *M. melanocephs* examined by me, and the female is altogether different, that of *M. melanocephs* having the head all round, including throat, dull black, the back and under parts much darker, duller, etc.—C. E. H.

Myrmelastes nigerrimus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 275 (descr. ♂; "Upper Amazons"—Rio Javarri; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 25 (descr. ♂; Pebas).

Diallactes melanocephalus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 18, Note (new name for *Thamnophilus melanocephalus* SPIX).

Thamnophilus melanocephalus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 172 (Rio Napo).

Thamnophilus leuconctus (not of SPIX) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 272 (Cashiboya, Santa Cruz, e. Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 5 (descr. ♂, ♀ from Rio Napo; upper Ucayali, Cashiboya, Santa Cruz); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 188 (descr. ♂, ♀; Pebas, Rio Javarri, Loretoyacu, upper Ucayali, Santa Cruz, Peru; Rio Napo [excl. spec. d, ex Loretoyacu, which pertains to *M. fortis*]); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 63 (sources of the Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; spec. in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmeciza berlepschi peruviana CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, No. 10, Aug. 1916, p. 339 (Yane Yacu, near Yurimaguas, n. Peru; = ♂).

Range: From southeastern Colombia (Caquetá-region) through eastern Ecuador south to the rivers Ucayali and Javarri, eastern Peru.^a

1: Peru (Yane Yacu, near Yurimaguas, type of *M. b. peruviana*).

Myrmeciza fortis (Sclater and Salvin).^b SOOTY ANT-CATCHER.

Pernostola fortis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 980, pl. 45 (*P. funebris* on plate) (Pebas and Chyavetas, ne. Peru; types in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 275 (same localities); TACZANOWSKI,

* There may be two races of this species, the type of *T. melanocephalus* and birds from Ecuador having a decidedly longer tail. Should the difference prove to be constant, the southern form would have to stand as *M. melanocephalus corvina* (SCLATER).

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Two ♂♂ ad., Archidona and Napo Village	89.90	78.80	20.23
One ♀ ad., type of <i>Th. melanocephalus</i>	85	72	22½
One ♂ ad., Yaguas, n. Peru	91	64	24
One ♂ ad., Rio Tigre, R. Marañon	87	64	24½
One ♂ ad., Yane Yacu (type of <i>M. b. peruviana</i>)	92	66	23
One ♂ ad., Santa Cruz, n. Peru	91½	64½	22
One ♂ ad., Ucayali (type of <i>T. corvinus</i>)	89	67	23
One ♂ ad., Rio Javarri (type of <i>M. nigerrimus</i>)	89	64	23
Two ♀♀ ad., Sarayacu, R. Ucayali	81.83	60.65	23.24
—C. E. H.			

^b *Myrmeciza fortis* (SCLATER and SALVIN) is very nearly related to *M. i. immaculata* (LAFR.), with which it agrees in length of tarsus and shape of bill, but may be distinguished by its absolutely and proportionately shorter tail, more densely feathered forehead and loreal region, and by the sooty (instead of deep black) coloration of the male; while the female is very differently colored, having the under parts cinerous, the top of the head rufous brown, in decided contrast to the dull rufescent brown back, etc.

Measurements of six males: wing 83-88; tail 68-71; tarsus, 32-35; bill 20½-23.

Measurements of six females: wing 80-76; tail 64-69; tarsus, 30-34; bill 20-22.

—C. E. H.

1. c., 1882, p. 31 (Yurimaguas); idem, Ornith. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 58 (descr. ♂, ♀; Pebas, Chyavetas, Yurimaguas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 274 (Pebas, Chyavetas, Peru; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 31 (Rio Santiago, e. Ecuador; specimens in Turin Museum examined by C. E. H.); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 442 (Rio Juruá; spec. in Mus. Paulista examined by C. E. H.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 307 (Alto Amazonas).

Myrmelastes fortis MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 32 (Yaguas, Pebas, n. Peru); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 66 (Teffé, Rio Solimões); JHERING and JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 218 (Rio Juruá).

Thamnophilus leuconotus (not of SPIX) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 188 (part; spec. d, ♂ ad. Loretoyacu, Peru, examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (La Murelia, Terr. del Caquetá^a; Cuembi, R. Putumayo, Terr. Nariño^b) through eastern Ecuador south to central Peru (Dept. Huánuco^c) and western Brazil (Teffé, Rio Solimões; Rio Juruá).

***Myrmeciza immaculata immaculata* (Lafresnaye). IMMACULATE ANT-CATCHER.**

Thamnophilus immaculatus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 8, 1845, p. 340 (descr. ♂, ♀; "Bogotá," Colombia; types, now in Museum Comp. Zool., Cambridge, examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, 1855, p. 249 (Bogotá); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 148 (Bogotá); idem, 1. c., 26, 1858, p. 211 (part; Bogotá); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 173 (part; spec. a, Bogotá); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 189 (part; Bogotá).

Myrmeciza immaculatus immaculatus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 384 (La Frijolera, lower Cauca; Miraflores, western slope of c. Andes; Fusugasuga, Honda, El Consuelo, Magdalena R., Colombia)^d.

^a A female in the Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist., No. 116,283, obtained by L. E. Miller.—C. E. H.

^b A female secured by Gustav Hopke, in the Berlepsch Collection.—C. E. H.

^c A nearly adult male from Chuchurras, alt. 1,000 feet, collected in July 1904 by W. Hoffmanns, in the Tring Museum.—C. E. H.

^d Birds from the upper Magdalena (Honda) agree perfectly with the types, kindly loaned by Mr. Bangs, and other examples from Bogotá. Three females from La Frijolera and Miraflores (east of Palmira), Cauca Valley, while typical of *immaculatus*, as far as coloration is concerned, approach the western race *berlepschi* by their slightly larger bill and less densely feathered forehead. It is certainly misleading to describe the female of this race as having "the foreneck and chest grayish." In the type and two other Bogotá skins, as well as in five females from the Magdalena and Cauca valleys, the lower throat (or foreneck) only is dull smoke grayish, edged with olive brownish, while the color of the chest may be described as dull rufescent brown, with the dingy grayish basal portion of the feathers showing through; remainder of under surface rufous brown, more or less shaded with grayish along middle line.—C. E. H.

Pyriglena ellisiana SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 109, pl. 100 (descr. ♀; Bogotá; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., p. 147 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 246 (descr. ♂ imm., ♀; Bogotá).

Myrmeciza zeledoni affinis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, 1913, p. 172 (Guarico, Estado Lara, nw. Venezuela; descr. ♀, type in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.).^a

Range: Eastern and central Andes of Colombia (Bogotá; upper Magdalena Valley; La Frijolera, lower Cauca; Miraflores, west slope of central Andes); northwestern Venezuela, State of Lara (Guarico).

****Myrmeciza immaculata berlepschi* Ridgway.^b BERLEPSCH'S ANT-CATCHER.**

Myrmeciza berlepschi RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, April 1909, p. 74 (Chimbo, w. Ecuador); BANGS, l. c., 23, 1910, p. 73 (Palmar, La Maria, Dagua River; Pavas, w. Andes, Colombia).

Myrmeciza immaculatus berlepschi CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 384 (crit.); Alto Bonito, Bagado, Baudo, Novitá, Salencio, San José, Las Lomitas, Barbacoas, Buenavista, Pacific slope of w. Andes, Colombia; Rio de Oro, Naranjo, Santa Rosa, w. Ecuador).

Thamnophilus immaculatus (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 211 (part; western base of Andes, near Quito); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 173 (part; spec. b, Nanegal); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 89 (Nanegal); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 564 (Chimbo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 189 (part; w. Ecuador); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 491 (Cachabi, Chimbo); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 64 (Santo Domingo, S. Nicolas).

Myrmelastes immaculatus SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 31 (Peripa).

Myrmelastes immaculatus immaculatus (err.) HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1168 (Pueblo Rico, Primavera, w. Colombia).

Myrmelastes immaculatus berlepschi MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mériid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 35 (Mindó, Gualaia); LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Arkiv Zool., 14, No. 25, 1922, p. 68 (Santo Domingo de los Coronados, below Gualaia).

^a I am unable to separate the type and another female from Guarico from *M. i. immaculata*. In dense feathering of forehead, narrow bill, coloration of under parts and restriction of white on bend of wing, they are practically identical with the female type in the Lafresnaye Collection and other specimens from e. Colombia. The male is unknown. Additional material from Venezuela should be examined.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmeciza immaculata berlepschi* RIDGWAY: Differs from *M. i. immaculata* in much larger bill, more scantily feathered forehead and loreal region, and in having the white area on anterior portion of wing much broader. Besides, the female has the chin and sides of head more deeply black and the under parts much more rufous, nearly uniform deep vandyke brown, with very little if any grayish admixture along abdominal line. One female from Pavas and one from Primavera, western slope of Colombian Andes, however, closely approach *M. i. immaculata* in coloration of lower parts. Thirty specimens from w. Ecuador and twenty-two from w. Colombia compared with eighteen of *M. i. immaculata*.—C. E. H.

Phlogopsis ellisiana (not of SCLATER, 1855) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 360 (Ecuador).

Range: Pacific slope of western Andes of Ecuador (south to Santa Rosa) and Colombia, apparently ranging northward to eastern Panama (Tacarcuna).^a

4: Ecuador (Lita 3, Bulún 1).

***Myrmeciza immaculata zeledoni* Ridgway.^b ZELEDON'S ANTCATCHER.**

Myrmeciza zeledoni RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, p. 74 (Guayabo, Costa Rica); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 114 (descr., synon.; Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Myrmelastes immaculatus zeledoni HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1169 in text (Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica; crit.).

Thamnophilus immaculatus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 189 (part; Costa Rica, Veragua, Chiriquí).

Myrmelastes immaculatus SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 225 (part; Costa Rica, Panama); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, 1902, p. 42 (Volcan de Chiriquí).

Myrmeciza immaculata (err.) CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 618 (Costa Rican localities).

Range: Costa Rica and western Panama.

***Myrmeciza lophotes* (Hellmayr and Seilern).^c CRESTED ANTCATCHER.**

Percnostola lophotes HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, No. 1, May 1914, p. 90 (Rio San Gaban, Carabaya, n. Puno, se. Peru); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 105 (same locality).

Range: Southeastern Peru (Rio San Gaban, Amazonian slope of Sierra de Carabaya, northern Puno).

^a Birds from Tacarcuna, Darien, are difficult to place and might, with equally good reason, be referred to either *berlepschi* or *zeledoni*.

^b *Myrmeciza immaculata zeledoni* RIDGWAY is a very unsatisfactory race. In proportion of bill, scanty feathering on forehead and lores, and coloration of female, it is practically identical with *M. i. berlepschi*, but the white patch on anterior portion of wing is generally less extended, though occupying a much larger area than in *M. i. immaculata*. However, even this is far from being an absolutely constant character, several examples from w. Colombia, notably two males from San José (Rio Dagua) and Barbacoas respectively, being indistinguishable on this score from Costa Rican skins. In three males from Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica, the lower mandible is partly yellowish gray, whereas the numerous males from South America, one from Cachabí, nw. Ecuador excepted, invariably have a uniform black or blackish brown bill. An adult male from Boquete, Chiriquí, one from Tacarcuna and another from Buenavista, Nariño, have the apical portion of the mandible horn brown. I expect that more ample material will prove *berlepschi* and *zeledoni* to be inseparable. In this event the latter term takes precedence as having page priority.—C. E. H.

^c *Myrmeciza lophotes* (HELLMAYR and SEILERN): Male (possibly not quite adult). Top of the head and crest bright cinnamon rufous; back cinnamon brown, decidedly duller and more brownish than the crown, without any trace of a white interscapular

Genus **MYRMODERUS** Ridgway.

Myrmoderus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, p. 70 (type *Myiothera loricata* LICHTENSTEIN).

Myrmoderas (emendation) RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 15.

Myrmoderus ferrugineus (P. L. S. Müller). FERRUGINOUS ANT-CATCHER.

Turdus ferrugineus P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, p. 141 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl., 560, fig. 2: "Merle à cravate, de Cayenne"; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.).

Turdus cinnamomeus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 825 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl., 560, fig. 2).

Thamnophilus albicollis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, 1816, p. 313 ("Guyane" = Cayenne; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 353 (crit.).

Myrmonax cinnamomeus CABANIS, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 684 (coastal forests of British Guiana); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 65 ("im nördlichen Brasilien, bei Pará, häufiger in Guyana").

Myrmeciza cinnamomea SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 249 (Cayenne, Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 427 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 280 (Cayenne; Berbice, Demerara, Bartica, Camacusa, Takutu River, Brit. Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287 (Cunany, Braz. Guiana).

Myrmeciza cinnamomea PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 87 (Borba, Rio Madeira).

Myrmeciza ferruginea MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 36 (Cayenne; notes on types of *T. ferrugineus* and *Th. albicollis*); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 32 (Obidos); BERLEPSCH, l. c., 15, 1908, p. 158 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 14, 1908, p. 13 (Cayenne); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 365 (Borba);

blotch; bend of wing cinnamon rufous; upper wing coverts dull rufescent brown, each feather with an abruptly defined, light cinnamon rufous apical spot, preceded by an obsolete, dusky subterminal band; primary coverts uniform blackish; quills and rectrices blackish brown, exteriorly edged with russet brown, median pair of rectrices washed all over with russet; lores, cheeks and auriculars dull ashy gray, the latter tinged with brownish on posterior portion; under surface white, throat and foreneck clouded with gray; sides of breast largely ashy gray, passing into pale brownish on flanks; under tail coverts light fulvous, some of them slightly fringed with whitish; axillars and under wing coverts pale gray, most of the latter tipped with buff; quill lining isabella color. Wing (molting) 73; tail (molting) 54; tars., 30; bill 18½. Female differs by more brownish sides of breast and by lacking the gray edges on throat and foreneck. Wing 75; tail 60; tars., 30; bill 19.

This species, originally assigned to *Pernostola*, seems more properly referable to the genus *Myrmeciza*. In structural characters and style of coloration it is not unlike certain members of this group, and in its exceedingly long tarsi it closely approaches *M. fortis*, from which it chiefly differs by more densely feathered forehead, much more elongated crown feathers, less graduated tail, and by lacking the bare space behind the eye.—C. E. H.

- SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 291 (Villa Braga, Tapajóz; Cunany; S. Antonio da Cachoeira, R. Jary; Obidos; Rio Jamundá).
- Dryophila cinnamomea* SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 512 (Villa Braga).
- Dryophila ferruginea* JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 219 (Guyana, Borba, "Pará").
- Myrmeciza pelzelni* (not of SCLATER) GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, p. 155 (Cunany).
- Myrmoderas ferruginea* BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, No. 2, 1918, p. 69 (Lelydorp, Dutch Guiana).
- Myrmoderus ferrugineus* CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 61 (numerous localities in Brit. Guiana).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; northern Brazil, on the north bank of the Amazon west to Obidos and the Rio Jamundá, south of the river from the Tapajóz to the lower Rio Madeira (Borba).

***Myrmoderus ruficauda* (Wied). RUFIOUS-TAILED ANTCATCHER.**

- Myiothera ruficauda* WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., (2), 3, 1831, p. 1060 (se. Brazil; no locality specified, we suggest Rio Doce, Prov. Espirito Santo; descr. ♂, ♀).
- Dryophila ruficauda* LESSON, Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, p. 226 ("l'Amérique méridionale").
- Myrmeciza marginata* SALVADORI, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 7, 1864, p. 158 (Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 165, Note* (crit.).
- Myrmeciza ruficauda* SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 248 (se. Brazil); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 254 (note on Wied's types); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 281 (Bahia); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 219 (Porto Cachoeiro, Esp. Santo).
- Myrmeciza ruficauda* PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 87, Note 3 (Bahia).

Range: Coast forests of eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia and Espirito Santo (Porto Cachoeiro, Rio Doce).^a

***Myrmoderus loricatus* (Lichtenstein). LICHTENSTEIN'S ANTCATCHER.**

- Myiothera loricata* LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 44 (Bahia, e. Brazil; descr. ♂, ♀).
- Dryophila leucopus* SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 6, July 1825, p. 150 (forests of Pitangua, near Bahia; descr. ♂, ♀).
- Myiothera Yarrellii* LEADBEATER, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 16, Part 1, 1829, p. 87 (no locality given; descr. ♀).

^a Besides several specimens from Bahia, I have examined a male obtained by F. Zikan, in December 1913, on the Rio Doce, Espirito Santo, and preserved in the Museum of the Senckenbergian Natural History Society at Frankfort (Germany).

This scarce species appears to be related to, but quite distinct from *M. ferruginea*.—C. E. H.

Myrmonax loricatus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 64 (Novo Friburgo, Rio; descr. ♂, ♀); CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo, Rio).

Myrmeciza loricata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 248 (Bahia; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 282 (Bahia; Novo Friburgo, Rio); BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, 1892, p. 44 (Porto Real, Rio); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo, Novo Friburgo); EULER, l. c., p. 65 (nest and eggs descr.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 220 (Porto Cachoeiro, Espírito Santo); HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, No. 2, 1915, p. 149 (Victoria, Esp. Santo).

Myrmeciza loricata PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 87 (Registo do Sai, Rio).

Range: Eastern Brazil, from Bahia to Espírito Santo (Porto Cachoeiro, Victoria) and Rio de Janeiro (Registo do Sai, Novo Friburgo, Cantagallo, Porto Real).

***Myrmoderus squamosus (Pelzeln).^a PELZELN'S ANTCATCHER.**

Myrmeciza squamosa PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 87, 162 (Ypanema Mattodentro, S. Paulo; type in Vienna Museum examined; descr. ♂).

Myrmeciza squamosa BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, 1885, p. 151 (Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul; characters); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 281 ("Novo Friburgo, Rio"; Ypanema, S. Paulo); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 245 (Ypiranga, Piquete, Iguapé, Iporanga, S. Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 250 (eggs descr.); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 220 (Piquete, Ypiranga, Alto da Serra, Iguapé, Ubatuba, S. Paulo); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 130 (Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul).

Formicivora loricata (not of LICHTENSTEIN) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 490, pl. 4, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀) ("Rio de Janeiro"^b).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from State of São Paulo (and Rio de Janeiro?)^a south to Rio Grande do Sul.

2: Brazil (Victoria 1, Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande, Rio Parapanema, State of São Paulo 1).

***Myrmoderus atrothorax atrothorax (Boddaert). BLACK-THROATED ANTCATCHER.**

Formicarius atlothorax (typog. error) BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 44 (based on "L'Alapi, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 701, fig. 2; = ♂).

^a Most probably only subspecifically distinct from *M. loricatus*.

^b Two males, one female, obtained by Ménétrès, which I have examined in the Paris Museum, appear to be referable to *M. squamosus*.—C. E. H.

^c Besides Ménétrès's record for Rio de Janeiro, there is also a male, said to be from Novo Friburgo (Rio), in the British Museum. I feel extremely doubtful as to the correctness of either locality. *M. squamosus* is evidently the southern representative of *M. loricatus*, and it seems altogether unlikely that both should occur in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro. Until this point is satisfactorily settled, it seems wiser to regard them—provisionally—as specifically distinct.—C. E. H.

Turdus Alapi GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 826 (based on the same).

Formicivora alapi BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, 1857, p. 34 (Cayenne).

Cercomacra atrothorax SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 245 (part; Cayenne).

Myrmeciza atrothorax SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 428 (Merumé Mts., Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 282 (part; spec. a-f, Merumé Mts.; Oyapoc, Cayenne; Rio Negro); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 77 (Munduapo, R. Orinoco; La Union, La Pricion, Nicare, Caura R., Venezuela; "Bogotá," Colombia); BERLEPSCH, l. c., 15, 1908, p. 158 (Cayenne, Roche-Marie, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 61, 1913, p. 529 (Varzea of e. Marajó); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 292 (Soure, e. Marajó).

Myrmeciza atrothorax atrothorax HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 214, in text (range).

Drymophila atrothorax JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 220 (range).

Myrmoderas atrothorax CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 288 (Munduapo; Caura R., Venezuela); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 69 (Rijsdijkweg, Surinam).

Myrmoderus atrothorax CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 62 (numerous localities in Brit. Guiana).

Cercomacra melanura (not of MÉNÉTRIÈS) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 85 (part; Marabitanas, Rio Negro; S. Carlos, R. Cassiquiare, s. Venezuela; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Caura-Orinoco district); northern Brazil (eastern Marajó; Rio Negro, from Manáos to Marabitanas); eastern Colombia ("Bogotá" collections).

1: Brazil (Manáos 1).

****Myrmoderus atrothorax melanurus* (Ménétrières).^a SOUTHERN BLACK-THROATED ANT-CATCHER.**

Formicivora melanura MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 508, pl. 8, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀) ("montagnes non loin

^a *Myrmoderus atrothorax melanurus* (MÉNÉTR.): Differs from *M. a. atrothorax* by decidedly slenderer bill, by lacking the conspicuous sooty blackish rump (the latter being olive or light russet brown), and by sooty gray (instead of blackish) upper tail coverts. Besides, the slate gray on forehead and superciliary region is more extensive, reaching as far back as the middle of the eye, while the upper parts are decidedly lighter, less rufous brown. Furthermore, the males have the belly paler, ashy gray rather than slate gray, while the females have more white on the throat, an extensive pure white (instead of buff) area on the abdomen, and much paler olive brown flanks.

Material. *M. a. melanura*: nine ♂♂, seven ♀♀ Matto Grosso; four ♂♂, two ♀♀ San Mateo; one ♂ Guarayos, e. Bolivia. *M. a. atrothorax*: ten ♂♂, four ♀♀ French Guiana; one ♂ Munduapo; two ♂♂, two ♀♀ Caura River; one ♂ "Bogotá"; one ♂ Manáos; one ♂ Marabitanas, Rio Negro; two ♂♂, one ♀ San Carlos, Rio Cassiquiare.—C. E. H.

de la ville de Queluz, Minas Geraës" [errore!], and Cuyabá, Matto Grosso; the types in the Petrograd Museum are from Cuyabá; see CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 24; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 365 (ex MÉNÉTRIÈS).

Cercomacra melanura PELZELN, Oin. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 85 (part; Villa Maria, Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Myrmeciza atrothorax melanura HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 213, 214 (characters; "Minas Geraës," Matto Grosso, e. Bolivia); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 212 (Guarayos).

Dryophila atrothorax melanura JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 220 (range); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), 1920, p. 93 (Matto Grosso).

Cercomacra atrothorax SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 245 (part; Bolivia).

Myrmeciza atrothorax (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 282 (part; spec. i-k, Villa Maria, Chapada, Matto Grosso); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893, p. 121 (Chapada, Matto Grosso).

Myothera alapi (not of GMELIN) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 14 (Bolivia).

Formicivora alapi D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 212 (Yuracares, Guarayos, e. Bolivia; descr. ♂).

Range: Western Brazil, in State of Matto Grosso (Cuyaba, Chapada, Tapirapoan, Utiarity, Campos Novas, Roosevelt River, Engenho do Gama, Villa Maria (= San Luis de Cáceres)), and eastern Bolivia (San Mateo, Guarayos).

1: Bolivia (mouth of Rio San Antonio 1).

Myrmoderus atrothorax maynanus (Taczanowski).^a PERUVIAN BLACK-THROATED ANTCATCHER.

Myrmeciza maynana TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 32 (Yurimaguas, ne. Peru; descr. ♂); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 60 (Yurimaguas); MÉNEGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 36 (ne. Peru; characters).

Myrmeciza atrothorax maynana HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 214 (ne. Peru).

Myrmeciza atrothorax (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 282 (part; spec. g, h, Samiria, Chamicuros, e. Peru).

Range: Northern Peru (Yurimaguas, Chamicuros, Samiria).

^a *Myrmoderus atrothorax maynanus* (TACZ.): Male differs from *M. a. atrothorax* by dark slate gray pileum and back, only the lower back being slightly suffused with brownish olive; the abdomen also is darker slate gray, and the bill somewhat wider. Wing, 64; tail, 61. Female unknown.—C. E. H.

Myrmoderus griseiceps Chapman.^a GRAY-HEADED ANT-CATCHER.

Myrmoderus griseiceps CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 6 (Palambra, west slope of w. Andes, Dept. Piura, nw. Peru).

Range: Subtropical zone of northwestern Peru (Dept. Piura) and southwestern Ecuador (Celica, Alamor, La Chonta, Prov. Loja).

Myrmoderus pelzelni (Sclater).^b GRAY-BELLIED ANT-CATCHER.

Myrmeciza pelzelni SCLATER, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 283 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro [type]; "Oyapoc, Cayenne"; descr. ♂, ♀); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 158 ("Oyapoc, Cayenne"); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 292 (Amazonia, "Guyana").

Drymophila pelzelni JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 220 (Rio Negro; "Cayenne").

Cercomacra ruficauda (not *Myiothera ruficauda* WIED) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 85, 158 (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro).^{*}

^a *Myrmoderus griseiceps* CHAPMAN: Adult female (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 156,220 Alamor, Prov. de Loja, Ecuador, October 3, 1920, Geo. K. Cherrie). Crown, hindneck and sides of head neutral gray; back and upper tail coverts about Dresden brown, interscapular feathers extensively white at base, with a subterminal black band; bend of wing white; upper wing coverts deep black, the lesser and median series apically margined with white, the greater series with buff; alula and primary coverts black, narrowly edged with white at tip; quills dusky, externally margined with Dresden brown; rectrices slate gray, all but the two central pairs with distinct white apical margins; sides of head gray; throat grayish white, foreneck and middle of chest black, terminally edged with dingy gray; abdomen dull fulvous, inclining to whitish along middle line, more grayish on sides of breast; under wing coverts and quill lining white. Wing 61; tail 55; bill 17. Male (according to Chapman) with throat and breast blacker, and abdomen mostly gray.

This species is nearest to *M. a. atrothorax*, but may be readily distinguished by its gray pileum, much lighter back, without any sooty on rump and upper tail coverts, slate gray rectrices with white apical margins, etc., etc.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmoderus pelzelni* (SCLATER): This very distinct species resembles *M. h. hemimelaenus* in castaneous coloration of back and tail, and russet brown flanks, but differs by lacking the white interscapular patch and by having the pileum and hindneck rufous brown like the back (instead of dark slate gray). The male, too, has the middle of the belly pale slate gray (instead of white), while the apical spots on the lesser and median upper wing coverts are larger and bright buff, instead of pure white. The female is quite differently colored underneath, being white, with irregular, subsquamate sooty blackish markings on foreneck and chest, becoming evanescent towards the abdomen, strongly washed with russet brown on flanks. In relative length of tail *M. pelzelni* occupies an intermediate position between *M. atrothorax* and *M. hemimelaenus*; the bill is more like that of the former, though slightly more slender. Wing (two ♂♂) 58, 62, (two ♀♀) 57, 59; tail 45-50; bill 15-16. Four specimens from Marabitanas examined by C. E. H.

^{*} The locality "Oyapoc, Cayenne" (ex Madame Verdey of Paris) requires confirmation.

***Myrmoderus hemimelaenus hemimelaenus (Sclater). WHITE-BELLIED ANT-CATCHER.**

Myrmeciza hemimelaena SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 48 (Bolivia; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 249 (Bolivia); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 750, 757 (Xeberos, n. Peru); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 275 (Xeberos); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 31 (Huambo, n. Peru; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 59 (part; Xeberos, Huambo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 283 (Bolivia; Huallaga, Chamicuros, e. Peru; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador).

Myrmeciza hemimelaena hemimelaena HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 364 (range); idem, l. c., 28, 1921, p. 208 (Yuracares, Bolivia).

Tamnophilus guttata (not *Myrmothera guttata* VIEILLOT) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 13 (no locality).

Thamnophilus guttatus D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 177 (Yuracares; spec. in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂ ad.).

Range: Tropical zone of northern Bolivia (San Mateo, Yuracares, Rio Espirito Santo, Yungas of Cochabamba); southeastern and eastern Peru (Marcapata, Dept. of Cuzco; Xeberos, Huambo, Dept. Loreto); according to Sclater also in eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu).^a

5: Bolivia (Rio Espirito Santo 5).

Myrmoderus hemimelaenus spodiogaster (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).^b STOLZMANN'S ANT-CATCHER.

Myrmeciza spodiogastra BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ibis, (6th ser.), 6, 1894, p. 397 (Borgoña, Chanchamayo Valley, Dept. Junin; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 383 (Borgoña).

Myrmeciza hemimelaena (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 530 (Amable Maria, Dept. Junin; [?] Monterico, Dept. Ayacucho); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 59 (part; Amable Maria; [?] Monterico).

Range: Tropical zone of central Peru, in Dept. Junin (Chanchamayo district).

Myrmoderus hemimelaenus pallens (Berlepsch and Hellmayr).^c EASTERN WHITE-BELLIED ANT-CATCHER.

Myrmeciza hemimelaena pallens BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53,

^a No Ecuadorian specimens seen. One male and two females from Huambo, n. Peru, appear to be indistinguishable from others taken in Bolivia and se. Peru (Marcapata). Nineteen examples examined.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmoderus hemimelaenus spodiogaster* (BERL. and STOLZM.): This form, unknown to the authors, is stated to differ from the typical race by the male having the middle of the abdomen pale slate gray suffused with black (instead of pure white), and by the paler ferruginous throat of the female. It appears to be at best a geographical race with the range restricted to the Chanchamayo region.

^c *Myrmoderus hemimelaenus pallens* (BERL. and HELLM): Male differs from *M. h. hemimelaenus* by paler (cinnamomeous rather than castaneous) coloration of

Jan. 1905, p. 32 (Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, w. Matto Grosso; type in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 364 (Calama, Jamarysinho, Rio Madeira; Maroins, Rio Machados; crit.), 365 (range); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 293 (Victoria, Ponte Nova, Forte Ambé, Rio Xingú; Cussary, Tamucury, south bank of lower Amazon; Santarem, R. Tapajóz).

Drymophila juruana JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, May 1905, p. 442 (new name for *Formicivora ruficauda* PELZELN, preoccupied; Rio Juruá, spec. (♀) examined by C. E. H.).

Drymophila hemimelaena juruana JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 220 (Rio Juruá).

Formicivora ruficauda (not *Myiothera ruficauda* WIED) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 83, 155 (Engenho do Gama, Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, w. Matto Grosso; descr. ♂); HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 213 (crit.).

Range: Northern and western Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tapajóz (Santarem) west to the rivers Madeira and Juruá, south to western Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé).

Genus FORMICARIUS Boddaert.

Formicarius BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 43, 44, 50 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1840, p. 26, *Formicarius cayanensis* BODDAERT = *Formicarius colma* BODDAERT).

Myiothera ILLIGER, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Av., 1811, p. 218 (type by subs. desig., SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 1, 1824, p. 302, *Turdus Colma* GMELIN = *Formicarius colma* BODDAERT).

Myocinclia SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, 2, July 1837, p. 230 (type by monotypy, *M. colma*).

Formicarius ruficeps ruficeps (Spix). CHESTNUT-CAPPED ANTHRUSH.

Myiothera ruficeps SPIX, Av. Bras., 1, 1824, p. 72, pl. 72, fig. 1 (no locality given, we suggest Prov. Rio de Janeiro, se. Brazil; type in Munich Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Myioturdus tetema (not *Myrmothera tetema* VIEILLOT) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1038 (Mucuri, n. Espirito Santo); MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 466 (Rio de Janeiro and "Minas Geraës").

Myiothera tetema BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 46 (Novo Friburgo).

back and wings, clearer cinnamon rufous tail, much lighter fulvescent flanks, by the black below being restricted to throat and foreneck, and the white abdominal area consequently much more extensive; female distinguished by much paler, ochraceous instead of ferruginous throat, nearly pure white (not ochreous buff) middle of the belly, and much lighter upper parts. Wing (eleven ♂♂) 56-58, (five ♀♀) 53-56; tail 34-39; bill 14-15.—C. E. H.

Formicarius ruficeps PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90 (part; spec. collected by Kammerlacher [in Bahia] and Beske [at Novo Friburgo], examined by C. E. H.), 168 (synon., characters); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 619, 620 (crit. on type); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 224 (Ubatuba, S. Paulo; Rio Doce, Esp. Santo).

Formicarius ruficeps (sic) LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), 1920, p. 99 (Ilhéos-Belmonte, s. Bahia).

Myrmornis ruficeps CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo; characters).

Formicarius cayanensis (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 277 (part; descr. et hab., se. Brazil); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, Nov. 1893, p. 670 (Bahia, São Paulo, se. Brazil).

Formicarius cayennensis SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 74 (part; descr. et hab., se. Brazil).

Formicarius colma (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 302 (São Paulo, Bahia, se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 245 (Iguapé, S. Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo, Novo Friburgo).

Range: Coast region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia (Caravellas, Ilhéos, Belmonte) through Espírito Santo and Rio to São Paulo (Iguapé, São Sebastião, Ubatuba) and Santa Catharina (Ilha de Santa Catharina).^a

****Formicarius ruficeps amazonicus* Hellmayr.^b AMAZONIAN ANTHRUSH.**

Formicarius ruficeps amazonicus HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 10, March 1902, p. 34 (Borba, Rio Madeira [type]; Pará; [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, w. Matto Grosso); idem, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 292 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287 (Pará); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 390 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 369 (Borba); idem, Abhdl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 50 (Peixe-Boi, Ipitinga), 93 (Pará localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 315 (Pará, Benevides, Sta. Isabel; Cametá, Alcobaça, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Bocca do Curuá, Rio Iri; Boim, Pinhel, Villa Braga, Pimental, R. Tapajóz; Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim).

Formicarius ruficeps (not of SPIX) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90 (part; Pará, Borba, City of Matto Grosso, w. Matto Grosso); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 373 (S. Antonio do Prata, Pará); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 533 (Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins).

^a Material examined by C. E. H.: Four from Bahia; two ♂♂, one ♀ São Sebastião; one ♂, one ♀ Ubatuba; one ♂ Iguapé, São Paulo; one Novo Friburgo, Rio; one ♀ Ilha de Santa Catharina.

^b *Formicarius ruficeps amazonicus* HELLMAYR: Similar to *F. r. ruficeps*, but smaller, tail particularly so; rufous of head deeper, and upper parts brownish (instead of greenish) olive. Wing (13 specimens) 82-87; tail 47-52 (against 84-90, resp. 52-57 in *F. r. ruficeps*).—C. E. H.

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Maranhão west to the Rio Madeira (right bank), southwards to western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella, Rio Guaporé).

1: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão).

Formicarius ruficeps orinocensis Todd.* CAURA RIVER ANTHRUSH.

Formicarius ruficeps orinocensis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 33, Dec. 1920, p. 73 (La Lajita, Rio Caura, Venezuela).

Formicarius ruficeps (not of SPIX) CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 292 (La Union, Caura R.).

Range: Eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley).

***Formicarius colma colma Boddaert. GUIANAN ANTHRUSH.**

Formicarius Colma BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 44 (based on "Le Colma, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 703, fig. 1; = juv.).

Formicarius cayanensis BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 50 (based on "Le Tetéma, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 821; = adult).

Myiothera telema VIEILLOT, Tabl. enc. méth., Ornith., 2, livr. 91, 1822, p. 683 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 821).

Formicarius nigrifrons glaucopectus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, Nov. 1893, p. 673 (British Guiana).

Formicarius tamiesoni PENARD and PENARD, Vogels Guyana, 2, 1910, p. 335 (Demerara, Brit. Guiana; = juv.).

Myiothera colma SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, 1848, p. 287 (Valley of the Muyang, near Yawangra, tributary of the Zuruma, n. Brazil); CABANIS, ibid., 3, 1848, p. 686 (Brit. Guiana).

Formicarius cayanensis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90, 168 (characters; descr. of ♀ ad. and juv.; part, Rio Branco, Barra do Rio Negro = Manáos).

Formicarius nigrifrons (not of GOULD) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 429 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 303 (part; spec. a-j, Oyapoc, Cayenne, Bartica, Camacusa, Demerara, Brit. Guiana; spec. examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 80 (part; Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, Caura River, Venezuela).

Formicarius colma HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, 1906, p. 620 (part.: Cayenne, Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 163 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague, Roche-Marie, Oyapoc, Cayenne, French Guiana); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 315 (part; S. Antonio da Cachoeira, Rio Jary, Obidos); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 74 (Brit. Guiana; notes on ♀).

* *Formicarius ruficeps orinocensis* TODD: "Similar to *F. r. amazonicus*, but decidedly more brownish (nearest raw umber), less olivaceous above; pileum obviously darker (chestnut instead of Sanford's brown) with lateral margin but little paler; under wing coverts and base of primaries below deeper rusty buff." (TODD, l. c.) Unknown to the authors.

Formicarius colma colma CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 292 (part; El Llagual, La Union, Caura R.; notes on ♀); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 70 (Paramaribo, Surinam).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); northern Brazil, from the Guianan border south to the north bank of the Amazon (Rio Jary, Obidos, Manáos).^a

2: British Guiana (Demerara 1); Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 1).

Formicarius colma nigrifrons Gould.^b PERUVIAN ANTHRUSH.

Formicarius nigrifrons GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2d ser.), 15, 1855, p. 344 (Chamicuros, e. Peru; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 68 (reprint); SCLATER, l. c., p. 145 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 68 (Rio Napo), 277 (Bogotá; Chamicuros; descr.); SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 74 (e. Peru; New Granada); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1873, p. 277 (Chamicuros); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 32 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 77 (part; Chamicuros, Yurimaguas, e. Peru; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; excl. Oyapoc, Cayenne); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 303 (part; spec. k-p, Bogotá; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; Chamicuros; spec. examined by C. E. H.); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 672 (Rio Napo; descr.); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 80 (part; Nericagua, R. Orinoco).

Formicarius colma nigrifrons SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, 17 (Bom Lugar, Ponto Alegre, R. Purús); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 388 (La Morelia, Florencia, R. Caquetá, se. Colombia).

Formicarius cayanensis (not of BODDAERT) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90, 168 (part; Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro).

Formicarius colma (not of BODDAERT) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 73 (Teffé, Rio Solimões), 390 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 368 (Calama; Maroins, Rio Machados); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 315 (part; Bom Lugar, Rio Purús).

Formicarius colma colma CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 292 (part; Nericagua, R. Orinoco; nest and eggs descr.).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the east Andean slope of Colombia ("Bogotá"; La Morelia, Florencia, Rio Caquetá; Cuembi, Rio Putu-

^a With eleven specimens from British Guiana (*glaucopectus*) and seven from French Guiana (*colma*) before me, I fail to see any difference between the two, nor am I able to separate two Brazilian skins (one each from Manáos and the Rio Branco) and three from e. Venezuela (Caura River). In opposition to *F. ruficeps* which always has a black throat in the female as well as in the male sex, the female of *colma* appears to be dimorphic, some having a white, others a black throat.—C. E. H.

^b *Formicarius colma nigrifrons* GOULD: Very close to *F. c. colma*, but bill decidedly smaller; black of throat and foreneck deeper and usually well extended over the chest; abdomen darker; basal portion of tail more deeply brown, with the blackish terminal zone more pronounced.

Though not strongly marked, this form is in most cases separable, at least by one or several of the above characters. Single examples are not always identifiable with certainty.—C. E. H.

mayo) and the upper stretches of the Orinoco (Nericagua, north of San Fernando de Atabapo) through eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu, Rio Napo) and northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas, on the upper Rio Negro) south to eastern Peru (Yurimaguas, Chamicuros, Dept. Loreto; Chuchurras, Dept. Huánuco) and western Brazil (Rio Solimões; Rio Purús), east to the right bank of the Rio Madeira (Calama; Rio Machados).^a

****Formicarius analis analis* (Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny). RUFOUS-VENTED ANTHRUSH.**

Myiothera analis LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 14 (Yuracares and Chiquitos, Bolivia); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 191, pl. 6 bis, fig. 1 (same localities; type no longer in Paris Museum).

Myiothera analis HARTLAUB, Journ. Ornith., 2, 1854, p. 259 (Pará).

Formicarius analis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 277 (part; Bolivia, Pará); SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 74 (part; Bolivia); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90 (Salto do Girao, Borba, Rio Madeira); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 751 (Xeberos, Chyavetas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 277 (same localities); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 32 (Huambo); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 78 (Peruvian localities); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 37, 1889, p. 305 (Shanusi, near Yurimaguas, Peru); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 98 (Yungas, Bolivia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 304 (part; spec. k-n, Iquitos, Chyavetas, Sarayacu, e. Peru, examined by C. E. H.); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 673 (part; Iquitos, n. Peru; Yungas, Bolivia); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 443 (Rio Jurua); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 224 (Rio Jurua); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Bom Lugar, R. Purús), 513 (Itaituba, Tapajóz), 533 (Arumatheua); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 315 (Pará, Providencia, Benevides, Maguary; Rio Guamá; Rio Acará; Baião, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Itaituba, Tapajóz; Bom Lugar, Ponto Alegre, R. Purús).^b

Formicarius analis analis HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 614 (Bolivia, e. Peru; charact.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 73 (Teffé, Rio Solimões), 391 (Humaytha, Borba, Rio Madeira), 392 (range); l. c., 17, 1910, p. 369 (Calama, S. Isabel, Rio Madeira); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 50 (Peixe-Boi, Pará), 93 (Pará localities); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 211 (Bolivia).

Formicarius crissalis (not of CABANIS) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 576 (Pará; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit.

^a Six adults from the Rio Madeira are identical with the type, another adult male from Peru (Chuchurras) and seven specimens from e. Ecuador (Sarayacu) and "Bogotá." Five from Marabitanas, Rio Negro, while somewhat intermediate between *colma* and *nigrifrons*, are nearer the latter, to which a single male from Nericagua, Rio Orinoco, must be referred for geographic reasons.—C. E. H.

^b Birds from Monte Alegre, north bank of Amazon (see SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 288, s. n. *F. crissalis*; Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 315, s. n. *F. analis*) are more likely to belong to *F. analis crissalis* (CABANIS). No specimen is available.—C. E. H.

Mus., 15, 1890, p. 305 (part; spec. n, Pará); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 288 (part; Pará, Rio Acará, Ourém).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Maranhão westward to the Solimões and Purús, south to the upper Rio Madeira; northern Bolivia (Yuracares, Rio San Mateo); eastern Peru, in depts. Junin (Chanchamayo^a) and Loreto (Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali; Xeberos, Chyavetas, Yurimaguas, Huambo; Iquitos, north bank of Rio Maranhão).^b

2: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 2).

Formicarius analis crissalis (Cabanis).^c CINNAMON-NECKED ANTHRUSH.

Myrmornis crissalis CABANIS,^d Journ. Ornith., 9, 1861, p. 96 (Roraima, Brit. Guiana).

Myiothera analis (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 686 (foot of Roraima).

Formicarius analis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 277 (part; Cayenne, Roraima).

Formicarius hoffmanni (not of CABANIS) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 429 (Camacusa, Brit. Guiana).

Formicarius crissalis SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 75 (part; Cayenne, Guiana);^e SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 305 (part; spec. a, e-m, Cayenne, Carimang R., Camacusa, Takutu R., Brit. Guiana; examined by C. E. H.); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 676 (Carimang R., Brit. Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 163 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 75 (Brit. Guiana).

Formicarius analis crissalis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 391 in text (characters), 392 (range).

Range: French and British Guiana (possibly extending south to the north bank of the Amazon).

^a A female obtained by C. A. Schunke in July, 1904, in the Tring Museum.—C. E. H.

^b Two adults from Iquitos agree very well with a large series from Brazil (Purús, Rio Madeira), Bolivia, and more southern localities in Peru (Yurimaguas, Chanchamayo). Four specimens from Pará are apparently not separable either; in any case, they do not pertain to *F. a. crissalis*. Twenty-two specimens examined by C. E. H.

^c *Formicarius analis crissalis* (CABANIS): Differs chiefly from *F. a. analis* by much brighter vinous cinnamon auriculars and sides of neck, darker ("mummy brown" instead of "bistre brown") upper parts, and generally larger bill. Three from French, six from British Guiana examined by C. E. H.

^d An earlier name is probably *Myrmothera fuscicapilla* VIEILLOT (Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, 1817, p. 112: no locality). There are, however, several discrepancies in the description—the upper parts are said to be "d'un bleu d'ardoise foncé"—and the type is not to be found in the Paris Museum.—C. E. H.

Formicarius analis connectens Chapman.^a EAST COLOMBIAN ANT-THRUSH.

Formicarius analis connectens CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, March 1914, p. 173 (Villavicencio, e. Colombia); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 389 (Villavicencio; La Morelia, Rio Caquetá).

Range: Tropical zone of eastern Colombia (Villavicencio; La Morelia, Rio Caquetá).

Formicarius analis zamorae Chapman.^b EAST ECUADORIAN ANT-THRUSH.

Formicarius analis zamorae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 96, Nov. 1923, p. 9 (Zamora, e. Ecuador).

Formicarius analis (not of LAFR. and D'ORB.) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 68 (Rio Napo); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 304 (part; spec. h-j, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador, examined by C. E. H.); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 673 (part; spec. ex Sarayacu, "ne. Peru" = e. Ecuador).

Range: Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Zamora, Rio Suno, Sarayacu, Rio Napo).

***Formicarius analis saturatus** Ridgway. RUFOUS-NECKED ANT-THRUSH.

Formicarius saturatus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, Nov. 1893, p. 677 (Princetown, Trinidad [type]; San Esteban, n. Venezuela; Remedios, Antioquia).

Formicarius analis (not of LAFR. and D'ORB.) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 277 (part; Trinidad).

Myrmornis analis CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 7 ("Puerto Cabello," Venezuela).

Formicarius hoffmanni (not of CABANIS) LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, 1866, p. 187 (Trinidad); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 526 (Remedios, Antioquia; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Formicarius crissalis (not of CABANIS) SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 75 (part; Trinidad); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1869, p. 252 (San Esteban, Venezuela);

^a *Formicarius analis connectens* CHAPMAN: Most nearly related to *F. a. saturatus*, but cinnamon at sides of throat wholly absent or but faintly indicated; upper parts less rufescent, more olivaceous; breast darker, throat patch consequently less sharply defined; size smaller (wing 86; tail 52; bill 18); from *F. a. analis* distinguished by averaging darker below, particularly on the breast, with the black throat less abruptly defined. This form is unknown to the writers.

^b *Formicarius analis zamorae* CHAPMAN: Similar to specimens of *F. a. analis* with little or no cinnamon on sides of neck; but decidedly darker underneath, the chest dark sooty slate, the sides deep olive gray, the under tail coverts much darker, chestnut instead of deep tawny; crown darker, with the feathers centrally blackish; tail more blackish. Wing 89-81; tail 52-53; bill 19. Four specimens from Sarayacu, e. Ecuador.

This form, in some respects, approaches the w. Ecuadorian *F. nigricapillus destructus*, suggesting conspecific relations to the black headed section, which, however, has a representative in e. Costa Rica, where a member of the *analis* group (*umbrosus*) also occurs.—C. E. H.

spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 305 (part; spec. b-d, Trinidad; Remedios, Antioquia; San Esteban).

Formicarius analis saturatus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, 1894, p. 53 (Trinidad); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 129 (San Esteban Valley, Cumbre de Valencia, Venezuela; crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 390 (upper Atrato; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca; Rio Frio; Malena, Puerto Berrio, R. Magdalena, Colombia).

Formicarius hoffmanni saturatus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 33 (Caparo, Valencia, Aripo, Trinidad); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, No. 8, 1906, p. 192 (Aripo); No. 13, 1908, p. 366 (Aripo, Carenage, Trinidad).

Range: Island of Trinidad; northern Venezuela, along the Caribbean coast from Bermudez (Yacua; Los dos Rios, inland of Cumaná) to Carabobo (San Esteban, Cumbre de Valencia), Lara (mountains near Bucarito, Tocuyo), Tachira (San Cristobal) and southern Zulia (Orope); apparently also in central Colombia (Malena, Puerto Berrio, Magdalena River; Remedios; Cauca Valley; (?) upper Atrato).^a

4: Trinidad 1; Venezuela (Orope 3).

Formicarius analis virescens Todd.^b SANTA MARTA ANTHRUSH.

Formicarius moniliger virescens TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, April 1915, p. 30 (Fundación, Santa Marta district, n. Colombia).

Formicarius analis virescens TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 302 (Fundación, Tucurínca).

Range: Tropical zone at western base of Santa Marta Mountains, northern Colombia.

**Formicarius analis panamensis* Ridgway.* PANAMA ANTHRUSH.

Formicarius moniliger panamensis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, p. 195 (Lion Hill Station, Panama R. R.); idem, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5,

^a A series of some twenty examples from Venezuela (Bermudez; San Esteban, Cumbre de Valencia; San Cristobal, Tachira) are practically identical with fourteen topotypes from Trinidad. Two from Orope, Zulia, do not differ either, while a third from this locality, by its more greenish back, appears to approach *F. a. virescens* which, however, we have not had an opportunity of directly comparing. I do not see any tangible divergency from the characters of *saturatus* in the few Colombian specimens (one each from Remedios and the Cauca Valley) examined, although it may be that they are slightly paler and more grayish underneath, with the crissum rather deeper, and the white loreal spot less developed. The Atrato bird should be carefully compared with *F. a. panamensis*.—C. E. H.

^b *Formicarius analis virescens* TODD: Stated to differ from *F. a. saturatus* by olivaceous (medal bronze) instead of brownish upper parts; paler and more grayish belly; lighter under tail coverts; more distinctly cinnamonaceous hindneck and sides of neck; less rufescent tail, with the dusky apical portion averaging more restricted. Unknown to the authors.

^c While closely resembling *F. a. saturatus* in general coloration, this form is easily recognizable by its decidedly russet forehead, more or less contrasting with color of crown.—C. E. H.

1911, p. 124 (e. Panama); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 261 (Gatun, Panama).

Formicarius analis (not of LAFR. and D'ORB.) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 326 (Lion Hill Station).

Formicarius hoffmanni (not of CABANIS) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 357 (Lion Hill); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 304 (part; Chepo, Panama); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 234 (part; Lion Hill, Obispo, Paraiso, Chepo, Panama); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 679 (part; Panama); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 339, 1899, p. 7 (Laguna del Pita, R. Tuyra, Darien); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, 1900, p. 24 (Loma del Leon, Panama).

Formicarius analis panamensis BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, 1922, p. 207 (Mt. Sapó, Rio Esnapé, Jesusito, Darien).

Range: Eastern Panama (Canal Zone, Darien).

2: Panama 1, Colon 1.

****Formicarius analis hoffmanni* (Cabanis). HOFFMANN'S ANTHRUSH.**

Myrmornis hoffmanni CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 9, 1861, p. 95 (Costa Rica).

Formicarius hoffmanni LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1868, p. 110 (Costa Rica); SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 75 (part; Costa Rica); idem, l. c., 1870, p. 195 (Bugaba, Chiriqui); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 304 (part; Bugaba, Chiriqui); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves 2, 1892, p. 234 (part; Las Trojas, Costa Rica; Bugaba, Chiriqui); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 679 (part; spec. from Trojas, near Cobagre, Buenos Aires, sw. Costa Rica and Bugaba, Chiriqui); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 623 (sw. Costa Rica, up to 1,500 feet; habits).

Formicarius hoffmanni hoffmanni BANGS, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 298 (Boruca, Paso Real, Pozo del Rio Grande, Lagarto, Barranca, sw. Costa Rica).

Formicarius umbrosus (not of RIDGWAY) BANGS, Auk, 18, 1901, p. 366 (Divala, Chiriqui).

Formicarius moniliger hoffmanni RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 123 (sw. Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Range: Pacific coast region of southwestern Costa Rica, from the Rio Grande de Tarcoles southward, and western Panama (Bugaba, Divala, Chiriqui).

2: Costa Rica (Pozo del Pital, Rio Naranjo 1), Panama (Chiriqui 1).

****Formicarius analis umbrosus* Ridgway. NICARAGUAN ANTHRUSH.**

Formicarius umbrosus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, Nov. 1893, p. 681 (Talamanca, Costa Rica); UNDERWOOD, Ibis, 1896, p. 441 (Volcan de Miravelles, Costa Rica; habits); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 624 (Caribbean lowlands, and Pacific lowlands of nw. Costa Rica, up to 1200 feet; habits, nest and egg descr.).

Formicarius hoffmanni (not of CABANIS) BOUCARD, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 62 (San Carlos, Costa Rica); ZELEDON, Proc. U. S. Mus., 8, 1885, p. 103 (Costa Rica); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 234 (part; Los Sabalos, Nicaragua; San Carlos, Jimenez, Pacuare, Costa Rica); RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 502 (Rio Escondido, Nicaragua).

Formicarius hoffmani NUTTING, Proc. U. S. Mus., 6, 1883, p. 405 (Los Sabalos, Nicaragua).

Formicarius moniliger umbrosus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 122 (Costa Rica, and Nicaragua).

Range: Caribbean lowlands and the Pacific lowlands of the north-western portion of Costa Rica, from the Gulf of Nicoya northwards, and Nicaragua.

6: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 3); Costa Rica (Siguirres 2, Orosi 1).

***Formicarius analis intermedius* Ridgway. INTERMEDIATE ANTHRUSH.**

Formicarius moniliger intermedius RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, Oct. 1908, p. 194 (near Manatee Lagoon, British Honduras); idem, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 121 (British Honduras).

Formicarius moniliger (not of SCLATER, 1856) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 303 (part; spec. e, f, British Honduras); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 233 (part; Cayo, Brit. Honduras); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 683 (part; Brit. Honduras).

Formicarius monileger (sic) LANTZ, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci. for 1896-97, publ. 1899, p. 221 (Cayo).

Range: British Honduras (near Manatee Lagoon, Manatee River, Toledo district, Cayo).

***Formicarius analis pallidus* (Lawrence). YUCATAN ANTHRUSH.**

Furnarius pallidus LAWRENCE, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 2, May 1882, p. 288 (Yucatan).

Formicarius pallidus BOUCARD, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 450 (Titzimin, Yucatan; crit.); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 684 (Yucatan).

Formicarius moniliger pallidus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 121 (Yucatan).

Formicarius moniliger (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 303 (part; spec. c, d, Titzimin); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 233 (part; Titzimin).

Range: Northern Yucatan (Titzimin).

****Formicarius analis moniliger* Sclater. MEXICAN ANTHRUSH.**

Formicarius moniliger SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 24, "1856," publ. Jan. 1857, p. 294 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 278 (part; Vera

Cruz); idem, l. c., 1859, p. 383 (Playa Vicente, Vera Cruz); SALVIN, Ibis, 1861, p. 353 (Chisec, Guatemala); SUMICHRIST, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, 1869, p. 556 (Vera Cruz; habits); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 303 (part; Cordoba, Oaxaca, Mexico; sources of Rio de la Pasion, Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 233 (part; Mexico, Guatemala); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 683 (part; Vera Cruz; Guatemala).

Formicarius moniliger moniliger RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 119 (se. Mexico and Guatemala).

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Tabasco, and Guatemala.

1: Guatemala.

Formicarius nigricapillus nigricapillus Ridgway. BLACK-HEADED ANTHRUSH.

Formicarius nigricapillus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, Nov. 1893, p. 675 (Buena Vista, Costa Rica); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 623 (Carrillo, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Cerro de Santa Maria, Costa Rica).

Formicarius analis nigricapillus HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 614 (Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica; crit.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 118 (Costa Rica; Santiago de Veragua).

Formicarius analis (not of LAFR. and D'ORB.) SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 74 (part; Costa Rica, Veragua); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 145 (Santiago de Veragua); LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1868, p. 110 (Costa Rica; crit.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 304 (part; spec. a-c, Tucurriqui, Costa Rica; Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 235 (part; Tucurriqui, Costa Rica; Santiago de Veragua).

Range: Costa Rica (Tucurriqui, Carrillo, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Cerro de Santa Maria, Buena Vista, Limon) and western Panama (Santiago de Veragua).

2: Costa Rica (Cariblanco de Sarapiquí 1, Limon 1).

Formicarius nigricapillus destructus Hartert. SOUTHERN BLACK-HEADED ANTHRUSH.

Formicarius analis destructus HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 493 (Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; type in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.);

^a *Formicarius nigricapillus* (and its southern representative) appears to be specifically distinct from the *F. analis* group, as pointed out by F. M. Chapman. On the Caribbean slopes of Costa Rica it occurs along with *F. analis umbrosus* RIDGW., although there is still the possibility of the two being zonal representatives.

^b *Formicarius nigricapillus destructus* HART.: Similar to *F. n. nigricapillus*, but bill decidedly smaller and shorter, and upper parts duller, bistre brown rather than castaneous. Wing 84-92; tail 52-58; bill 21-24. Fifteen specimens from nw. Ecuador, two from w. Ecuador and four from Nóvita, w. Colombia, compared with nine from Costa Rica.—C. E. H.

idem, l. c., 9, 1902, p. 614 (nw. Ecuador; crit., egg descr.); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1173 (Nóvita, w. Colombia).

Formicarius destructus SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 32 (Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador).

Formicarius analis (not of LAFR. and D'ORB.) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 294 (Esmeraldas); SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 74 (part; Ecuador); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, l. c., 1885, p. 118 (Esmeraldas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 304 (part; spec. d-g, Esmeraldas, Balzar, Santa Rita, w. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Formicarius nigricapillus (not of RIDGWAY) RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 675 (part; Santa Rita, w. Ecuador).

Formicarius nigricapillus destructus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 339 (San José, w. Colombia; crit.).

Range: Tropical zone of western Colombia (Nóvita, San José) and western Ecuador, from sea level up to 3,500 feet.

7: Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas 6), Colombia (Nóvita 1).

***Formicarius rufipectus rufipectus* Salvin. CHESTNUT-BREASTED ANTHRUSH.**

Formicarius rufipectus SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866 p. 73, pl. 8 (Santiago de Veragua); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 145 (same locality); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 306 (part; Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 235 (part; Veragua); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 685 (part; Veragua); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 625 (part; Juan Viñas, Costa Rica); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 125 (part; Juan Viñas; Costa Rica; Santiago de Veragua, w. Panama).

Formicarius castaneiceps CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 4, 1908, p. 301 (Juan Viñas, Costa Rica).

Range: Costa Rica (Juan Viñas) and western Panama (Santiago de Veragua; Chitra, Volcan de Chiriqui).

****Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri* Chapman.* SOUTHERN CHESTNUT-BREASTED ANTHRUSH.**

Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, July 1912, p. 146 (San Antonio, w. Andes, Colombia); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 390 (La Frijolera, lower Cauca; Salencio (Nóvita Trail), San Antonio, Andes west of Popayan, w. Andes; Salento, Miraflores, c. Andes, Colombia).

Formicarius rufipectus (not of SALVIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 306 (part; "Baiza" = Baeza, e. Ecuador, locality no doubt erroneous); SALVADORI and FESTA, Bol. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 33 (Gualea,

* *Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri* CHAPMAN: Differs from *F. r. rufipectus* by more slaty (grayish) olive upper parts; lighter orange rufous breast; paler, more ochraceous middle of the belly, and more grayish olivaceous sides. Wing (♂) 99, (♀) 94; tail 63, 59; bill 20, 21½. Six specimens examined by C. E. H.

w. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 52 (Oyacachi, trail from Esmeraldas to Pachijal, w. Ecuador); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, p. 157 (San Antonio, w. Colombia); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 625 (part; descr. ♀, Rio Cali); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equ., 9, 1911, p. B, 36 (Oyacachi, trail Esmeraldas-Pachijal); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1174 (Pueblo Rico, sources of Rio San Juan, w. Colombia); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 125 (part; descr. ♀, San Antonio).

Range: Subtropical zone of western Ecuador (Guala, Oyacachi, trail from Esmeraldas to Pachijal) and western and central Andes of Colombia.

1: Colombia (Las Lomitas 1).

Formicarius rufipectus thoracicus Taczanowski and Berlepsch.* EASTERN CHESTNUT-BREASTED ANTHRUSH.

Formicarius thoracicus TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 101 (Machay, e. Ecuador; one of the types examined by C. E. H.); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 685 (ex TACZ. and BERLEPSCH); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 33 (San José, e. Ecuador; crit.); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 53 (e. Ecuador; crit.); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Orn. 13, 1906, p. 118 (Huaynapata, Marcapata, se. Peru).

Formicarius rufipectus thoracicus HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1175 in text (crit.).

Range: Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Machay) and southeastern Peru (Huaynapata, Marcapata Valley, Dept. Cuzco).

Genus **CHAMAEZA** Vigors.

Chamaeza VIGORS, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 7, Oct. 1825, p. 395 (type by monotypy, *Chamaeza meruloides* VIGORS = *Turdus brevicaudus* VIEILLLOT).

Chamaezosa CABANIS, Archiv Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 218 (emendation).

***Chamaeza brevicauda brevicauda** (Vieillot). SHORT-TAILED ANTHRUSH.

Turdus brevicaudus VIEILLLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 20, 1818, p. 239 ("Brésil," coll. Delalande, Jr., the types, examined in Paris Museum by C. E. H., are from Rio de Janeiro).

* *Formicarius rufipectus thoracicus* TACZ. and BERL.: This well characterized form is immediately recognizable by having the whole top of the head and hindneck deep black instead of chestnut, besides several minor distinctions. I have examined one of the original examples from Machay and an adult male from Huaynapata, Peru, both in the Berlepsch Collection.—C. E. H.

Myiothera campanisona LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 43 (São Paulo).

Chamaeza meruloides VIGORS, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 7, Oct. 1825, p. 395, note (Brazil); JARDINE and SELBY, Illustr. Ornith., 1, Part 1, 1826, pl. 11 (figure of type, stated to have been obtained by Dr. Such in the "Brazils").

Myioturdus marginatus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1035 (Arrayal da Conquista, s. Bahia); MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 465, pl. 1 (Rio de Janeiro).

Myiothera strigilata (Cuvier Ms.) PUCHERAN, Aich. Mus. Paris, 7, livr. 3, 1855, p. 335 ("Brésil," coll. Delalande, Jr.; the same specimens that also served as types of *Turdus brevicaudus* VIEILLOT).

Chamaezosa marginata BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 47 (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro).

Chamaeza tshororo BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 148 (Alto Paraná, e. Paraguay).^a

Chamaeza brevicauda SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 278 (se. Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 91 (Rio de Janeiro; Mattodentro, Ypanema, S. Paulo; Curytiba, Paraná); idem, Nunquam otios., 2, 1874, p. 291 (Novo Friburgo); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, 1885, p. 151 (Taquara, Arroio Grande, Linha Piraja, Rio Grande do Sul); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 255 (Wied's types); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 307 (se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 246 (Iporanga, São Paulo); idem, l. c., 4, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo, Novo Friburgo), 250 (Iguapé, egg descr.); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para 1900, 1899, p. 131 (Mundo Novo, Pedras Brancas, Rio Grande do Sul); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 225 (Alto da Serra, S. Paulo, Ilha de São Sebastião, Ubatuba, Itapuiá, Iporanga, Baurú, S. Paulo; Ourinho, Paraná; Novo Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul); CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 5, 1912, p. 478, 496 (Vera Guarany, Paraná); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, 1910, p. 285 (Alto Paraná), 429 (Santa Ana, Misiones); idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 328 (Misiones).

Chamaeza brevicauda brevicauda MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 53 (types; Rio, Serra d'Estrella; crit.); HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, No. 2, 1915, p. 150 (Victoria, Esp. Santo; Serra do Mirador, Santa Catharina).

Chamaeza brevicauda CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 522 (Sapucay, Paraguay).

Chamaezosa brevicauda CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 22, 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo).

Chamaeza brevicauda tshororo BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 51 (Alto Paraná).

Grallaria campanisona REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 362 (Sumidouro, Prov. Rio).

^a Bertoni (p. 203) also tentatively proposes the name *Nocedae* for Azara's No. 333, which appears referable to *C. b. brevicauda*, and states, in a later communication (Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 51, footnote 2), that *C. nocedae* BERT. differs from *C. b. tshororo* by having dark central spots on the abdomen. This I find to be an exceedingly variable character in a series from Brazil.—C. E. H.

Range: Forest region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia (Cidade da Conquista) to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay (Sapucay, Alto Paraná), and northeastern Argentina (Misiones).^a

2: Argentina (San Ignacio, Misiones 1), Brazil (Rio 1).

***Chamaeza brevicauda venezuelana* Ménégau and Hellmayr.^b VENEZUELAN SHORT-TAILED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaeza brevicauda venezuelana MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 54 (Caracas, n. Venezuela); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 130 (Cumbre de Valencia, Las Quiguas), 131 (range).

Chamaeza olivacea (not of TSCHUDI) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 279 (part; descr. et hab. Caracas, Venezuela); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1868, p. 168 (Caracas, spec. examined by C. E. H.) idem, l. c., 1875, p. 237 (San Cristobal, Tachira; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 307 (part; spec. b, c, Caracas, S. Cristobal, Venezuela).

Range: Mountain ranges of northern Venezuela, in Dept. Federal Occidental (Caracas, Cerro del Avila), and in states of Carabobo (Las Quiguas, Cumbre de Valencia) and Tachira (San Cristobal).

***Chamaeza brevicauda boliviana* Hellmayr and Seilern.^c BOLIVIAN SHORT-TAILED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaeza brevicauda boliviana HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 131 (Quebrada onda, Yungas of Cochabamba [type]; Omeja, Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia).

Chamaeza olivacea (not of TSCHUDI) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 625 (Tilotilo); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 307 (part; spec. a, Tilotilo, Bolivia).

Range: Northern Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).

^a I am unable to distinguish a single Paraguayan specimen from typical *brevicauda*, of which more than twenty skins covering the range from Espirito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul have been examined. A single bird from Bahia, however, may be different, having a darker bill, nearly plain buffy white throat, and more deeply buff under parts.—C. E. H.

^b *Chamaeza brevicauda venezuelana* MÉNÉG. and HELLM.: Much like *C. b. brevicauda*, especially in all the rectrices having a broad black subterminal band and a distinct white or buff apical margin; but chest and under tail coverts without any, or with very little buff tinge; size smaller. Nine specimens examined. Wing of males 94, 95, 98 (Caracas), 96, 96 (Cumbre de Valencia), 99 (San Cristobal, Tachira); females 90 (Caracas), 93, 94 (Cumbre de Valencia); tail (♂) 60-62, (♀) 55-59; bill 19-21.—C. E. H.

^c *Chamaeza brevicauda boliviana* HELLM. and SEIL.: Differs from *C. b. brevicauda* and *C. b. venezuelana*, which it resembles in the decidedly olivaceous upperparts, by lacking the black subterminal band on the median rectrices (occasionally suggested by a small subapical shaft spot), and by its darker, more blackish bill. Wing (7 specimens) 93-97; tail 63-66; bill 20-22.—C. E. H.

***Chamaeza brevicauda columbiana* Berlepsch and Stolzmann.^a COL-
OMBIAN SHORT-TAILED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaeza columbiana BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 385 ("Bogotá"; type in Berlepsch Collection examined by C. E. H.).

Chamaeza marginata (not of WIED) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 145 (Bogotá).

Chamaeza olivacea (not of TSCHUDI) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 279 (part; Bogotá); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 307 (part; spec. f-g, Bogotá).

Chamaeza bogotensis (lapsu) MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 55 in text (Bogotá).

Chamaeza brevicauda bogotensis HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 130, 132 (Bogotá).

Chamaeza brevicauda columbiana CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 391 (Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, e. Colombia).

Range: Tropical zone of eastern slope of eastern Andes of Colombia (Buena Vista, above Villavicencio).

***Chamaeza brevicauda fulvescens* Salvin and Godman.^b GUIANAN
SHORT-TAILED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaeza fulvescens SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (4th ser.), 6, 1882, p. 79 (Merumé Mts., Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 429 (Merumé Mts., "Camacusa," Roraima); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 308 (Merumé Mts., Roraima); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 78, pl. 1, fig. 2 (same localities).

Chamaeza brevicauda fulvescens HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 132 (Brit. Guiana).

Range: Mountain ranges of British Guiana.

***Chamaeza brevicauda olivacea* Tschudi.^c PERUVIAN SHORT-TAILED
ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaeza olivacea TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), 1844, p. 279 (Peru); idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 178 (c. Peru, we suggest Montaña de Vitoc, Dept. Junin); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 279 (part; e. Peru); TACZAN-

^a *Chamaeza brevicauda columbiana* BERL. and STOLZM.: Agrees with *C. b. bolivi-ana* in pattern of tail (median pair of rectrices without black subterminal band), but is easily distinguished by deep mars or russet brown upper parts, particularly pileum and tail, and rather darker buff chest. Wing (4 unsexed "Bogotá" skins), 94-97; tail 58-60; bill 20-21.—C. E. H.

^b *Chamaeza brevicauda fulvescens* SALV. and GODM.: Nearest to *C. b. columbiana* and agreeing with it in deep russet brown upper parts and absence of black subterminal band on median rectrices; but chest much deeper, as well as more extensively washed with ochraceous, black markings on lateral tail feathers decidedly narrower and less pronounced; wing much longer, bill larger. Wing (two ♂♂ from Merumé Mountains) 101, 103; tail 60, 61; bill 21½, 22.—C. E. H.

^c *Chamaeza brevicauda olivacea* TSCHUDI: Resembles *C. b. bolivi-ana* in having the greater part of the lower mandible black (like the maxilla), but differs from both *bolivi-ana* and *columbiana* by the deep ochraceous coloration of throat, chest, sides and under tail coverts. Upper parts brownish olivaceous, darker than in *brevi-cauda* and *bolivi-ana*, though not so rufous as in *columbiana* and *fulvescens*; tail

OWSKI, l. c., 1874, p. 531 (Masayacu); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 80 (Masayacu); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 384 (La Gloria, Chanchamayo; La Esperanza, Vitoc); idem, Orn. 13, 1906, p. 118 (Huaynapata, Marcapata).

Chamaeza brevicauda olivacea HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 132 (Chanchamayo, Vitoc, Peru).

Range: Tropical zone of central and southeastern Peru, in depts. Junin (Chanchamayo, Vitoc) and Cuzco (Marcapata Valley).

***Chamaeza nobilis* Gould.* STRIATED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaeza nobilis GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2d ser.), 15, May 1855, p. 344 (Chamicuros, e. Peru; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 68 (Chamicuros); SCLATER, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 68 (Rio Napo), 279 (Chamicuros, R. Huallaga; Santa Maria, R. Ucayali); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1873, p. 277 (Chamicuros); idem, l. c., 1880, p. 155 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 79 (Chamicuros, Sarayacu); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 308 (Chamicuros; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 66 (Coca, e. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 55 (Santa Maria, R. Ucayali; crit.).

Chamaeza brevicauda nobilis HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 132 (range).

Chamaeza brevicauda (nobilis?) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 391 (La Morelia, Caquetá, se. Colombia).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, Rio Caquetá) through eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Coca, Sarayacu) to northern Peru, Dept. Loreto (Chamicuros; Santa Maria, lower Ucayali).

***Chamaeza ruficauda ruficauda* (Cabanis and Heine).^b RUFOUS-TAILED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaezosa ruficauda CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 6 (no locality given, we suggest Prov. Rio, se. Brazil; type in Heine Collection examined by C. E. H.).

rufous brown as in the two last named, black and buff markings on median rectrices present or absent. Wing (♂, Vitoc) 98, (♀, Chanchamayo) 95; tail 65, 64; bill 19½, 18. A female from Huaynapata forms the transition to *C. b. boliviana*.—C. E. H.

* *Chamaeza nobilis* GOULD: This very distinct form is immediately recognizable among its affinities by the pure white ground color of the under surface without any buff tinge, bright ferruginous instead of whitish loreal spot, and very large size. All of the rectrices have a very distinct black subterminal band, succeeded (except sometimes on middle pair) by a pure white apical margin, while the black spot on the forehead is well pronounced. Wing (four adults from n. Peru) 110-115; tail, 61-67; bill, 21½-23. Four adults from Ecuador agree in coloration, but are somewhat smaller (the only sexed specimen, a male from Coca, measuring: wing 105; tail 65; bill 20½). No Colombian material seen by me.—C. E. H.

^b *Chamaeza ruficauda ruficauda* (CAB. and HEINE): This species differs at a glance from *C. brevicauda* by much smaller bill; horn brown (instead of yellow) legs; much longer and more wedge-shaped tail, the median rectrices being decidedly longer

Chamaeza ruficauda MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 55 (Rio; crit.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 225 (ex MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, Prov. Rio de Janeiro (Serra dos Orgãos).^a

***Chamaeza ruficauda turdina* (Cabanis and Heine).^b COLOMBIAN RUFIOUS-TAILED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaezosa turdina CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 6 ("Colombia" = Bogotá).

Chamaeza turdina MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 56 in text (diag.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 391 (Miraflores, c. Andes; La Palma, Andalucia, head of Magdalena R., e. Andes of Colombia).

Chamaeza olivacea (not TSCHUDI) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 307 (part; spec. e, Bogotá, examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Subtropical zone of Colombia (Miraflores, central Andes; La Palma, Andalucia, head of Magdalena, eastern Andes; also in native "Bogotá" collections).

***Chamaeza ruficauda chionogaster* Hellmayr.^c VENEZUELAN RUFIOUS-TAILED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaeza turdina chionogaster HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, May 1906, p. 91 (El Guacharo, near Caripé, State of Bermudez. I have reasons to doubt the correctness of the locality; the type probably came from the region above San Esteban, State of Carabobo).

than the lateral ones; by lacking the black subterminal tail band, only the three outer pairs of tail feathers having sometimes a narrow apical edge of buff; by the pattern of the under parts, the feathers of the sides and flanks having a broad blackish brown mesial stripe, accompanied on either side by a buff streak which, on its turn, is narrowly margined with blackish brown. (In the races of *C. brevicauda* these feathers are blackish brown on their entire inner web, while the outer vane is buff, exteriorly edged with blackish brown.) Wing (one ♂) 94, (two ♀♀) 89, 91; tail 72, (♀) 71½; bill 15-17.—C. E. H.

^a Besides four trade skins from "Rio," I have examined one ♂, two ♀♀ collected by Dr. E. A. Goeldi at Colonia Alpina, near Theresopolis, Serra dos Orgãos, in July and August 1892, and preserved in the Zoological Museum at Bern, Switzerland.—C. E. H.

^b *Chamaeza ruficauda turdina* (CAB. and HEINE): Differs from *C. r. ruficauda* by slightly longer wings, much darker rufous brown upper parts and tail, and more heavily marked sides of chest. Wing (3 unsexed "Bogotá" skins) 94, 94, 95; tail 68, 70, 71½; bill 16, 16½, 17.—C. E. H.

^c *Chamaeza ruficauda chionogaster* HELLMAYR: Similar to *C. r. turdina*, but smaller, with stronger, larger bill; lighter, more russet brown upper parts; whiter under surface; the three outer tail feathers apically edged with white (or buff in immature plumage). Wing (ten ♂♂) 87-90, (seven ♀♀) 82-89; tail 64-70; bill 16-18½.—C. E. H.

Chamaeza ruficauda chionogaster HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 132 (Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo; crit.).

Range: Coast ranges of northern Venezuela (Galipan, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas; Cumbre de Valencia, State of Carabobo).

***Chamaeza mollissima* Sclater.* BARRED ANTHRUSH.**

Chamaeza mollissima SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, July 1855, p. 89, pl. 95 (Santa Fé de Bogotá; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.), 145 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 279 (Bogotá); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 309 (Bogotá); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 43, 1912, p. 388 (above Baños, Ecuador; spec. in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 392 (Laguneta; Almaguer, south of Paypan, c. Andes).

Range: Temperate zone of Andes of Colombia (Laguneta, Almaguer, central Andes; "Bogotá" native collections) and Ecuador ("Ambato," above Baños).

Genus **PITHYS** Vieillot.

Pithys VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 24, 1818, p. 112 (generic characters, but no type); idem, l. c., 26, 1818, p. 520 (type *Pithys leucops* VIEILLOT = *Pipra albifrons* LINNAEUS).

Manikup G. R. GRAY,^b Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, 1855, p. 42 (type *Pipra albifrons* LINNAEUS).

Dasyptilops CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 8 (type *Pipra albifrons* LINNAEUS).

****Pithys albifrons albifrons* (Linnaeus). WHITE-FACED ANTCATCHER.**

Pipra albifrons LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12, (1), 1766, p. 339 (based on "The White-faced Manakin" EDWARDS, Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, 1764, p. 280, pl. 344, fig. 1; "Guiana" = Cayenne).

Pipra longicauda HERMANN, Tab. Aff. Anim., 1783, p. 223 (based on "Le Plumet blanc" BRISSON, Orn., 4, 1760, p. 429; Cayenne).

* *Chamaeza mollissima* SCLATER: This very distinct species differs from all other members of the genus by having the entire under surface (from the chin to the anal region) regularly and closely barred with black and white. The bill is small as in *C. ruficauda*, while in shape of tail *C. mollissima* rather resembles *C. brevicauda*, the three median pairs of rectrices being nearly of equal length. The rectrices are blackish brown, middle pair entirely, the other along outer web washed with dull rufous brown. An adult bird from above Baños, Ecuador, does not appear to differ from two "Bogotá" skins, including the type, except by slightly larger size (wing, 89 against 83 and 85; tail, 69 against 64 and 65; bill, 16-17).—C. E. H.

^b Some authors have recently adopted the generic term *Manikup*, crediting it to Desmarest (Hist. Nat. Tang., 1805, text to pl. 66). It does not occur, however, in Latin form anywhere in that work, not even in the Latin diagnosis, though it is used twice as the French vernacular name of the species. "Manikup" of Desmarest corresponds to such titles as "Manakin à gorge blanche," "Manakin varié," etc., and has no nomenclatorial standing.

Pithys leucops VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 26, 1818, p. 520 (new name for *Pipra albifrons* "Lath."; Cayenne); Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, 1848, p. 287 (Valley of the Muyang, affluent of the Zuruma, n. Brazil), 421 (Kuamuta, R. Pomeroon, Brit. Guiana).

Pithys albifrons CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 685 (Brit. Guiana); BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, 1857, p. 35 (Cayenne); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 273 (part; Cayenne); SCLATER, and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 576 (Cobati, R. Negro); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 89 (Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos]; Rio Vaupé, nw. Brazil; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 428 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Roraima); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 294 (part; spec. a-o, Cayenne; Brit. Guiana; Cobati, Rio Negro); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 79 (Nericagua, Munduapo, R. Orinoco; Suapure, Nicare, Caura R., Venezuela); ANDRÉ, Naturalist in the Guianas, 1904, p. 149-150 (Caura R., habits); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 176 (Camopi, French Guiana); idem, l. c., 14, 1908, p. 13 (Cayenne); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 216 (part; Rio Negro, Guyana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 162 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague), 310 (Camopi); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 309 (Obidos; Faró, Rio Jamundá, n. Brazil); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 291 (Munduapo, Nericagua, R. Orinoco; Caura R.); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, p. 68 (Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Javaweg, Surinam).

Manikup albifrons CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 48 (British Guiana).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Caura River; Munduapo, Nericagua, upper Orinoco River); northern Brazil (Obidos, Faró, on north bank of lower Amazon; Manáos, Rio Vaupé, Rio Negro).^a

4: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 1, Demerara 1); French Guiana (Saint-Jean-du-Maroni 2).

****Pithys albifrons peruviana* Taczanowski.^b WESTERN WHITE-FACED ANT-CATCHER.**

Pithys albifrons peruviana TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 73 (Monterico, east of Huanta, ne. Ayacucho; Amable Maria, Chanchamayo; Montaña del Pango; Chyavetas, Peru).

^a Four specimens from Manáos agree in every particular with a large series from the Guianas (7 French, 1 Dutch, 7 British colony) and the Caura River (20). Six birds from the Rio Vaupé and Munduapo (upper Orinoco) form the transition to *peruviana*. Some are indistinguishable from typical *albifrons*, but three lack the white postocular streak and have more sooty gray on the lower throat, although this patch is rather smaller and less blackish than in *peruviana*.—C. E. H.

^b *Pithys albifrons peruviana* TACZ.: Differs from *P. a. albifrons* by lacking the white postocular streak, and by having the elongated feathers of the lower throat, in contrast to the white chin and upper throat, sooty black, forming a large patch; the bill, too, is somewhat stronger. Examined: Peru 6, Ecuador 1, "Bogotá" 11.—C. E. H.

Pithys peruvianus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 74 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador).

Pithys peruviana SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 369, 1899, p. 32 (Zamora, Santiago, e. Ecuador).

Pithys albifrons (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 144 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo), 273 (part; "New Granada"); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 751 (Chyavetas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 276 (Chyavetas; spec. examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1874, p. 531 (Monterico, Amable Maria); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 294 (part; spec. p-u, Bogotá, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 216 (part; Colombia, Ecuador).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Colombia ("Bogotá" collections) and eastern Ecuador to central Peru (depts. Loreto, Huánuco, Junin and northeastern Ayacucho).

2: Peru (Puerto Bermudez 2).

Genus **GYMNOPITHYS** Bonaparte.

Gymnopathys BONAPARTE, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., (4th ser.), 1, 1854, p. 132 (nomen nudum); idem, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, 1857, p. 35 (type *Gymnopathys pectoralis* "Schiff ex LATH." = *Turdus pectoralis* LATHAM = *Turdus rufigula* BODDAERT).

Anoplops CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, p. 9 (type *Turdus rufigula* BODDAERT).

Gymnopathys rufigula rufigula (Boddaert). RUFIOUS-THROATED ANT-CATCHER.

Turdus rufigula BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 39 (based on "Petit Merle brun à gorge rousse, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 644, fig. 2 (= ♀); type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Turdus pectoralis LATHAM, Ind. Orn., 1, 1790, p. 357 (based on the same).

Pithys pectoralis CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 214 (sexual difference); idem, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 695 (coastal forests of Brit. Guiana).

Gymnopathys pectoralis BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, 1857, p. 35 (Cayenne).

Pithys rufigularis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 273 (Cayenne; descr.); PELZELN, Ibis, 1874, p. 461 (Cayenne).

Pithys rufigula PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 89 (Seira Carauman, Rio Branco; Barra do Rio Negro = Manáos); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 428 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); W. SCLATER, l. c., 1887, p. 318 (Maccassema, Brit. Guiana; habits).

Gymnopathys rufigula SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 297 (Cayenne; Leseeka, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana; Barra = Manáos); MÉNÉ-

GAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 52 (note on type); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 177 (Camopi); idem, l. c., 14, 1908, p. 13 (Cayenne); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 217 (range, excl. Venezuela).

Anoplops rufigula BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 162 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague), 320 (Camopi); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 311 (Obidos; Faró, Rio Jamundá); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 49 (Brit. Guiana).

Anoplops rufigula rufigula BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove), 228 (nesting habits).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon (Obidos, Faró; Manáos, Serra Carauman, Rio Branco).^a

****Gymnopathys rufigula pallida* (Cherrie).^b VENEZUELAN RUFOUS-THROATED ANTCATCHER.**

Anoplops rufigula palidus (sic) CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, No. 16, 1909, p. 390 (Suapure, Caura River); idem, l. c., 2, 1916, p. 291 (Suapure).

Gymnopathys rufigula (not of BODDAERT) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 79 (Munduapo, Nericagua, R. Orinoco; Suapure, Nicare, La Pricion, Caura R., Venezuela; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Southern Venezuela (valleys of the Caura and upper Orinoco).

1: Venezuela (Nicare, Caura River 1).

^a Four males, one female from Manáos and one female from Serra Carauman, Rio Branco, are perfectly identical with a series of ten from various localities in French Guiana. A male from Surinam and three skins from Camacusa, British Guiana are not different either.—C. E. H.

^b *Gymnopathys rufigula pallida* (CHERRIE): Exceedingly close to *G. r. rufigula*, but on average slightly smaller; upper parts paler, more olivaceous (less russet), and flanks earthy brown rather than rufescent.

This is not a very well marked race, though the majority of the Venezuelan birds are distinguishable by the above characters. Two from Nicare, Caura River, and one from Munduapo, however, resemble those from French Guiana (*rufigula*) in every particular.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Six ♂♂ from French Guiana	77,78,78,78,80,83	48,50,51,52,53,53	18½-19
Two ♂♂ from Camacusa	77,78	49,51	18,18½
One ♂ from Surinam	76	48	18½
Four ♂♂ from Manáos	76,77,78,80	48,51,52,54	17½,18,18,19
Seven ♂♂ from the Caura River	76,76,77,77,78,79,80	48,49,49,50,50,52,53,53	17-18
Two ♂♂ from the Orinoco River	74,77	48,49	18
Two ♀♀ from French Guiana	76,76	47,51	17
One ♀ from Manáos	76	50	17½
One ♀ from the Rio Branco	75	51	17
Ten ♀♀ from the Caura River	74,75,76,76,77,77,77,78,78,79	47,49,49,49,50,50,50,50,52,52	17-18
One ♀ from Munduapo, Rio Orinoco	73	48	16½
—C. E. H.			

Gymnopathys salvini (*Berlepsch*).^a SALVIN'S ANTCATCHER.

Pithys salvini BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 49, 1901, p. 98 (San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba, n. Bolivia; type in Coll. Berlepsch examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 443, pl. 16, fig. 2 (= ♂ imm.) (Rio Juruá; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 216 (Rio Juruá).

Gymnopathys salvini HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 71 (Teffé; crit., descr. ♀).

Anoplops salvini HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 385 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 366 (Humaytha); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 310 (range).

Range: Upper Amazonia, in northern Bolivia (Rio San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba) and western Brazil (Humaytha, upper Rio Madeira; Rio Juruá; Teffé, Rio Solimões).

Gymnopathys lunulata (*Sclater and Salvin*).^b LUNULATED ANTCATCHER.

Pithys lunulata SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 276, pl. 26 (Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali, e. Peru; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1882, p. 32 (Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 75 (Yurimaguas; descr. ♀); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 296 (Sarayacu).

^a *Gymnopathys salvini* (BERLEPSCH): Male. Above slate gray, inclining to blackish on forehead and loreal region; distinct superciliary streak (from nostrils to above posterior angle of eye), cheeks, malar region and throat white; remainder of lower parts slate gray; wings slate gray, some of the inner greater upper wing coverts occasionally with a blackish subterminal and white apical band; rectrices slate color, all except middle pair apically edged with white and crossed by six or seven narrow white bands on the inner web, sometimes also with a number of similar markings on the basal half of the outer web of the outermost pair. Bill black. Wing (six ♂ ♂ ad.) 72-75; tail 45-49; bill 17-18. Female. Forehead and crown mostly black, but more or less suffused with rufescent brown; occiput cinnamon rufous, clouded with dusky; back olive brown, each feather with a black subterminal and a rather narrower cinnamon rufous apical band, these markings becoming less pronounced on the rump; small interscapular patch light cinnamon; upper wing coverts olive blackish, broadly edged with cinnamon rufous; quills dark brown, externally edged with russet brown, secondaries with a broad, pale cinnamon apical band, preceded by a narrow blackish line; rectrices clear cinnamon rufous, crossed by six or seven black bands; sides of head, throat and foreneck deep cinnamon rufous, passing into reddish cinnamon on middle of breast; remainder of under parts pale olive brown, washed with cinnamon on tail coverts. Lower mandible whitish. Wing (nine ♀ ♀) 72-77; tail 45-50; bill 17-18.—C. E. H.

^b *Gymnopathys lunulata* (SCL. and SALV.) The type, marked as "♀," agrees with the male of *G. salvini* in having the throat and foreneck, as well as a distinct superciliary streak, white; but the upper parts are olive brown as in the female of that species, with, however, a small white (not cinnamon) interscapular spot and the light markings on back, wing coverts and inner secondaries buff (instead of cinnamon rufous); rectrices dusky brown, crossed on inner web by three or four white bands; breast and belly dull brownish olive. Wing 73; tail 45; bill 17½. Taczanowski's description of a female from Yurimaguas generally tallies well with the type, though he makes no mention of the white interscapular spot and calls the light markings on the upper parts "roux ocreux roussâtre." Although more information about this little known bird is much desired, I think there can be hardly any doubt as to its being distinct from *G. salvini*.—C. E. H.

Anoplops lunulata SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 310 (diag. "♂" ex SCLATER and SALVIN).

Hypocnemis poecilonota (errore) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 186 (Sarayacu).

Range: Eastern Peru, in Dept. Loreto (Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali; Yurimaguas).

Gymnopathys leucaspis (Sclater).^a CINNAMON ANTCATCHER.

Mymeciza leucaspis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, "1854," publ. April 1855, p. 253, pl. 70 ("Bogotá," Colombia, type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.; Chamicuros, n. Peru; Cobati, Rio Negro); idem, l. c., 23, 1855, p. 147 ("Bogotá").

Pithys leucaspis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 274 (Bogotá; Chamicuros, n. Peru; Cobati, Rio Negro; diag.); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 576 (Cobati), 751 (Xeberos, Chyavetas; spec., now in Tring Museum, examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 276 (Xeberos, Chyavetas); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 89 (Barcellos, Rio Içanna, Rio Vaupé, upper Rio Negro; spec. examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 74 (Tarapoto, Xeberos, Chyavetas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 295 (part; spec. a, c, d, f, i-k, l, Amazonia, "Colombia" [= "Bogotá"], Peru, Cobati).

Gymnopathys leucaspis SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 222, in text (Rio Meta, e. Colombia); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 217 (range).

Anoplops leucaspis HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1172 (from e. Colombia (Bogotá) to n. Peru, east to the Rio Negro; char. ♂, ♀); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 310 (range).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Colombia ("Bogotá" collections; Rio Meta) south to northern Peru (Tarapoto, Chamicuros, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Dept. Loreto), east to the upper Rio Negro (Barcellos, Rio Içanna, Rio Vaupé), northwestern Brazil.

***Gymnopathys bicolor aequatorialis (Hellmayr).^b EQUATORIAL ANTCATCHER.**

Pithys bicolor aequatorialis HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 10, 1902, p. 33 (Lita, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador).

Gymnopathys leucaspis aequatorialis MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 35 (Santo Domingo).

^a *Gymnopathys leucaspis* (SCLATER) differs from the members of the *G. bicolor* section by *white* (instead of black) cheeks, malar region and anterior auriculars; by having a narrow black superciliary streak, and a large cinnamonaceous interscapular blotch in the female sex. Material: four ♂♂, four ♀♀ Rio Negro; three ♂♂ Chamicuros, one ♂ Chyavetas, one ♂ Xeberos, two ♂♂, five ♀♀ "Bogotá." The Rio Negro examples are exactly like those from "Bogotá", while the Peruvian ones are somewhat less rufous above and on the flanks.—C. E. H.

^b *Gymnopathys bicolor aequatorialis* (HELLMAYR): Resembles *G. leucaspis* in the bright ferruginous color of the pileum, but is darker rufous brown above, has the

Anoplops bicolor aequatorialis HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1171, 1172 (diagn.; w. Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 381 (Barbacoas, Buenavista [Nariño], sw. Colombia).

Pithys leucaspis (not of SCLATER) HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1908, p. 493 (Chimbo; spec. examined by C. E. H.); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 65 (Santo Domingo; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Gymnopathys ruficeps (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 32 (Rio Santiago, w. Ecuador); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 613 (Chimbo; Paramba, S. Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas).

Range: Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia (Barbacoas; Buenavista, Nariño) and western Ecuador, south to Prov. Guayas (Chimbo, Quevedo).

1: Ecuador (Quevedo 1).

***Gymnopathys bicolor ruficeps* Salvin and Godman.^a CAUCA VALLEY ANTCATCHER.**

Gymnopathys ruficeps SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, Feb. 1892, p. 222, note ("Cauca Valley" = Rio Nechi, Antioquia, type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.; "Bogotá").

Anoplops bicolor ruficeps HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1171, 1173 (Neché; Remedios, Rio Ité, Antioquia; "Bogotá"; characters).

Pithys leucaspis (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 526 (Remedios, Neche); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 295 (part; spec. b, e "Bogotá," g, Nechi, h, Remedios).

* Range: Central Colombia, in State of Antioquia (Rio Nechi, lower Cauca; Remedios, Rio Ité, system of the Magdalena River); also in "Bogotá" collections.

***Gymnopathys bicolor daguae* Hellmayr.^b DAGUA ANTCATCHER.**

Gymnopathys bicolor daguae HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, 1906, p. 83 (El Paillon, near Buenaventura, Chocó, w. Colombia [type]; Juntas, Rio Dagua).

cheeks and auriculars black, the sides of the occiput slate gray, and lacks the cinnamonaceous dorsal patch in the female sex. Twenty specimens from w. Ecuador examined by C. E. H.

^a *Gymnopathys bicolor ruficeps* SALV. and GODM.: Very similar to *G. b. olivascens*, but crown decidedly brighter ferruginous, back much deeper rufous brown, and sides of body russet (instead of olivaceous) brown. From its geographical neighbors, *aequatorialis* and *daguae*, at once distinguished by lacking the slate gray color on sides of occiput, and the blackish lateral border to the white chest. Wing, 75-78; tail 49-51; bill 18-19. Material: one ♀ Nechi (type), one ♂ Remedios, one "Antioquia," five "Bogotá."—C. E. H.

^b *Gymnopathys bicolor daguae* HELLMAYR: Nearest to *G. b. bicolor*, which it resembles in having the forehead and a broad superciliary stripe slate gray like the sides of the occiput; but much darker, deep vandyke brown instead of light russet brown above, flanks also much deeper rufous brown, white pectoral area in male laterally bordered by blackish, and bill much larger. Wing 76-78½; tail 48-51; bill 19½-20. Material: one ♂ El Paillon, two ♂♂, one ♀ Juntas, Rio Dagua, one ♂ Nóvita.—C. E. H.

Anoplops bicolor daguae HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1170 (Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná), 1173 (range); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 382 (Bagado, La Vieja, upper Atrato; Baudo, Nóvita, Noanama, w. Colombia).

Range: Tropical zone of Pacific Colombia, from the upper Atrato south to the Rio Dagua, Bahia del Chocó.

***Gymnopathys bicolor bicolor (Lawrence). BICOLORED ANTCATCHER.**

Pithys bicolor LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 484 (Lion Hill Station, Panama); idem, l. c., 8, 1867, p. 6 (Lion Hill); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 357 (Lion Hill); SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 145 (Santa Fé de Veragua; spec. in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 296 (part; spec. a-f, Chepo, Panama; Santa Fé, Veragua).

Gymnopathys bicolor SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 221 (Santa Fé de Veragua, Lion Hill, Paraiso Station, Chepo, Panama).

Anoplops bicolor RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 132 (Panama, Veragua; monogr.).

Anoplops bicolor bicolor HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1173 (Panama Railroad, Chepo, Panama; Santa Fé, Veragua); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 382 (Rio Salaqui, lower Atrato; Alto Bonito, Rio Sucio); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, 1922, p. 208 (Mt. Sapó, Jesusito, Darien).

Range: Eastern Panama, from Veragua (Santa Fé*; Cascajal, Coclé) eastwards, and extreme northwest of Colombia (Rio Salaqui; Alto Bonito, lower Atrato).

1: Panama.

***Gymnopathys bicolor olivascens (Ridgway). OLIVE-SIDED ANTCATCHER.**

Pithys bicolor olivascens RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, Oct. 1891, p. 469 (Santa Ana, Honduras).

Gymnopathys olivascens SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 222 (Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; Bugaba, Chiriqui); RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 501 (Rio Escondido, Nicaragua).

Gymnopathys bicolor olivascens BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, 1902, p. 42 (Boquete, Panama); idem, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 296 (Boruca, Pozo del Rio Grande, sw. Costa Rica); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 614 (Costa Rica; habits).

Gymnopathys bicolor olivaceus BANGS, Auk, 18, 1901, p. 366 (Divala, Chiriqui).

* The single male examined from Santa Fé, Veragua, has the sides and flanks rather darker Prouts brown than five Panama skins.—C. E. H.

Anoplops olivascens RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 133 (monogr.; Honduras to Chiriqui, w. Panama).

Anoplops bicolor olivascens HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1173 (Honduras to Chiriqui).

Pithys bicolor (not of LAWRENCE) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 296 (part; spec. g-j, Bugaba, Chiriqui; "Valza," Costa Rica; Chontales, Nicaragua).

Range: From Honduras (Santa Ana, Chaloma) through Nicaragua and Costa Rica to western Panama (Divala, Bugaba, Boquete, Chiriqui).

5: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (Pozo del Rio Grande 2, Boruca 1); Panama (Boquete, Chiriqui 1).

***Gymnopathys melanosticta* (Sclater and Salvin).^a HAIRY-CRESTED ANT-CATCHER.**

Pithys melanosticta SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 160 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.; = ♀); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 297 (Sarayacu); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 17 (Cachoeira, Rio Purús; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Anoplops melanosticta HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 386, pl. 3, fig. 1 (♂) (Humaytha, Rio Madeira; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 360 (crit.; Rio Madeira; Rio Juruá; Cachoeira, Rio Purús); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 311 (Cachoeira, Rio Purús); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 113 (San Gaban, north side of Sierra de Carabaya, n. Puno, se. Peru).

Gymnopathys purusianus SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 5, No. 1, 1908, p. 59 (Cachoeira, Rio Purús; type in Museu Goeldi examined by C. E. H.; = ♂).

Range: Upper Amazonia, in eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu), western Brazil (Humaytha, left bank of Rio Madeira; rivers Purús and Juruá), and southeastern Peru (San Gaban, northern Puno).^b

^a The generic assignation of this species must be regarded as provisional only. *G. melanosticta* differs from both *Gymnopathys* and *Rhegmatorhina* by the peculiarly shaped crest. The feathers of the forehead and crown are highly specialized with their barbs dissolved, the rami being loose and hair-like, while the occipital feathers are somewhat lengthened, forming a loose, pendant crest. In extent of bare orbital ring and proportion of tail, it more nearly resembles *Rhegmatorhina*, and it will probably be found necessary to create a separate genus for its reception. I am, however, unwilling to do so without re-examining its general structure. Unfortunately, no specimen is at present accessible.—C. E. H.

^b Birds from Humaytha (Rio Madeira) and the Rio Juruá agree with the type of *G. purusianus* in general coloration, and in having the pileum and crest dingy whitish gray. The type of *P. melanosticta* from e. Ecuador is darker brown, particularly below, with the black markings above broader, and the crest more brownish white. An immature male from San Gaban, se. Peru, is slightly different again, having the crown and crest feathers mainly sooty, with the basal portion only brownish. Males are uniform russet brown above, while females have the upper back, wing

Genus **RHEGMATORHINA** Ridgway.*

Rhegmatorhina RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 10, Aug. 1888, p. 525, footnote (type *Rhegmatorhina gymnops* RIDGWAY).

Rhegmatorhina gymnops Ridgway. BARE-EYED ANTCATCHER.

Rhegmatorhina gymnops RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 10, Aug. 1888, p. 525 (Diamantina, near Santarem, Rio Tapajóz); CHAPMAN and RIKER, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (same locality).

Gymnophthys gymnops SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 297 (lower Amazon); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 217 (range).

Anoplops gymnops SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 312 (Rio Curuá; Pimental, Rio Tapajóz; Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the right bank of the Tapajóz to the Xingú.^b

Rhegmatorhina berlepschi (Snethlage).^c BERLEPSCH'S ANTCATCHER.

Anoplops berlepschi SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 15, Oct. 1907, p. 162 (Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz; type in Goeldi Museum examined by C. E. H.; descr. ♂); idem, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 513 (Villa Braga); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 312 (Boim, Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the left bank of the Tapajóz (Boim, Villa Braga).

coverts and inner secondaries marked with black subterminal bars, followed by narrow, pale cinnamonaceous apical margins.

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Three ♂♂ from Humaytha	79,81,82	53,54,55	18½,19,19½
One ♂ from Cachoeira, Purús	82	55	19½
One ♂ imm. from S. Gaban, Peru	79	55	17
One ♀ from Sarayacu, e. Ecuador	77	49	19
Two ♀♀ from Humaytha	77,79	53,54	18½,18½
—C. E. H.			

* This genus forms a very natural group. Though nearly allied to, it may be distinguished from, *Gymnophthys* by the erect, slightly stiffened frontal feathers, the crested pileum, and the broad bare ring round the eye; the tail, too, is proportionately longer and more rounded. *R. berlepschi*, *R. hoffmannsi* and *R. cristata* are practically identical with the genotype in all structural details.—C. E. H.

^b Male and female from Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim, examined by C. E. H.

* *Rhegmatorhina berlepschi* (SNETHLAGE): Male. Forehead sooty black, more or less edged with chestnut; pileum chestnut, passing into a lighter, more ferruginous tone on occiput; remaining upper parts dull olivaceous, more russet on wing and tail coverts; rectrices dark russet brown, blackish terminally, lateral pair with an indistinct pale apical margin; sides of head and throat sooty black; foreneck extensively bright cinnamon rufous, forming a large, well-defined patch; breast and abdomen slate gray, washed with olivaceous on flanks; under wing coverts and inner web of quills cinnamon. Bill black. Wing (two ♂♂) 80; tail 53, 54; bill 18. Female differs by having on the upper back and wing coverts broad black subterminal and narrower, ochraceous apical bands; the breast and middle of the abdomen bright buff, banded with black; the blackish terminal zone of the rectrices more pronounced and followed by a distinct buff apical margin; besides, the pileum is more blackish,

Rhegmatorhina cristata (Pelzelin).^a PELZELN'S CRESTED ANTCATCHER.

Pithys cristata PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 89, 166 (Rio Vaupé, upper Rio Negro; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Gymnopithys cristata BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Ornith., 53, 1905, p. 33 (crit. on types); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 217 (Rio Negro; ex PELZELN).

Anoplops cristata SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 312 (Rio Vaupé; ex PELZELN).

Range: Northwestern Brazil, on the Rio Vaupé, an affluent of the upper Rio Negro.

Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi (Hellmayr).^b HOFFMANN'S ANTCATCHER.

Anoplops hoffmannsi HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, Feb. 1907, p. 52 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 387, pl. 3, fig. 2 (♂), 3 (♀) (Borba); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 365 (Calama, Allianca, Rio Madeira; Maroins, Rio Machados); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 311 (Rio Madeira; ex HELLMAYR).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the right bank of the Rio Madeira (from Calama to Borba) and on its affluent, the Rio Machados (Maroins).

the back more brownish, and the lower mandible yellowish white. Wing 76; tail 50; bill 17.

The male bears a certain resemblance to *R. cristata*, from which it chiefly differs in the slate gray belly, and in the rufous color below being much lighter and restricted to a limited space on the foreneck, while the female is altogether different.

Two ♂♂, one ♀ from Villa Braga examined.—C. E. H.

^a *Rhegmatorhina cristata* (PELZELN): Male. Pileum, nape and sides of neck chestnut, deepest on crown; back dull olive brown; wing coverts, and wings rufous brown; tail like back; sides of head and throat sooty black; breast chestnut, becoming duller on posterior median portion and passing gradually into the rufescent olive brown of the belly; under wing coverts and inner web of quills cinnamon. Wing 82½; tail 59½; bill 18. Female differs by lacking the crest, the feathers of the pileum being but slightly elongated; darker, blackish chestnut pileum; duller blackish sides of head and throat, and more russet brown back with a number of blackish sub-apical spots and slight buffy ochraceous apical margins. Wing 76; tail 52; bill 17.

The two typical examples are still the only ones known to exist. The female appears to be a young bird, judging from the fluffy texture of the plumage.—C. E. H.

^b *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi* (HELLMAYR): Male. Upper part of the head, including lores, deep black; crest feathers sometimes with concealed chestnut base; back, lesser and median wing coverts pale dull olive; upper tail and greater wing coverts rufescent olive brown; quills dusky, russet on outer webs; tail dark brown, slightly more rufescent along outer web; cheeks, malar region, throat and foreneck pure white; rest of under parts slate gray or dull slaty; sides of breast and abdomen tinged with brownish; axillars and under wing coverts dusky brown; inner web of remiges broadly edged with clear cinnamon. Bill black. Wing (7) 79-81½; tail 52-54; bill, 17-18½. Female. Forehead and crest dark chestnut, the shafts of the feathers only black; back brighter olive brown, wings and tail more rufescent than in the male; feathers of upper back and wing coverts each with a broad black subterminal bar and a narrow cinnamonous apical margin; chest and middle of breast ochreous, broadly banded with black; sides and abdomen uniform olive brown; under wing coverts tawny, irregularly barred with blackish. Lower mandible whitish. Wing (12) 75-81; tail 50-54; bill 17-18.—C. E. H.

Genus **HYLOPHYLAX** Ridgway.*

Hylophylax RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, Apr. 1909, p. 70 (type *Conopophaga naevioides* LAFRESNAYE).

Dichropogon CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9th ser.), 2, July 1918, p. 124 (type *Hypocnemis poecilinota* CABANIS).

Stictomyrmornis CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 39, Feb. 1919, p. 59 (type *Pipra naevia* GMELIN).

**Hylophylax naevioides naevioides* (*Lafresnaye*). SPOTTED ANTIBIRD.

Conopophaga naevioides LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 10, 1847, p. 69 (no locality given, type in Mus. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., coll. Delattre; we suggest as type locality Panama, whence the Derby Museum (Liverpool) possesses two specimens obtained by A. Delattre).

Hypocnemis naevioides SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 254 (monogr.; part; Panama); idem, l. c., 1860, p. 294 (Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador); CASSIN, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 190 (Falls of the Rio Truando); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 357 (Panama); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1883, p. 566 (Chimbo, sw. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 293 (part; spec. h-o, Paraiso Station, Chepo, Panama; Esmeraldas, Ecuador); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 231 (part; Lion Hill, Paraiso Station, Chepo, Panama; Truando Falls; w. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 32 (Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador); DUBOIS, Syn. Av., 1, p. 174, pl. 3, fig. 3 (♂); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 50 (note on type); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, 1900, p. 24 (Loma del Leon, Panama); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 613 (San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador); THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, 1906, p. 217 (Sabana de Panama); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1167 (Condoto, Nóvita, Guineo, Chocó, w. Colombia).

Hypocnemis naevioides LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 326 (Lion Hill, Panama).

Hylophylax naevioides RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 128 (part; Panama; Rio Truando, Rio Atrato, Colombia; w. Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 387 (part; Baudo, upper Atrato; Barba-coas, w. Colombia); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 70, 1918, p. 26 (Gatun, Canal Zone).

Hylophylax naevioides naevioides BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 208 (Mt. Sapó, Rio Esnapé, Jesusito, Darien).

Range: Eastern Panama (from the Canal Zone eastward), south along the Pacific coast of Colombia and Ecuador down to Chimbo.^b

1: Panama.

* We fully agree with R. Ridgway's contention that no further subdivision of this genus is possible. While *H. naevia* and *H. punctulata*, in opposition to the *H. poecilinota* group (*Dichropogon* CHUBB), have a decidedly broader, more depressed bill, *H. naevioides* (type of *Hylophylax*) is exactly intermediate in this respect.

^b A considerable series from w. Colombia (5), and San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador (15), agrees with three from Panama.—C. E. H.

***Hylophylax naevioides capnitis (Bangs).^a NORTHERN SPOTTED ANTIBIRD.**

Hypocnemis naevioides capnitis BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19**, 1906, p. 107 (Miravelles, Costa Rica).

Hypocnemis naevioides (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, 1858, p. 254 (part; [?] Mosquito coast, identified from a drawing); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 293 (part; spec. a-g, Costa Rica); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, **2**, 1892, p. 231 (part; Costa Rica); RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, 1893, p. 502 (Rio Escondido, Nicaragua); UNDERWOOD, Ibis, 1896, p. 440 (Miravelles).

Hypocnemis naevioides LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., **9**, 1868, p. 109 (Turrialba, Angostura); FRANTZIUS, Journ. Ornith., 1869, p. 306 (Costa Rica); ZELEDON, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, **1**, 1887, p. 115 (Jimenez, Pacuaré, Angostura).

Hylophylax naevioides RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., **50**, Part 5, 1911, p. 128 (part; Nicaragua, Costa Rica); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, 1910, p. 619 (Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica; habits, nest).

Range: Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

7: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 3), Costa Rica (Orosi 2, Old Harbor, Talamanca 2).

Hylophylax naevioides subsimilis Todd.^b BOLIVAR SPOTTED ANTIBIRD.

Hylophylax naevioides subsimilis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **30**, July 1917, p. 129 (Jaraquiel, State of Bolivar, n. Colombia; descr. ♂).

Hylophylax naevioides (not of LAFRESNAYE) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, 1917, p. 387 (part; Malena, Magdalena R.).

Range: Northern Colombia, in states of Bolivar (Jaraquiel) and Antioquia (Malena, near Puerto Berrio, Magdalena River).

***Hylophylax naevia naevia (Gmelin). SPOTTED-BACKED ANTIBIRD.**

Pipra naevia GMELIN, Syst. Nat., **1**, (2), 1789, p. 1003 (based on "Le Fourmillier tacheté, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 823, fig. 2; = ♂ ad).

Hypocnemis naevia PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, 1868, p. 89 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro; Cayenne; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.); BERLEPSCH,

^a *Hylophylax naevioides capnitis* (BANGS): Slightly larger than *H. n. naevioides* with upper parts brighter chestnut, subterminal dark band on the tail narrower and tip more ochraceous; female more grayish, less buffy beneath and the spots on the chest much darker and more distinct. Wing (♂) 66-67, (♀) 63-65; tail 33-37. This is rather an ill-defined race, but O. Bangs, who has examined a large amount of material, considers it separable.

^b *Hylophylax naevioides subsimilis* TODD: Male similar to *H. n. naevioides*, but more extensively white below, the gray shading of sides and flanks more restricted; pileum dark slate gray, with only a trace of brown; tail grayish instead of brownish, the tips of rectrices white (not tawny). Described from a single male, obtained at Jaraquiel, Bolivar. There can be little doubt, however, that the female, with remarkably pale underparts, from Malena, R. Magdalena, mentioned by F. M. Chapman, also belongs here.—C. E. H.

Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 159 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague, Cayenne, Camopi, Oyapoc, French Guiana), 320 (Saint-Jean-du-Maroni); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 223 (range); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 302 (range); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove, Brit. Guiana).

Hypocnemis naevia naevia MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 44 (Cayenne, Camopi, French Guiana; crit., nomencl.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 355 (characters; French Guiana; Marabitanas, Rio Negro).

Stictomyrmornis naevia CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 70 (Ituribisi R., Supenaam, Bartica, Camacabra Creek, Great Falls of Demarara, Brit. Guiana).

Hypocnemis theresae (not of DES MURS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 292 (part; spec. a, b, Oyapoc, Cayenne); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 177 (Camopi, French Guiana).

Hylophylax consobrina TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, 1913, p. 172 (Rio Mocho, upper Caura River, Venezuela; type in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Hylophylax naevia consobrina CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 290 (foot of Mount Duida, upper Orinoco).

Range: French and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Rio Mocho, Caura; foot of Mt. Duida, upper Orinoco); northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro)*.

2: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 2).

**Hylophylax naevia theresae* (*Des Murs*). FLAMMULATED ANTIBIRD.

Conopophaga Theresae DES MURS in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., livr. 18, June 1856, p. 51, pl. 16, fig. 2 (Rio Javarri, ne. Peru; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀).

Conopophaga naevia (not *Pipra naevia* GMELIN) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 13 (Yuracares, Bolivia); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 186 (Yuracares, Bolivia; part, descr. ♂ ad., spec. in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Hypocnemis theresae SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo), 253 (Rio Javarri; descr. ♂, ♀); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 188 (upper Amazon, Rio Napo); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 187 (upper Ucayali); idem, l. c., 1867, p. 750 (Xeberos); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 185 (Cosnipata), 276 (Xeberos, Chamicuros); TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1874, p. 531 (Monterico,

* With the material at present available I cannot make up my mind to separate the Venezuelan and Brazilian birds from typical *naevia*. The type of *H. consobrina*, an adult male in annual molt, differs from a good series of Guianan males merely by having the spots on the interscapulum much brighter, more of an ochraceous-buff. Three males from Marabitanas agree in this respect, but have decidedly larger (white or buff) markings on the wing coverts. Two of these specimens approach the upper Amazonian race *theresae* by the greater extent of slate gray on forehead and superciliary region. Two females from Marabitanas only differ from the Guianan ones by their pure white throat.

Material: eleven ♂♂, seven ♀♀ French Guiana; one ♂, one ♀ British Guiana; one ♂ Rio Mocho; three ♂♂, two ♀♀ Marabitanas, Brazil.—C. E. H.

ne. Ayacucho); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 32 (Huambo, Yurimaguas); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 72 (descr. ♂, ♀; Peruvian localities); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 292 (part; spec. c-m, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Iquitos, upper Ucayali, Peru; Rio Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 31 (Zamora, Rio Santiago, e. Ecuador); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 442 (Rio Juruá).

Hypocnemis naevia theresae MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 46 (crit.; Rio Javarri, e. Ecuador; Iquitos, ne. Peru; Bolivia); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 354 (Calama, Allianca, Rio Madeira; Maroins, R. Machados), 356 (characters, range); idem, l. c., 28, 1921, p. 208 (Yuracares, crit.); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 110 (Yahuar Mayo, San Gaban, Marcapata, se. Peru).

Hylophylax naevia theresae CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 387 (La Morelia, Caquetá, se. Colombia; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Hypocnemis naevia ochracea (not of BERLEPSCH) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 302 (part; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, R. Caquetá; Cuembi, R. Putumayo) through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru (in depts. Loreto, Huánuco, Junin, northeastern Ayacucho, Cuzco, and northern Puno) to northern Bolivia (Yuracares, San Mateo, Rio Surutu), east through western Brazil, south of the Amazon Valley, to the left bank of the Tapajóz (Villa Braga), south to northern Matto Grosso (Rio Roosevelt).^a

6: Peru (Moyobamba 1, Huachipa 4, Vista Alegre 1).

Hylophylax naevia ochracea (Berlepsch).^b OCHRACEOUS ANTIBIRD.

Hypocnemis naevia ochracea BERLEPSCH, Ornith. Monatsber., 20, 1912, p. 20 (Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim, easterly affluent of the Rio Tapajóz; type examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, 1920, p. 111 in text (characters; from the Jamauchim to the Tocantins); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 209 (crit.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 302 (part; Cametá, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Victoria, Rio Xingú; Santa Helena, Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim).

Range: Northern Brazil, from the Rio Jamauchim, an easterly affluent of the Tapajóz, east to the Tocantins (Cametá, Arumatheua).

^a Sixty-two specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b *Hylophylax naevia ochracea* (BERLEPSCH): Male similar to *H. n. theresae* (for characters see Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 356), but black, white-spotted interscapular area more restricted, and flanks and under tail coverts decidedly deeper ochraceous, resembling therein the northern *H. n. naevia*; female distinguishable by its deeper ochraceous underparts, without any black spots on the chest, or with just a few streaks on the sides of the foreneck. Wing 58-60; tail 38-41; bill 14½-15.

Three ♂♂, two ♀♀ Rio Jamauchim; one ♂ Victoria, Rio Xingú; one ♀ Cametá, R. Tocantins, examined. Although some of the females from the Rio Machados (Maroins), by their darker chest and reduction of black spotting, form the transition, this interesting race is well characterized.—C. E. H.

Hylophylax punctulata (*Des Murs*).^a DES MURS'S SPOTTED ANTbird.

Rhopothera punctulata DES MURS in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., livr. 18, June 1856, p. 53 ("Haut Amazone," we suggest Pebas, n. bank of Marañon, ne. Peru, as type locality; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀ ad.).^b

Rhopothera gullata DES MURS, l. c., livr. 20, Dec. 1856, pl. 17, fig. 3 (fig. of type).
Hypocnemis margaritifera PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 89, 165 (Rio Amajaú, below Barcellos on the Rio Negro, nw. Brazil; types in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ ad.).

Hypocnemis punctulata MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 47 (Pebas; crit.^b); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 377 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 354 (Calama, Rio Madeira; descr. juv.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 222 (range); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 301 (Amazonia).

Hylophylax punctulata CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 290 (La Union, Caura R., Venezuela; spec. examined by C. E. H.^c).

Hypocnemis naevia (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 265 (Rio Javarri; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 253 (part; descr. et hab. upper Amazon, Rio Javarri); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 71 (part; descr. of "♂" only ex coll. Castelnau in Paris Museum); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 291 (part; spec. b-g, Rio Javarri, Iquitos, ne. Peru); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 79 (La Pricion, Caura R., Venezuela; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); northern Brazil (Rio Amajaú, an affluent of the Rio Negro, below Barcellos; Calama, Humaytha, Rio Madeira; Rio Curuá,^d an affluent of the Rio Iriri, R. Xingú); northeastern Peru (Rio Javarri; Pebas, Iquitos, R. Marañon).^e

^a *Hylophylax punctulata* (DES MURS) is, in both sexes, at once distinguishable from *H. naevia* and allies by white (instead of slate gray) lores, subocular region and auriculars, black (instead of brown) upper tail coverts, and horn gray (instead of wax yellow) legs, besides other differences. Thirty-two specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b The type, though marked as "♂," is an adult female, as its recent re-examination by C. E. H. tends to show.

^c These are the specimens from La Union, "lower Orinoco," referred to by F. M. CHAPMAN (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 387) in the text of *Hylophylax naevia theresae*.

^d An immature female, obtained by E. Snethlage on August 24, 1909, at the Malocca de Manuelsinho, Rio Curuá, and preserved in the Museu Goeldi, Pará, examined by C. E. H.

^e Birds from northeastern Peru (Pebas, Iquitos) are identical with the types of *H. margaritifera* from the Rio Amajaú, and a series from the Rio Madeira. Fifteen skins from the Caura River, Venezuela, average very slightly larger, but are not otherwise different.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Ten ♂♂ from the Caura, Venezuela	59,59,60,60,60, 61,61,62,62,63	29-32	16-17
Two ♂♂ from the Rio Amajaú	59,59	30,30	
Six ♂♂ from the Rio Madeira	58-61	28½-32	15-16½
Three ♀♀ from the Caura River	58½,60,61	31,31,32	16½-17
Three ♀♀ from the Rio Madeira	57,58,58	29,30,31	16
Two ♀♀ from Pebas, ne. Peru	58,59	30,32	15¾-16
—C. E. H.			

Hylophylax poecilinota poecilinota (Cabanis).^a SCALE-BACKED ANT-BIRD.

(??) *Myrmothera caeruleascens* VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. nat., nouv. éd., 12, 1817, p. 110 ("Guyane" = Cayenne; descr. ♂).

Hypocnemis poecilinota CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 213, pl. 4, fig. 2, 3 (British Guiana; descr. ♂ ad.); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 159 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague; Cayenne).

Hypocnemis poecilonota CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, 1848, p. 684 (coastal forests of British Guiana); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 251 (part; descr. ♂, Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 428 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Roraima, Rio Atapuraw, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 286 (part; spec. a-k, British Guiana; Maroni R., Surinam); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 78 (Munduapo, Nericagua, R. Orinoco; Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, Caura R., Venezuela; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 297 (Obidos, n. Brazil).

Hypocnemis poecilonota (sic) MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 14, 1908, p. 13 (French Guiana).

Hypocnemis poecilinota poecilinota HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 371 (diag. ♂, ♀; British Guiana, Surinam, French Guiana; Venezuela; Caura-Orinoco basin).

Hylophylax poecilonota poecilonota CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 289 (Munduapo, Nericagua, R. Orinoco; Suapure, Caura R.); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove).

Dichropogon poecilonota CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 67 (British Guiana).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Caura Valley, and the Orinoco River, up to Munduapo and Nericagua, north of San Fernando de Atabapo); northern Brazil (Obidos, north bank of lower Amazon).^b

^a I cannot imagine what *Hypocnemis surinamensis* PENARD and PENARD (Vogels Guyana, 2, 1910, p. 328; Surinam) might possibly be. It is described as being similar to *H. poecilinota*, but without white dorsal patch and edges to wing coverts.—C. E. H.

^b Females from the Guianas generally have but a few indistinct markings above, while in seven from the Caura and two from the upper Orinoco (Munduapo, Nericagua) the whole median portion of the back is crossed by numerous well-defined black and deep buff bands. I am, however, not quite certain of the significance of this difference, since most of the Guianan specimens examined appear to be immature and an undoubtedly adult female from Ipousin (French Guiana) is hardly less banded than the average from the Caura. The extent of the cinnamonous chin spot is individually variable; the white interscapular spot is generally absent, only in one female each from Suapure and Nericagua faintly indicated. There is no difference between Venezuelan and Guianan males, as far as I can see.

Material: three ♂♂, one ♀ Saint-Jean-du-Maroni; two ♂♂, two ♀♀ Ipousin, Rio Approuague; one ♂, one ♀ Cayenne, French Guiana; one ♂, one ♀ Merumé Mts.; one ♀ Camacusa, one ♀ Bartica Grove, British Guiana; one ♀ Surinam; eight ♂♂, eight ♀♀ Caura; three ♂♂, one ♀ Nericagua; one ♂, one ♀ Munduapo, R. Orinoco.—C. E. H.

**Hypophylax poecilinota lepidonota* (Sclater and Salvin). WESTERN SCALE-BACKED ANTIBIRD.

Hypocnemis lepidonota SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 160 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♀); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 64 (Monterico, Huambo, Yurimaguas, Peru; descr. ♂, ♀); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 287, pl. 16, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀) (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; Iquitos, Chamicuros, Peru; "Oyapoc, Cayenne," errore!; Rio Napo; "Bogotá"); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 384 (La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 31 (Santiago, e. Ecuador).

Hypocnemis poecilinota lepidonota HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 372 (diag. ♂, ♀; Sarayacu, Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; "Bogotá"; Marabitanas and Rio Vaupé, nw. Brazil; Iquitos, Chamicuros, Huambo, Yurimaguas, Guayabamba, Nuevo Loreto, Monterico, La Merced; Pozuzo, Huánuco, Peru).

Hypocnemis poecilonota lepidonota JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 222 (range); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 297 (char., range).

Hypophylax lepidonota CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 387 (La Morelia, R. Caquetá, se. Colombia; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Hypophylax poecilonota lepidonota CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 289 (foot of Mt. Duida, upper Orinoco).

Hypocnemis poecilinota (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 18 ("Bogotá," in Coll. Lawrence; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Hypocnemis poecilonota SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 67 (Rio Napo), 251 (part; upper Amazon, "Bogotá"); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 88 (part; Marabitanas, Rio Vaupé, upper Rio Negro; spec. examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 531 (Monterico); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 32 (Yurimaguas).

Hypophylax lepidonota duidae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 7 (foot of Mount Duida, upper Orinoco, s. Venezuela; type examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the east slopes of the eastern Andes in Colombia ("Bogotá"; La Morelia, Rio Caquetá; Cuembi, Rio Putumayo) and southernmost Venezuela (foot of Mount Duida, upper Orinoco) through eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Zamora, Rio Santiago) and northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas and Rio Vaupé, upper Rio Negro) to Peru, in depts. Loreto (Iquitos, Chamicuros, Yurimaguas, Huayabamba Valley, Nuevo Loreto), Huánuco (Pozuzo, Vista Alegre), Junin (La Merced, Puerto Bermudez) and northeastern Ayacucho (Monterico).*

2: Peru (Vista Alegre 1, Puerto Bermudez 1).

* There is so much individual variation in the numerous specimens before me that I cannot maintain the recently segregated *H. p. duidae* as distinct. Males from the foot of Mt. Duida and the upper stretches of the Rio Negro (Marabitanas) are, as a rule, slightly paler slate gray below, but not constantly so, and in "Bogotá" collections both pale and extremely dark specimens are found. The coloration of the lower parts in the female sex is exceedingly variable. Two from "Bogotá" and seven

Hylophylax poecilinota griseiventris (Pelzeln).^a GRAY-BELLIED ANT-BIRD.

Ptilys griseiventris PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, Sept. 1868, p. 89, 167 (Villa Maria (=San Luis de Cáceres) and Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso; Borba, Rio Madeira; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.; we designate as type No. 15,597 ♀ ad., Borba, March 3, 1830, J. Natterer Coll.).

Hypocnemis poecilinota griseiventris HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 371 (crit.), 372 (characters ♂, ♀; Borba, Rio Madeira; Villa Maria, Engenho do Gama, w. Matto Grosso); idem, l. c., 14, 1907, p. 67 (Teffé, Rio Solimões), 378 (Humaytha, Borba, Rio Madera); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 357 (Calama, R. Madeira; S. Isabel, Rio Preto; Allianca, Maroins, Rio Machados).

Hypocnemis poecilonota griseiventris JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 222 (Matto Grosso, Rio Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 297 (Amazonia, Matto Grosso).

Hylophylax griseiventris griseiventris CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 7 in text (Borba; Rio Roosevelt, Matto Grosso; Astillero, se. Peru).

Hypocnemis poecilonota (not of CABANIS) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 88 (part; Borba, R. Madeira; spec. in Vienna Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Upper Amazonian region of Brazil, from the Rio Madeira (both banks) westward, north to Teffé, Rio Solimões, south to western

from the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas, Rio Vaupé) have the whole under surface, from the chin down to the anal region, nearly uniform bright ferruginous, the abdomen scarcely paler than the breast and throat; while in birds from e. Ecuador, se. Colombia (Cuembi, La Morelia), Mt. Duida and Peru the general tone is paler, more ochraceous, the throat and foreneck only more or less tinged with lighter ferruginous. The only characters of geographical significance I can discover are the somewhat brighter ferruginous front and sides of the head and the more rufous brown crown in females, as also the lesser development of the white interscapular blotch in both sexes from the upper Rio Negro and the Duida district of Venezuela. Two "Bogotá" females and one from Nuevo Loreto, n. Peru, combine the bright head of "*duidae*" with the well-developed white dorsal patch of "*lepidonota*." The differences appear to me too slight and inconstant for recognition in nomenclature, though more satisfactory material might ultimately lead to the opposite view.

H. p. lepidonota is unquestionably but the western representative of *H. p. poecilinota*. Among the females of the latter form from the Caura River, there is one, secured by E. André at Nicare, on January 18, 1901, with white apical margins to some of the scapulars. The lesser amount of white at the base of the interscapulars in specimens from the Rio Negro and Duida regions is another approach towards the characters of typical *poecilinota*.

Material: Four ♂♂, six ♀♀ Marabitanas; one ♀ Rio Vaupé, Rio Negro; three ♂♂, two ♀♀ "Bogotá"; one ♂, two ♀♀ La Morelia, Caquetá; one ♀ Cuembi, R. Putumayo, se. Colombia; two ♂♂, two ♀♀ foot of Mt. Duida, s. Venezuela; two ♂♂, four ♀♀ e. Ecuador; one ♂ Vista Alegre; one ♀ Puerto Bermudez; one ♂ Pozuzo; one ♂ Guayabamba; one ♀ Nuevo Loreto; one ♀ La Merced, Peru.—C.E.H.

^a *Hylophylax poecilinota griseiventris* (PELZELN): Male similar to *H. p. lepidonota*, but with the white interscapular blotch much more extensive, the feathers of the anterior back being white for their entire basal half; female similar to *H. p. poecilinota*, but back and wing coverts without any trace of black or buff markings; rectrices russet or reddish olive brown, with a black subterminal band and a white apical margin, but with no other white markings; white interscapular blotch much larger. Forty-seven specimens examined by C. E. H.

Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé, San Luis de Cáceres, Rio Roosevelt) and (according to Chapman) to southeastern Peru (Astillero, northern Puno).

***Hylophylax poecilonota nigrigula* (Snethlage).^a BLACK-THROATED ANT-BIRD.**

Hypocnemis poecilonota nigrigula SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 22, 1914, p. 42 (Boim [type], Villa Braga, left bank of Rio Tapajóz).

Hypocnemis poecilonota consp. nov., idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 298 (Boim).

Hypocnemis poecilonota vidua (not of HELLMAYR) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 297 (part; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the left bank of the Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Villa Braga).

****Hylophylax poecilonota vidua* (Hellmayr).^b WIDOW ANT-BIRD.**

Hypocnemis vidua HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 290 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará, ne. Brazil; descr. ♀ ad.); SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 14, 1906, p. 29 (descr. ♂).

Hypocnemis poecilonota vidua HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 370 (São Antonio do Prata, Pará), 372 (char. ♂, ♀; Igarapé-Assú, S. Antonio); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 49 (Peixe-Boi), 93 (Pará localities).

Hypocnemis poecilonota vidua SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287 (Pará, Rio Guamá); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 222 (Pará); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, 297 (Pará, Mocajutuba, Providencia, Ananindeuba, Apehú, Santa Isabel, Peixe-Boi; Ourém, Rio Guamá; Cametá, Baião, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim).

Hypocnemis poecilonota (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 286 (part; spec. k, Pará).

Hylophylax griseiventris vidua CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, 1923, p. 7 in text (Pará; Rio Tocantins; Santarem).

^a *Hylophylax poecilonota nigrigula* (SNETHLAGE): Male similar to *H. p. vidua*, but immediately recognizable from this as well as all other races by its black throat, abruptly contrasted with the slate gray under parts; female not appreciably different from that of *H. p. vidua*. Wing (♂) 66; tail 41; bill 16. Miss Snethlage is no doubt right in referring some Villa Braga females to *nigrigula*, originally based on an immature male from Boim.

^b *Hylophylax poecilonota vidua* (HELLMAYR): Male nearest to *H. p. poecilonota*, but throat whitish, decidedly contrasting with slate gray of under parts; female agreeing with *griseiventris* in absence of markings on back, upper tail coverts and wings, and in coloration of tail; but less rufescent above, edge of wing and sides of head pale gray (instead of ferruginous), chin whitish like throat, and forehead olive brown like pileum (not ferruginous). Wing 63-67; tail 39-43; bill 15-17. Twenty-five specimens examined by C. E. H.

Range: Northeastern Brazil, south of the Amazon, in states of Maranhão and Pará, west to the right bank of the Tapajóz (Santarem; Rio Jamauchim).^a

2: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 2).

Genus **PHLEGOPSIS** Reichenbach.

Phlegopsis REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., 1850, pl. 57 (type by subs. desig., Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, 1855, p. 42, *Myothera nigro-maculata* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY).

Phlogopsis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 276 (emendation of *Phlegopsis* REICHENBACH).

Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*).

BLACK-SPOTTED BARE-EYE.

Myothera nigro-maculata LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, 1837, cl. 2, p. 14 (Guarayos, e. Bolivia; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., 1838, p. 190, pl. 6 bis, fig. 2 (Yuracares, e. Bolivia).

Formicarius nigro-maculatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 68 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador).

Phlogopsis nigro-maculata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 276 (Bolivia [ex D'ORBIGNY]; Rio Napo; Rio Ucayali, e. Peru); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. B., 1862, p. 190 (Rio Napo); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 76 (Guarayos); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., 1889, p. 304 (upper Ucayali, e. Peru; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 299 (part; Rio Ucayali, Rio Napo); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 313 (Amazonía, Ecuador).

Phlegopsis nigromaculata MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 53 (Guarayos; note on type); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 73 (Teffé, Rio Solimões); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 223 (Rio Juruá).

Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 388 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira; range); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 367 (Humaytha); idem, l. c., 28, 1921, p. 211 (Guarayos, San Mateo, n. Bolivia; crit.).

Phlogopsis nigromaculata bowmani (not of RIDGWAY) JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 443 (Rio Juruá; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Phlogopsis notata ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 97 (lower Beni, n. Bolivia; type in American Museum Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Peru (River Ucayali) and northern Bolivia (Guarayos, Rio San Mateo, lower Beni, north slope of Sierra de Cochabamba) to western Brazil, east to the left bank of

^a No specimens from the Tapajóz seen. An adult male from the Tocantins (Arumatheua) is identical with others from Pará.—C. E. H.

the Rio Madeira (Humaytha), north to the Rio Solimoës (Teffé); also recorded from eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo).^a

***Phlegopsis nigromaculata bowmani* Ridgway.^b BOWMAN'S BLACK-SPOTTED BARE-EYE.**

Phlegopsis bowmani (Riker Ms.) RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 10, Aug. 1888, p. 524 (Diamantina, near Santarem, R. Tapajóz); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (Diamantina); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 300 (lower Amazon); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 513 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 314 (Malocca de Manuelsinho, Rio Curuá; Villa Braga, Pimental, Rio Tapajóz; Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim).

Phlegopsis bowmani JHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 223 (Diamantina; Borba).

Phlegopsis nigromaculata bowmani HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 388 (Borba, Rio Madeira); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 367 (Calama, Allianca, Manicoré, Rio Madeira; Maroins, Rio Machados); idem, l. c., 28, 1921, p. 212 (range).

Phlegopsis nigromaculata (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90 (part; Borba).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the right bank of the Rio Madeira (Borba Manicoré, Calama, Allianca) and its tributary, the Machados, east to the Xingú (Rio Curuá).^a

****Phlegopsis nigromaculata paraensis* Hellmayr.^d PARÁ BLACK-SPOTTED BARE-EYE.**

Phlegopsis paraensis HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 12, 1904, p. 53 (Pará; type in Vienna Museum); idem, Nov. Zool., 12, 1905, p. 291 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 223 (Pará).

^a Birds from Teffé are practically identical with those from e. Peru (Ucayali) and n. Bolivia. Two (out of three) skins from Humaytha do not differ either, while the third (female), by its brighter upper parts—but in no other respect—approaches *P. n. bowmani* which replaces the typical race on the opposite river bank. Material examined by C.E.H.: 1 Guarayos; 1 lower Beni; two ♀ ♀ S. Mateo, Bolivia; two ♂ ♂, one ♀ Rio Ucayali; one ♂, one ♀ Teffé; one ♂, two ♀ ♀ Humaytha, Rio Madeira.

^b *Phlegopsis nigromaculata bowmani* (RIDGW.): Differs from *P. n. nigromaculata* chiefly by the much brighter, golden-yellowish olive (instead of greyish olive) ground-color of the upper parts with the black markings much broader and shorter, thus producing a transverse pattern, while they are decidedly longitudinal in the typical race.—C. E. H.

^c I have not seen a specimen from the type locality. A single adult from Villa Braga, left bank of Tapajóz, is rather brighter above than a series of twenty-seven skins from the right side of the Rio Madeira (Borba to the Rio Machados).—C. E. H.

^d *Phlegopsis nigromaculata paraensis* HELLMAYR: Differs from both of its allies by having the upper parts warm rufescent brown, with much smaller, drop or pearl-shaped, black spots, surrounded by a narrow cinnamonaceous margin, on back, greater wing coverts, and the sides of the body likewise rufescent brown instead of olivaceous, besides some minor characters. In addition to nine adults of both sexes from the Pará district, I have examined in the British Museum a specimen prepared like the trade skins imported from Cayenne.—C. E. H.

Phlegopsis nigromaculata paraensis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 389 (Pará); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 49, 93 (Pará, Murutucú, Ourém, Capim, Igarapé-Assú); idem, Nov. Zool., 28, 1921, p. 212 (range).

Phlogopsis paraensis SNETHLAGE, Orn. Monatsber., 14, 1906, p. 30 (Pará, Ourém); idem, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287 (same localities); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 314 (Pará, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Apehú; Santa Maria do São Miguel, Ourém, R. Guamá; Cametá, R. Tocantins).

Phlogopsis nigromaculata (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 576 (Pará); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90 (part; Pará); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 299 (part; spec. a, b, Pará, examined by C. E. H.); GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499 (Rio Capim).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Maranhão and Pará, west to the Tocantins (Cametá).

6: Brazil (Utinga, near Pará 1, Tury-assú, Maranhão 5).

***Phlegopsis erythroptera* (Gould).^a THREE-BANDED BARE-EYE.**

Formicarius erythropterus GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2d ser.), 15, May 1855, p. 345 ("Interior of Demerara," locality no doubt erroneous, we suggest Rio Negro, nw. Brazil; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.; = ♂ nearly adult); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 69 (reprint of orig. descr.).

Formicarius trivittatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, June 1857, p. 46 ("Amazon River"; the type, examined by C. E. H. in British Museum, is one of A. R. Wallace's skins and was probably obtained on the Rio Negro; = ♀ ad.).

Phlogopsis erythroptera SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 276 (descr. ♂); SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 73 (system. position); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90, 167 (syn.; S. Bonaventura, Rio Içanna; Rio Vaupé, nw. Brazil; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 155 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 523 (Iquitos, ne. Peru; descr. of nearly adult ♂, spec. in Brunswick Museum examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 301 (Sarayacu; descr. ♂); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 314 (descr., range).

Phlegopsis erythroptera JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 224 (range); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 368 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 72 ("Demerara," ex GOULD).

^a*Phlegopsis erythroptera* agrees with the type of the genus in shape of bill, short and slightly rounded tail (about two-thirds as long as wing), blackish feet, bright red naked skin on sides of head, and other particulars. The feathering of the forehead is not quite so dense as in the genotype, that of the loreal region being somewhat intermediate between *Phlegopsis* and *Phaenostictus*.

P. erythroptera differs, however, from both by the naked space on sides of head being mainly restricted to a broad orbital ring surrounding the posterior half of the eye. Material examined: one ♂, unknown locality (type); one ♂ Sarayacu; one ♂ Iquitos; one ♂, one ♀ Rio Içanna; one ♀ Rio Vaupé; one ♂ Humaytha; one ♂ juv. Coca, Rio Napo; one ♀ "Amazonas"; one ♀ La Morelia, Caquetá, 600 ft., July 11, 1912. (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 116,318.)—C. E. H.

Phlegopsis erythropterus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 389 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira; descr. ♂ ad., crit.).

Phlogopsis trivittatus SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 74 (crit.).

Phlogopsis trivittata SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 300 (descr. ♀); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 65 (Coca, Rio Napo; spec. examined by C. E. H.); HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 215 (crit.; = ♀).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, Rio Caquetá) and the upper Rio Negro (Rio Içanna, Rio Vaupé) through eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu; Coca, Rio Napo) to northern Peru (Iquitos), east to the Rio Madeira (Humaytha).

***Phlegopsis borbae* Hellmayr.^a BORBA BARE-EYE.**

Phlegopsis borbae HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 19, Feb. 1907, p. 53 (Borba, Rio Madeira; descr. ♂ imm.); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, 1907, p. 389 (Borba); idem, l. c., 17, 1910, p. 368 (Borba).

Phlogopsis borbae SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 314 (ex HELLMAYR).

Range: Northern Brazil, from the right bank of the lower Rio Madeira (Borba) to the Tapajóz (Villa Braga).

Genus PHAENOSTICTUS Ridgway.^b

Phaenostictus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, p. 70 (type by orig. desig., *Phlogopsis mcleannani* LAWRENCE).

****Phaenostictus mcleannani saturatus* (Richmond).^c RICHMOND'S ANTHRUSH.**

Phlegopsis saturata RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 18, Aug. 1896, p. 625 (Rio Escondido, 50 mi. from Bluefields, e. Nicaragua).

Phaenostictus macleannani saturatus CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 622 (Caribbean foothills and Pacific slope of nw. Costa Rica; habits).

^a*Phlegopsis borbae* HELLMAYR: The type, an immature male, bears a certain likeness to the female of *P. erythroptera*, but has a much shorter tail, stronger bill, and the naked space on sides of head yellowish gray instead of bright red. Besides, the upper eyelid is beset with dense, erect, elongated feathers; and there are many color differences, the back being rufescent olive brown (instead of chestnut); the loreal spot white; the feathering of the eyelid, as well as a narrow superciliary streak, black; the throat, foreneck and chest dull ferruginous, bordered below by an irregular blackish transverse band; the belly olivaceous brown, etc., etc. Wing 89; tail 59; bill 22. An adult female from Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz (Carnegie Museum, No. 75748), is brighter rufous on throat and foreneck, and more russet brown on the abdomen, while the black superciliary streak is barely indicated. Wing 89; tail 60; bill 19 mm. Adult male unknown.

^b*Phaenostictus* RIDGW. is very distinct generically from *Phlegopsis*, differing, among other features, by much longer, strongly graduated tail, scant loreal and frontal feathering, stronger and more sharply ridged culmen.

^c*Phaenostictus mcleannani saturatus* (RICHMOND): Differs from *P. m. mcleannani* of the Canal Zone by its brighter coloration, the upper parts being more tawny brown, with the light margins on the back and wing coverts pale cinnamonaceous rather than buff; the chest deeper cinnamon rufous; the belly also more tawny brown, with cinnamonaceous instead of buff margins. Wing (♂) 90-95, (♀) 85-91; tail 81-88. Twenty specimens examined by C. E. H.

Phaenostictus mcleannani saturatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 136 (monogr.; Costa Rica and Nicaragua).

Phlogopsis macleannani (not of LAWRENCE) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1868, p. 109 (Angostura, Costa Rica); SALVIN, Ibis, 1872, p. 313, 318 (Chontales, Nicaragua); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 6, 1883, p. 415 (Rio Sucio, Costa Rica); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 300 (part; spec. a-e, Chontales, Nicaragua; Tucurriqui, Costa Rica); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 236 (part; Nicaragua, Costa Rica); RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 502 (Rio Escondido, Nicaragua; habits); UNDERWOOD, Ibis, 1896, p. 441 (Volcan de Miravelles, Costa Rica).

Range: Nicaragua (Chontales; Rio Escondido; San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua), eastern and northwestern Costa Rica.

2: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (Tuis 1).

***Phaenostictus mcleannani mcleannani (Lawrence). McLEANNAN'S ANTHRUSH.**

Phlogopsis McLeannani LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, May 1860, p. 285, 294 (Lion Hill Station, Panama Railroad).

Phlogopsis macleannani SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 357 (Lion Hill); idem, Exotic Ornith., 1867, p. 17, pl. 9 (part; Panama); SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 145 (Santiago de Veragua); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 300 (part; spec. f, g, Santiago de Veragua, Panama); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 236 (part; Lion Hill, Panama; Santiago de Veragua); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, 1900, p. 24 (Loma del Leon, Panama).

Phaenostictus mcleannani mcleannani RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 135 (monogr.; Lion Hill, Panama, Cascajal, Coclé, Panama; Santiago de Veragua).

Range: Central Panama, from the Canal Zone west to Veragua.*

1: Panama (Lion Hill 1).

Phaenostictus mcleannani chocoanus Bangs and Barbour.^b CHOCÓ ANTHRUSH.

Phaenostictus macleannani chocoanus BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, Sept. 1922, p. 208 (Mt. Sapó, Darien, e. Panama; type examined by C. E. H.).

* A single adult from Veragua appears to agree with six topotypes from Lion Hill.—C. E. H.

^b *Phaenostictus mcleannani chocoanus* BANGS and BARBOUR: Similar to the typical race, but much paler throughout; pileum smoky grayish, shading into hoary or dingy whitish gray on latero-frontal feathers; chest much lighter cinnamon rufous; olive brown areas decidedly paler, especially on belly; margins to feathers of back and abdomen much paler (buff instead of deep buff or clay color). Wing (four ♂♂) 90-95, (three ♀♀) 88-90; tail (♂) 89-91, (♀) 81-87; bill 20-22.

Out of seven specimens from Darien, only one (♂, Tapalisa) resembles *P. m. mcleannani* in color of pileum, while another (♀, Capeti) approaches it in

Phaenostictus macleannani macleannani (not of LAWRENCE) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 388 (part; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Eastern Panama, Darien (Tapalisa, Capeti River, Mt. Sapó, Esnapé) and adjacent portion of northern Colombia (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca).^a

**Phaenostictus mcleannani pacificus* Hellmayr, subsp. nov.^b PACIFIC ANTHRUSH.

Phlegopsis macleannani (not of LAWRENCE) HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, p. 613 (Bulún, Rio Bogotá, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador).

Phaenostictus macleannani macleannani CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 388 (part; Barbacoas, sw. Colombia).

Range: Pacific coast of southwestern Colombia (Barbacoas, Nariño) and northwestern Ecuador (Rio Bogotá, Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas), from sea level up to 350 feet.

4: Ecuador (Rio Bogotá 2, Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas 2).

Subfamily MYRMOTHERINAE.

Genus MYRMORNIS Hermann.

Myrmornis HERMANN, Tab. Affin. Anim., 1783, p. 188, 210, 235 (proposed [p. 210] for "Fourmilier," Buffon, tom. "vi" [lege iv], p. 462; type by tautonomy, "Le Fourmilier, proprement dit," BUFFON, 4, p. 473 = "Le Fourmillier, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 700, fig. 1; = *Formicarius torquatus* BODDAERT).

coloration of under parts and deep buff margins on back and abdomen. Taken as a whole, the series constitutes a well marked race.—C. E. H.

^a A single male from Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca, is apparently referable to the Darien form. Though not an extreme example, it can be closely matched by a male from Capeti, e. Panama. The light olivaceous rump and clear cinnamon rufous chest are exactly as in the general run of *chocoanus*. Wing 94; tail 94; bill 21¼.—C. E. H.

^b *Phaenostictus mcleannani pacificus* HELLMAYR, subsp. nov.

Type in Field Museum, No. 54154 (♂) ad. Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas, alt. 160 ft., n. w. Ecuador, December 6, 1900. G. Flemming Coll.

Similar to *P. m. mcleannani* of the Panama Canal Zone, but upper parts, especially lower back and rump, and abdomen rather darker and more rufescent brown; crown deeper sooty brown; chest lighter cinnamon rufous. Wing (three ♂♂) 90-92, (five ♀♀) 85-88; tail (♂) 86-88, (♀) 81-85; bill 20¼-22.

I would hardly venture to separate this race, were it not that its range is entirely cut off from *P. m. mcleannani* by the much paler *P. m. chocoanus* occupying the intervening Darien district of e. Panama. In the deep buff tinge of the margins to the wing coverts, dorsal and abdominal feathers, the dark crown, and the deep russet shade of the brown areas, *P. m. pacificus* is almost an exact duplicate of the typical race, while the light cinnamon rufous pectoral area is the only character it shares with *chocoanus*. Besides seven specimens from Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador (two ♂♂ Rio Bogotá; one ♂, four ♀♀ Bulún), we have examined two from Barbacoas in the American Museum of Natural History.—C. E. H.

Urotomus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 1, No. 3, Oct. 1824, p. 302; idem, l. c., 3, No. 10, 1827, p. 160 (type by subs. desig., STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, 1844, p. 416, *Urotomus formicivorus* GMELIN = *Formicarius torquatus* BODDAERT).

Rhopoterpe CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 228 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1855, *Formicarius torquatus* BODDAERT).

Rhopotera DES MURS in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., livr. 18, June 1856, p. 53 (emendation of *Rhopoterpe* CAB.).

**Myrmornis torquata* (Boddaert). CAYENNE ANTHRUSH.

Formicarius torquatus BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 43 (based on "Le Fourmillier, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 700, fig. 1; = ♂ ad.).

Turdus formicivorus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 828 (based on the same).

Formicivorus palikour TEMMINCK, Cat. syst. Cab. d'Ornith., 1807, p. 93 (new name for *Turdus formicivorus* GMELIN).

Myioturdus palikour MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 470 ("Province de Bahia. . . tué par Freyreiss"; descr. ♂, habits); CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, 1921, p. 22 (no longer in Petrograd Museum).

Rhopoterpe torquata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 275 (Cayenne; descr. ♂, ♀); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 90 (Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos]; Borba, Rio Madeira); ALLEN, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, 1876, p. 80 (Santarem); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 429 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 298 (Cayenne; Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Demerara; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, 1891, p. 29 (Santarem); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 217 (range); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 163 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague, French Guiana); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 366 (Maroins, Rio Machados); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 287 ("Monte Alegre" = Cussary); idem, l. c., 56, 1908, p. 513 (Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz), 533 (Alcobaça, R. Tocantins); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 313 (Peixe-Boi, Pará; Alcobaça, Arumatheua, R. Tocantins; Cussary; Villa Braga, R. Tapajóz).

Rhopoterpe torquata torquata CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, 1916, p. 291 (Suapure, Caura R., Venezuela); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 388 (La Morelia, se. Colombia); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica).

Myrmornis torquata torquata CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 51 (British Guiana).

Rhopoterpe torquata tragicus CHERRIE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916, p. 184 (Rio Roosevelt, n. Matto Grosso; type in American Museum Nat. Hist. examined by C. E. H.).

Rhopoterpe torquata aequatorialis CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, June 1918, p. 85 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador).

Range: French and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, Terr. del Caquetá); eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu); northern Brazil, from Pará west to

Manáos and the Rio Madeira, south to northern Matto Grosso (Rio Roosevelt);^a (?) also eastern Brazil (Prov. Bahia).^b

1: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 1).

Myrmornis stictoptera (Salvin).^c RICHARDSON'S ANTHRUSH.

Rhopoterpe stictoptera SALVIN, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 1, No. 6, Feb. 1893, p. 32 (Santo Domingo, Nicaragua); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 367, in text (characters; Matagalpa, Rio Grande, Nicaragua); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 139 (Santo Domingo, Chontales, Nicaragua); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 209 (Mt. Sapó, Rio Esnapé, Jesusito, Darien).

Range: Nicaragua (Santo Domingo; Rio Grande; Tuma, Matagalpa) and Darien, eastern Panama (Mt. Sapó, Río Esnapé, Jesusito). Not yet recorded from Costa Rica.

Genus **PITTASOMA** Cassin.

Pittasoma CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 189 (type by monotypy, *Pittasoma michleri* CASSIN).

Calobamon HEINE and REICHENOW, Nomencl. Mus. Hein., 1890, p. 123 (new name for *Pittasoma* on grounds of purism).

^a Comparison of twelve specimens from French and British Guiana with the type of *R. t. tragicus* and eleven examples from the Rio Machados, which from geographical reasons should belong to this newly separated race, fails to disclose any constant difference. The alleged wider extent of the light wing bar is due to the fact, overlooked by Geo. K. Cherrie, that the *outermost* primary is missing, on both wings, in the type specimen of *tragicus*. It is just possible that in Brazilian birds the white bar on the inner web of the outer remiges averages slightly broader and is more frequently present on the second primary (counting from without) than in those from the Guianas, but its extent and width are subject to much individual variation. The same remark applies to the other color characters of the female, individuals with brownish or slate gray chest, uniform black or white spotted cheeks, being represented both among the Guianan and Brazilian series. A pair from Sarayacu, e. Ecuador (topotypical of *aequatorialis*), do not differ either, except that the under parts of the male are just a slight shade darker gray.

The wing measures in specimens from: Guiana, 89½-97; Pará (♀) 93½; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador 96 (♂), 98 (♀); Maroins (Rio Machados) 91-100; Rio Roosevelt (Matto Grosso) 92 (♀).

Material: Two ♂♂, two ♀♀ French Guiana; four ♂♂, five ♀♀ British Guiana; one ♀ Pará; one ♂, one ♀ Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; four ♂♂, seven ♀♀ Maroins, Rio Machados; one ♀ Rio Roosevelt.—C. E. H.

^b Though not found in e. Brazil in recent years, Ménétrès expressly states that his example (which, according to Chrostowski, is no longer in the Petrograd Museum) was obtained in the Province of Bahia by the traveller Freyreiss, who travelled extensively in se. Brazil, but did not visit any section of Amazonia.—C. E. H.

^c *Myrmornis stictoptera* (SALVIN): Differs from *M. torquata*, with which it may be conspecific, by much duller rufescent pileum (with distinct blackish edges to the feathers), upper and under tail coverts, olive brown instead of rufous brown tail, and bright buff (not pure white) wing band and under wing coverts, the latter without black barring. Wing (two ♂♂) 90, 94, (♀) 91; tail 36-38; bill 22-24. Two ♂♂, one ♀ from Nicaragua in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.

****Pittasoma michleri michleri* Cassin. MICHLER'S ANTPITTA.**

Pittasoma Michleri CASSIN, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 189 (River Truando, nw. Colombia); idem, l. c., 1864, p. 287, pl. 3 (fig. of type); LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 326 (Lion Hill, Panama); SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 146 (Santa Fé de Veragua); idem, l. c., 1870, p. 196 (Calovevora, Veragua); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 309 (Panama; Santa Fé, Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 237 (Rio Truando, Panama, Veragua); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 339, 1899, p. 7 (Laguna del Pita, Darien).

Pittasoma michleri michleri RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 141 (monogr., synon.); nw. Colombia, Rio Truando; Panama; Veragua; STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phil., 70, 1918, p. 262 (Gatun, Canal Zone); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, 1922, p. 209 (Mt. Sapó, Darien).

Range: Panama (Calovevora, Santa Fé, Veragua*; Lion Hill Station, Gatun, Canal Zone; Laguna del Pita, Mount Sapó, Darien) and northwestern Colombia (Rio Truando).

1: Panama.

***Pittasoma michleri zeledoni* Ridgway. ZELEDON'S ANTPITTA.**

Pittasoma michleri zeledoni RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 6, April 1884, p. 414 (Rio Sudio, Costa Rica); ZELEDON, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, 1887, p. 115 (Jimenez); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 1, 1910, p. 626 (Jimenez, Turrialba, Carrillo, Rio Sicsola, Caribbean foothills of Costa Rica; habits); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 142 (Costa Rica).

Pittasoma zeledoni SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 310 (Costa Rica); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 233 (Rio Sudio, Jimenez).

Range: Eastern Costa Rica.

****Pittasoma rufopileatum rufopileatum* Hartert.^b RUFOUS-CROWNED ANTPITTA.**

Pittasoma rufopileatum HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 8, 1901, p. 370 (Bulún [type], Salidero, Rio Bogotá, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; spec. in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 9, 1902, p. 615, pl. 8, fig. 1 (= ♂ ad.), 2 ("juv." = ♀ ad.); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1176 in text (crit.; sexual differences).

* No specimens from Veragua seen by C. E. H.

^b *Pittasoma r. rufopileatum* HARTERT: The adult male has the superciliary stripe uniform black, and the under surface of the body (except the flanks) regularly barred with black and white, the black markings on the throat being often broken and less pronounced. The female has the supraloral and superciliary region white, edged with black; the apical spots to the upper wing coverts buff instead of white; the back more brownish, and the under parts, posterior to the throat, bright ochraceous, with narrow, irregular, olive blackish cross lines on foreneck and sides of breast. Wing (eight ♂♂) 96-99, (two ♀♀) 93; tail 30-34; bill 25-26½. Since writing about this bird, I have seen several (apparently adult) males with a decided buff tinge on the under parts, thus pointing to the next form.—C. E. H.

Range: Northwestern Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas (Bulún, Salidero, Rio Bogotá, Rio Durango, Rio Sapayo, alt. 160 to 450 feet).

1: Ecuador (Bulún 1).

***Pittasoma rufopileatum harterti* Chapman.^a HARTERT'S ANTPITTA.**

Pittasoma harterti CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 392 (Barbacoas, Nariño, sw. Colombia).

Range: Southwestern Colombia, south of the Rio Patia (Barbacoas, Nariño).

***Pittasoma rufopileatum rosenbergi* Hellmayr.^b ROSENBERG'S ANTPITTA.**

Pittasoma rosenbergi HELLMAYR, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, No. 14, April 1911, p. 51 (Sipi, Rio Sipi, Chocó, w. Colombia; descr. ♂); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1175 (Sipi); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 392 (Baudo, Nóvita, Noanama, Chocó; descr. ♀).

Range: Western Colombia, from the Rio San Juan north to Baudo (3,500 feet).

Genus GRALLARICULA Sclater.

Grallaricula SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 283 (type by subs. design., Sclater, 1890, *Grallaria flavirostris* SCLATER).

****Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris* (Sclater).^c YELLOW-BILLED GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaria flavirostris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 68 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Grallaricula flavirostris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 283 (Rio Napo; "Bogotá"); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 326 (part; spec. a-i, Rio Napo, Baeza, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; Bogotá).

^a *Pittasoma rufopileatum harterti* CHAPMAN: Male similar to *P. r. rufopileatum*, but entire under parts ochraceous orange, more or less regularly barred with black, except on flanks and thighs; female with superciliary stripe ochraceous orange and black; wing shorter. Wing (♂) 88½-90½, (♀) 92; tail 29½-32; bill 26½-28.

^b *Pittasoma rufopileatum rosenbergi* HELLMAYR: Male with throat and sides of head only deep ochraceous, rest of under parts unmarked dull brownish olive, middle of breast and abdomen buffy white; female with superciliary region striped with white. Wing (♂) 97; tail 34; bill 24½. No female seen by C. E. H.

^c The races of *G. flavirostris* are far from being satisfactorily established, owing to the scarcity of material in scientific collections and to the wide amount of individual variation within the same locality. Several specimens from e. Ecuador and two "Bogotá" skins agree with the type in having the under parts mostly white, only the throat and chest tinged with ochraceous buff; the chest strongly marked with blackish squamulations; the flanks pale fulvous brown, irregularly edged with sooty; they differ, however, by their pale brown (instead of yellow) maxilla.—C. E. H.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Baeza, Sarayacu) and eastern slope of eastern Andes of Colombia ("Bogotá" coll.).

1: Colombia ("Bogotá" 1).

***Grallaricula flavirostris boliviana* Chapman.^a BOLIVIAN GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula boliviana CHAPMAN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, Dec. 1919, p. 257 (Incachaca, Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Range: Subtropical zone of the Bolivian Andes (San Antonio, Yungas of La Paz; Incachaca, Prov. Cochabamba).

***Grallaricula flavirostris zarumae* Chapman.^b ZARUMA GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula flavirostris zarumae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 31, March 1922, p. 7 (near Zaruma, Prov. del Oro, sw. Ecuador).

Range: Subtropical zone of Prov. del Oro, southwestern Ecuador (Zaruma; El Chiral, Santa Rosa-Zaruma Trail).

***Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris* Chapman.^c OCHREOUS-BREASTED GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 31, March 1922, p. 6 (Cocal, w. Andes of Colombia).

^a *Grallaricula flavirostris boliviana* CHAPMAN: A single male (from San Antonio, w. Yungas, Aug. 21, 1895, G. Garlepp, in Berlepsch Collection) differs from five *flavirostris*, as characterized above, by slightly brighter, brownish olive upper parts, less grayish crown, more blackish mottling on sides of head, and darker, brownish black maxilla. The under parts are exactly the same in both races, the throat being white, tinged with ochraceous buff and streaked with blackish; the foreneck plain white; the chest ochraceous buff with heavy scaly markings of black; the abdomen white, tinged with fulvous on flanks. Wing 66; tail 32; bill 13. More material is urgently required to establish the status of this form.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaricula flavirostris zarumae* CHAPMAN: "Similar to *G. f. ochraceiventris*, but the ochraceous areas yellower, less orange ochraceous; that of the forehead, loreal and ocular region less pronounced, the auriculars more olivaceous; black ante-orbital crescent stronger; maxilla yellow rather than dark brown. Differing from *G. f. flavirostris* in having the back light brownish olive rather than Dresden brown; the breast practically unstreaked; the abdomen ochraceous; the maxilla yellow. Wing (♂) 65, (♀) 65; tail 25; bill 15." Unknown to the authors.

^c *Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris* CHAPMAN: Differs from *G. f. flavirostris* in the much more intense colour of the ochraceous areas on sides of head, throat, chest and sides of body, with but slight traces of dusky olive edges to some of the lateral chest feathers. By the reduction of the dusky markings beneath, this form approaches *G. f. costaricensis*, from which it may, however, easily be distinguished by larger size, much paler, more olive upper parts, and much lighter tone of all the ochraceous areas. Wing 66-72; tail 26-28; bill 14. Besides two specimens from w. Colombia, labelled—no doubt erroneously—"Nóvita," I have examined a "Quito" skin and one of the ordinary "Bogotá" make which seem to indicate that this form is rather widely distributed in Colombia.—C. E. H.

Grallaricula costaricensis (not of LAWRENCE) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 399 (Cocal, San Antonio, w. Colombia); LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, 1922, p. 68 (Mindó, w. Ecuador).

Range: Western Andes of Colombia (Cocal, San Antonio), and apparently adjoining portions of northern Ecuador.

***Grallaricula flavirostris brevis* Nelson.^a MOUNT PIRRI GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula flavirostris brevis NELSON, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 60, No. 3, Sept. 1912, p. 12 (Mt. Pirri, near head of Rio Limon, e. Panama).

Range: Subtropical zone of Mt. Pirri, eastern Panama.

***Grallaricula flavirostris costaricensis* Lawrence. COSTA RICA GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula costaricensis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1867, p. 346 (Barranca, Costa Rica); SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 146 (Cordillera de Tolé, Veragua); idem, l. c., 1870, p. 196 (Calovevora, Veragua; Chitra, Chiriqui); RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus. 6, 1883, p. 415 (Navarro, Costa Rica); idem, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 145 (Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Grallaricula flavirostris costaricensis CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1913, p. 630 (Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Volcan de Turrialba, Costa Rica; habits).

Grallaricula flavirostris (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 326 (part; spec. j-m, Cordillera de Tolé, Calovevora, Veragua; Buena Vista, Costa Rica); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Cent.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 245 (part; Costa Rica, w. Panama).

Grallaricula vegeta BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, 1902, p. 42 (Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui).^b

Range: Costa Rica (probably only on the Caribbean slopes) and western Panama (Chitra, Volcan de Chiriqui; Cordillera de Tolé, Calovevora, Calobre, Veragua).

***Grallaricula ferrugineipectus* (Sclater). RUSTY-BREASTED GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaria ferrugineipectus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, Oct. 1857, p. 129 (vicinity of Caracas, n. Venezuela; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Grallaricula ferrugineipectus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 284 (monogr.; Caracas); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 326 ("San Esteban," Venezuela); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 159 (La Nubes,

^a *Grallaricula flavirostris brevis* NELSON: This race, which we have not seen, is stated to differ from *G. f. costaricensis* by more olivaceous back and more grayish crown. It is known only from four specimens taken on the Pacific slope of Mount Pirri in Panama.

^b Two birds from Veragua (Calobre and Calovevora) appear to me to be indistinguishable from four Costa Rican skins (one ♂, two ♀ Cariblanco de Sarapiquí; one ♀, Cachi, April 29, 1900, F. C. Underwood) in the Tring Museum.—C. E. H.

Santa Marta Mts.); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 58 (Caracas; type); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 20, 1913, p. 248 (crit.; Caracas, "Ejido" near Mérida; Chirua, Sta. Marta Mts.); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 301 (Las Vegas, Cincinnati, Pueblo Viejo, Sta. Marta Mts.; habits, nest and egg descr.).

Conopophaga browni BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, p. 100 (Chirua, Sta. Marta Mts.; topotypes examined by C. E. H.).

Conopophaga sp. BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 159 (Pueblo Viejo, Sta. Marta Mts.).

Range: North coast mountains of Venezuela (Galipan, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, and probably other ranges^a) and Santa Marta Mountains in northern Colombia.^b

***Grallaricula rara* Hellmayr and Madarász.* RUFIOUS-BREADED GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula rara HELLMAYR and MADARÁSZ, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., 12, Part 1, June 1914, p. 88 ("Llanos of Medina," Dept. Cundinamarca, e. Colombia^d).

Range: Eastern Andes of Colombia (Bogotá coll.; "Medina").

****Grallaricula nana nana* (Lafresnaye). SLATE-CROWNED GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaria nana LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, p. 334 (Colombia = Bogotá).

Conopophaga nana SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 145 (Bogotá).

Grallaricula nana SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 284 (monogr.; Bogotá); SCLATER and SALVIN, I. c., 1879, p. 527 (Santa Elena, Antioquia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 327 (part; spec. a-h, Bogotá, Medellín, Santa Elena, Colombia); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 400 (Laguneta, Salento, western slope of c. Andes).

Grallaricula nana nana HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, 1917, p. 118 (crit.; Bogotá; El Escorial, El Valle, Culata, Andes of Mérida).

^a There is, in fact, a specimen labelled "San Esteban, A. Goering" in the British Museum, and another from "Ejido, Venezuela, March 1894, A. Mocquerys" at Tring. Both localities require confirmation.—C. E. H.

^b Fourteen specimens from Galipan, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, secured by S. M. Klages; the type from "Caracas"; one from "Ejido near Mérida"; and two from Chirua, Santa Marta Mountains, examined by C. E. H.

^c *Grallaricula rara* HELLMAYR and MADARÁSZ: Similar to *G. ferrugineipectus*, but top and sides of the head deep rufous brown; upper back somewhat duller rufous brown than crown (in *G. ferrugineipectus* the crown and back are light olivaceous brown, with a slight buffy ochraceous tinge on the forehead; the sides of the head pale ochraceous); throat, breast and sides much deeper, ferruginous rather than ochraceous, with the white jugular spot barely apparent. Wing 69; tail 32; bill 13½. Probably subspecifically related to *G. ferrugineipectus*.—C. E. H.

^d The type, although labelled by the collector Bardy, "Colombia, Dept. Cundinamarca, Medina (Llanos), Dec. 1912", looks like a "Bogotá" skin, and the note "Llanos" leads me to question the correctness of the locality, since all other members of the genus are birds of the dense, humid forests. Besides the type, I have examined a second example of the well-known "Bogotá" make in the collection of the Paris Museum.—C. E. H.

Range: Central and eastern Andes of Colombia,¹⁷ and Andes of western Venezuela (Paramo de Tama; Culata, El Valle, El Escorial, Andes of Mérida).^a

3: Colombia (Paramo de Tama 2); Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida 1).

***Grallaricula nana olivascens* Hellmayr.^b CARACAS GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula nana olivascens HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, No. 1, Feb. 1917, p. 117 (Galipan, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, n. Venezuela).

Range: Northern Venezuela (Galipan, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas).

***Grallaricula nana cumanensis* Hartert.^c BERMUDEZ GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula cumanensis HARTERT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, Dec. 1900, p. 37 (Los Palmales, Bermudez, ne. Venezuela; type in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Grallaricula nana cumanensis HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, 1917, p. 118, 119 (crit.).

Range: Northeastern Venezuela, in State of Bermudez (Los Palmales, San Antonio, mountains inland of Cumaná).

***Grallaricula nana kukenamensis* Chubb.^d KUKENAAM GRALLARICULA.**

Grallaricula nana kukenamensis CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, June 1918, p. 86 (Kukenaam Mts., British Guiana); idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 86 (same locality).

Grallaricula nana (not of LAFRESNAYE) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 430 (Kukenaam); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 327 (part; spec. i, Kukenaam).

Range: British Guiana (Kukenaam Mountains).

^a Birds from the Andes of Mérida agree with one from "Bogotá," while two other "Bogotá" skins are conspicuously darker, both above and below. A good series of fresh specimens from the type locality should be compared.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaricula nana olivascens* HELLMAYR: Similar to *G. n. nana*, but averaging smaller, with slenderer bill; upper parts much paler, greenish olive instead of olivaceous or russet brown; crown rather paler slate gray. Wing (six ♂♂) 68-71, (five ♀♀) 67-70; tail 33-38; bill 13½-15.—C. E. H.

^c *Grallaricula nana cumanensis* HARTERT: Differs from both of its allies by much darker, more cinnamon rufous coloration on sides of head, throat, chest and flanks; much more extensive pure white abdominal area; more conspicuous white jugular patch; by lacking the dusky mottling on cheeks and throat; besides, the tail is shorter, the bill broader. Wing (one ♂) 68, (two ♀♀) 64, 67; tail 31, 28, 28; bill 15.—C. E. H.

^d *Grallaricula nana kukenamensis* CHUBB: Differs from *G. n. nana* of Bogotá, according to its describer, by being paler and inclining to ash gray on head and nape; back and wings paler, and "ochraceous brown" instead of "chocolate brown"; feathers round the eye ferruginous instead of black; throat and abdomen paler ferruginous; thighs pale ferruginous instead of dusky; and by smaller size. Wing (one ♀) 62; tail 28; bill 13. Unknown to the authors. It remains to be seen how this (probably valid) race differs from *G. n. cumanensis*, to which no reference is made in the original description.

Grallaricula loricata (Sclater). LEVRAUD'S GRALLARICULA.

Grallaria loricata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, Oct. 1857, p. 129 (Venezuela, vicinity of Caracas; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Grallaricula loricata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 284 (monogr.; Caracas); SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1868, p. 628, 630 (Cumbre de Valencia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 327 ("San Esteban" = Cumbre de Valencia); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 58 (Caracas; type); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 135 (Cumbre de Valencia).

Range: Coast mountains of northern Venezuela, in State of Carabobo (Cumbre de Valencia) and in Dept. Federal Occidental (Silla de Caracas).^a

Grallaricula peruviana Chapman.^b PERUVIAN GRALLARICULA.

Grallaricula peruviana CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 96, Nov. 1923, p. 11 (Chaupe, 6,100 ft., northwest of Huancabamba, Dept. Piura, nw. Peru).

Range: Northwestern Peru, eastern Piura (Chaupe, near Huancabamba).

Grallaricula cucullata (Sclater).^c HOODED GRALLARICULA.

Conopophaga cucullata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 24, June 1856, p. 29, pl. 119 ("Bogotá"; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 287 (monogr.; Bogotá).

Grallaricula cucullata SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 527 (Santa Elena; crit., eggs descr.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 327 (Bogotá; Santa Elena, Antioquia); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 400 (La Candela, near head of Magdalena Valley).

Range: Subtropical zone of Colombia (Rio Lima, western Andes; Santa Elena, La Candela, central Andes; "Bogotá").^d

^a The type and a female from Silla de Caracas (4,500 ft. elev.) agree well with a series of fifteen from the Cumbre de Valencia.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaricula peruviana* CHAPMAN: "Most nearly related to *G. loricata*, but throat white instead of ochraceous tawny; its lateral dark olive lines as broad or broader than the white malar stripes; ear coverts Dresden brown, instead of ochraceous tawny, crown and back duller; lower mandible blackish instead of yellowish. Wing (one ♂) 70; tail, 31; bill, 16½." (Chapman, l. c.) This form, which I have not seen, appears to be exceedingly close to *G. loricata*. With the exception of the blackish mandible, all of the color characters are bridged over by individual variation in the Venezuelan bird. In fifteen examples from La Cumbre de Valencia the throat varies, regardless of sex, from white (but slightly tinged with yellowish laterally) to ochraceous; the auricular patch from ochraceous tawny to dark greenish olive; while the dark malar and maxillary stripes are either olive blackish, broad and well defined, or pale olive gray, narrow and broken, or even wholly absent. In view of their wide geographic separation, *G. loricata* and *G. peruviana* are, however, not likely to prove identical, and I expect that further material will show *peruviana* to be a valid race, although it cannot be properly characterized at present.—C. E. H.

^c The systematic position of this peculiar species is far from being definitely established.

^d Having seen but a few specimens of this scarce species, I am not prepared to say whether the inhabitants of the various mountain ranges are referable to one or

Genus **THAMNOCHARIS** Sclater.

Thamnocharis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 310 (type by orig. desig., *Grallaria dignissima* SCLATER and SALVIN).

Thamnocharis dignissima (*Sclater and Salvin*). STRIPED-SIDED ANT-PITTA.

Grallaria dignissima SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 160, pl. 17 (Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; type in Brit. Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Thamnocharis dignissima SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 310 (Sarayacu).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu).

Genus **MYRMOTHERA** Vieillot.*

Myrmothera VIEILLLOT, Anal. d'une nouv. Ornith. élém., Apr. 1816, p. 43 (type by subs. desig., Sclater, 1890, "Le Béfroi" of BUFFON = *Formicarius brevicauda* BODDAERT = *Myrmornis campanisona* HERMANN).

Myrmothera campanisona campanisona (*Hermann*). LITTLE ANT-PITTA.

Myrmornis campanisona HERMANN, Tab. Aff. Anim., 1783, p. 189, note (based on "Le Grand Béfroi," BUFFON, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 470; Cayenne).

Formicarius (sic) *brevicauda* BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., Dec. 1783, p. 44 (based on "Le Béfroi, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enl., 706, fig. 1).

Turdus tinniens GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 827 (based on the same).

(?) *Myioturdus tinniens* MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 469 (once "observed" near Rio de Janeiro^b).

Grallaria tinniens BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 51 (Cayenne; "Rio de Janeiro," ex MÉNÉTRIÈS); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, p. 334 (Cayenne; "rare à Rio de Janeiro"—ex MÉNÉTRIÈS).

Grallaria brevicauda SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 281 (monogr.; part, Cayenne); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 447 (part, Cayenne, lower Amazonia); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 91 (Borba, Rio Madeira; Barra do Rio Negro two forms. A male from Rio Lima, w. Andes, differs from two "Bogotá" skins, including the type, by decidedly brownish (instead of olive gray) back; much duller rufescent brown crown, passing into deep rufous brown only on forehead and superciliary region; duller rufescent brown (instead of cinnamon rufous) sides of head; mostly white throat; more purely gray breast and flanks; and dusky brown upper mandible. There is no difference in size between western and eastern examples. Wing 69-70; tail 30-31; bill 13½, 14.—C. E. H.

* The absence of rectal bristles, the very long legs and the extremely short tail separate the members of this genus from *Grallaria*, and I consider *Myrmothera* a well-defined group.—C. E. H.

^b This locality being very far away from the known range of the species, there can be little doubt that Ménétriès, whose record was apparently based on mere observation in the field and *not* on the actual taking of a specimen, mistook some other species for the present one.—C. E. H.

(= Manáos), Marabitanas, Rio Negro; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 430 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 321 (part; spec. a-d, Cayenne, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 177 (Camopi, French Guiana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 164 (Ipousin, Rio Approuague), 320 (Camopi); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 369 (Calama, Rio Madeira); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 316 (Santa Elena, Rio Jamauchim; Obidos); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 82 (British Guiana).

Range: French and British Guiana; northern Brazil, from the Rio Jamauchim (a tributary of the Tapajóz) and Obidos, on the north bank of the lower Amazon, west to the Rio Madeira (Borba, Calama) and the Rio Negro (Manáos, Marabitanas).^a

***Myrmothera campanisona minor (Taczanowski).^b WESTERN LITTLE ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria minor TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 33 (Yurimaguas, n. Peru).

Grallaria brevicauda minor TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 86 (Yurimaguas, Pebas, Chamicuros, n. Peru); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 397 (La Morelia, La Florencia, se. Colombia).

Grallaria brevicauda (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 281 (part; Rio Napo, e. Ecuador); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 447 (part; e. Ecuador; "Bogotá"; Pebas, Chamicuros, Rio Javarri, e. Peru); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 978 (Pebas); idem, l. c., 1873, p. 277 (Pebas, Chamicuros); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 321 (part; spec. e-j, "Bogotá"; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador; Pebas, Chamicuros, Peru); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, 1905, p. 443 (Rio Juruá); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 226 (ditto).

Grallaria tiniens (sic) (not of GMELIN) TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 182 (eastern wooded region of Peru).

^a The material available for examination has not been altogether satisfactory. Three adults from French Guiana (Rio Approuague, Camopi) and a male from Annai, British Guiana, are decidedly russet or rufescent brown above, and have rather large bills. Five skins from the Rio Negro (Manáos, Marabitanas), while agreeing in coloration, differ by their decidedly smaller, slenderer bill. A single male from Borba, Rio Madeira, is practically identical with those just mentioned, while three others from Calama, further up that river, have more olivaceous, less russet upper parts, and are hardly distinguishable from *M. c. minor*.—C. E. H.

^b *Myrmothera campanisona minor* (TACZANOWSKI): Differs from *M. c. campanisona* by having the upper parts lighter olivaceous brown, without any rufescent tinge. Size by no means smaller than in the typical race.

This is rather an ill-defined form whose characters and range require further investigation. A female from the Rio Javarri, an adult from the Rio Napo, a male from Puerto Bermudez, and a female from Chuchurras, Dept. Huánuco, show the racial distinction well enough, when compared with Guianan specimens, and a single male from the Rio Juruá is also an extreme olive backed representative of *minor*. A second specimen from Chuchurras is much more brownish above, and can hardly be distinguished from two of Natterer's Marabitanas birds, which, however, may not be strictly referable to *campanisona*. More material is urgently desired.—C. E. H.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (Caquetá region) through eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu) to Peru (Yurimaguas, Chamicuro, Pebas, Rio Javarri, Dept. Loreto; Chuchurras, Dept. Huánuco; Puerto Bermudez, eastern Junin), east to western Brazil (Rio Juruá).

1: Peru (Puerto Bermudez).

***Myrmothera campanisona modesta* (Sclater). SCLATER'S COLOMBIAN ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria modesta SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 89, pl. 94 ("Bogotá"; type in Brit. Mus. examined by C. E. H.), 145 ("Bogotá"); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 281 (monogr.; "Bogotá"); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 448 ("Bogotá"); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 322 ("Bogotá"); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 397 (Villavicencio, base of e. Andes, Colombia).

Range: Tropical zone at base of eastern Andes of Colombia (Villavicencio).

***Myrmothera simplex* (Salvin and Godman).^a BROWN-BREASTED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria simplex SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5th ser.), 2, 1884, p. 451 (Roraima, Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 430 (same locality); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 322 (Roraima); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 83 (Roraima).

Range: British Guiana (Mount Roraima).

Genus GRALLARIA Vieillot.^b

Grallaria VIEILLOT, Analyse nouv. Ornith. élément., 1816, p. 43 (type by orig. desig., "Roi des Fourmilliers, BUFFON" = *Formicarius varius* BODDAERT).

Myioturdus BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 972 (type *Formicarius varius* BODDAERT).^c

Myiotrichas BOIE, Isis, 1831, p. 542 (type *Formicarius varius* BODDAERT).^c

Hypsibemon CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), 1847, p. 217 (type by subs. desig., Gray, 1855, *Grallaria ruficapilla* LAFRESNAYE).

Chamaebates BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 150 (type by monotypy, *Chamaebates rufiventris* BERTONI = *Grallaria varia imperator* LAFRESNAYE).

^a *Myrmothera simplex* (SALVIN and GODMAN): This scarce species differs from *M. c. campanisona* by much deeper rufous brown upper parts and tail (the latter being more or less olivaceous brown in *M. c. campanisona* and *M. c. minor*), and by the edges of the foreneck being much broader and decidedly olive brown instead of cinereous. It may be only a strongly marked race of *M. campanisona*, which it obviously replaces on Mount Roraima. Two specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b It appears to me impossible to maintain any of the recently proposed sections of this genus, except *Myrmothera*, as the various species show every possible combination of the characters used for the discrimination of *Hypsibemon*, *Oropezus* and *Hyllopezus*. A similar opinion has been expressed recently by W. E. Clyde Todd.—C. E. H.

^c Reference not verified.—C. E. H.

Oropezus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, p. 70 (type *Grallaria rufula* LAFRESNAYE).

Hylopezus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1909, p. 71 (type *Grallaria perspicillata* LAWRENCE).

****Grallaria squamigera* Prévost and Des Murs. UNDULATED ANTPIPPA.**

Grallaria squamigera PRÉVOST and DES MURS, Zool. Voyage Venus, Atlas, livr. 1, "1846" = 1842, Atlas pl. 3.

Grallaria squammigera PRÉVOST and DES MURS, Zool. Voyage Vénus, "1855" = 1849, p. 198 (Santa Fé de Bogotá; types in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Grallaria squamigera LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, p. 333 (Santa Fé de Bogotá); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 145 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 280 (monogr.; Bogotá), 553 (Matos, Ecuador); idem, l. c., 1860, p. 89 (Calacali, above Puellarro, Ecuador); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 439 (monogr.; Andes from Venezuela to Bolivia); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 678 (Ccachupata, se. Peru); idem, l. c., 1875, p. 235 (Sierra Nevada of Mérida); idem, l. c., 1879, p. 625 (Tilotilo, Bolivia); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 81 (Ccachupata, Peru; Govinda, Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 312 (Bogotá; Sierra Nevada of Mérida; Matos, San Lucas, Calacali, Quito, Ecuador; Tilotilo, Bolivia); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 33 (Huaca, n. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 56 (types from Bogotá; Lloa, Pichincha, Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Eq., 9, 1911, p. B 36 (Lloa, Mozo, Pichincha, Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 394 (Laguneta, Sta. Isabel, c. Colombia).

Range: Temperate zone of the Andes, from western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida) and Colombia (central and eastern Andes) through Ecuador and Peru to western Bolivia (Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz).^a

11: Venezuela (Rio Mucujón 1, Culata 2, Nevados 1, Valle 1); Colombia (Bogotá 3); Peru (Huánuco Mountains 1, Panao Mountains 2).

***Grallaria excelsa* Berlepsch.^b ARICAGUA ANTPIPPA.**

Grallaria excelsa BERLEPSCH, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, 1893, p. 11 (Montaña Aricagua, Andes of Mérida, w. Venezuela; type in Coll. Berlepsch examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Western Venezuela, Andes of Mérida (Montaña Aricagua).

^a Examination of a considerable series from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, reveals no racial variation. Birds from the Andes of Mérida are not different either.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria excelsa* BERLEPSCH: Superficially resembling *G. squamigera*, but much larger, with much stronger, stouter bill and tarsi; general coloration above more brownish olive; the slate gray on head restricted to hind crown and nape; inner web of remiges conspicuously margined with ochraceous at base. Wing (one ♂ ad.) 159; tail 70; tarsus 68; bill 35.

The type is the only specimen we have seen of this very distinct species. In size and general form it is nearest to *G. gigantea*, but differs widely in coloration.—C. E. H.

***Grallaria gigantea* Lawrence.* GIANT ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria gigantea LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, June 1866, p. 345 (Ecuador); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 439 (Ecuador); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 312 (Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 33 (Pun, east slope, Ecuador); DUBOIS, Syn. Av., 1, 1900, p. 171, pl. 4, fig. 1 (Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 57 (trail from Esmeraldas to Pachijal, w. Ecuador; crit.); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 36, pl. 3 (same locality).

Range: Andes of Ecuador (Esmeraldas-Pachijal trail, western slope; Pun, eastern slope).

***Grallaria guatemalensis ochraceiventris* Nelson. NELSON'S ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria ochraceiventris NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 62 (San Sebastian, Jalisco).

Grallaria guatemalensis ochraceiventris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 151 (monogr., synon.; sw. Mexico, in states of Jalisco, Morelos and Guerrero).

Grallaria mexicana (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 313 (part; w. Mexico); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 241 (part; Omilteme, Guerrero, certè; (?) Valley of Mexico, Chimalpa, Ajusco, Mexico).

Range: Southwestern Mexico, in states of Jalisco, Morelos, Guerrero, and possibly Mexico.

***Grallaria guatemalensis mexicana* Sclater. MEXICAN ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria mexicana SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 381 (Jalapa, State of Vera Cruz); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 440 (monogr.; terra caliente of s. Mexico); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 313 (part; Jalapa); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 241 (part; localities in State of Vera Cruz).

Grallaria guatemalensis mexicana RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 150 (monogr., synon.; se. Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco).

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco.

* *Grallaria gigantea* LAWRENCE: Much larger than *G. squamigera*, and in proportions more nearly agreeing with *G. excelsa*, but easily recognizable from either by having the forehead, sides of head, and entire under parts deep ferruginous (instead of light ochraceous); the blackish barring below much narrower and extended all over the abdomen; the under wing coverts nearly plain deep ferruginous; by lacking the blackish maxillary streak, etc., etc. Wing (two ♂♂) 153, 161; tail 67, 69; tarsus 60, 64; bill 36½, 39. Three specimens examined.—C. E. H.

****Grallaria guatimalensis guatimalensis* Prévost and Des Murs. GUATEMALAN ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria guatimalensis PRÉVOST and DES MURS, Zool. Voyage Vénus, Atlas, livr. 1, "1846"=1842, pl. 4 (Guatemala; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, p. 334 (Guatemala); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 280 (part; Guatemala).

Grallaria guatemalensis PRÉVOST and DES MURS, Zool. Voyage "Vénus," "1855"=1849, p. 199 (Guatemala); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 440 (Guatemala); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 313 (Guatemala); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 240 (Guatemala; Santa Ana, Honduras; Matagalpa, n. Nicaragua).

Grallaria guatimalensis guatimalensis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 148 (monogr., synonym.; s. Mexico, State of Chiapas; Guatemala, Honduras, and n. Nicaragua (Matagalpa).

Range: Southern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Tumbala), Guatemala, Honduras (Santa Ana) and northern Nicaragua (Matagalpa).

4: Guatemala (Vera Paz 1, "Guatemala" 1, Tecpam 1, Sierra Sta. Elena 1).

****Grallaria guatimalensis princeps* Sclater and Salvin. COSTA RICAN ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria princeps SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 418 (Calovevora, Veragua, w. Panama); SALVIN, l. c., 1870, p. 196 (Volcan de Chiriqui, Calovevora); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 441 (monogr.; Veragua, Chiriqui); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 314 (Irazu, Costa Rica; Volcan de Chiriqui; Calovevora, Santa Fé, Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 241, pl. 52 (Costa Rica, Chiriqui, Veragua); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, 1902, p. 42 (Boquete, Volcan de Chiriqui).

Grallaria guatemalensis princeps CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 627 (Costa Rica).

Grallaria guatimalensis princeps RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 149 (Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Range: Costa Rica and western Panama (Volcan de Chiriqui; Calovevora, Santa Fé, Veragua).

2: Panama (Boquete, Chiriqui 2).

***Grallaria guatimalensis chocoensis* Chapman.* CHOCÓ ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria guatimalensis chocoensis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 394 (Baudo Mts., Chocó, w. Colombia).

Range: Western Colombia (Baudo, 3,000 feet, Chocó district).

* *Grallaria guatimalensis chocoensis* CHAPMAN: Described as resembling *G. g. princeps* in general color, but with crown more olive, back richer, wings more olive, less rufous, lores mixed rusty and blackish rather than whitish; size much smaller. Wing 89; tail 28; bill 22.

This obviously well-characterized race, based upon a single male from Baudo, Chocó, Pacific Colombia, is autoptically unknown to the authors.

***Grallaria guatimalensis regulus* Sclater. FULVOUS-BREASTED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria regulus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 66 (Pallatanga, w. Ecuador); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 441 (Ecuador); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 232 (Tambillo, n. Peru); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 80 (Tambillo); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 302 (Pedregal, w. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 314 (part; spec. a-d, Pallatanga, "Sarayacu," Ecuador); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 385 (La Gloria, Peru); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Eq., 9, 1911, p. B 37 (Gualea, w. Ecuador).

Grallaria regulus subsp. BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 119 (Huaynapata, Marcapata, se. Peru).

Grallaria fusca (not of VIEILLOT) TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, 1846, p. 181 (eastern wooded region of Peru).

Range: Western Ecuador and Peru (Tambillo; La Gloria; Huaynapata).^a

***Grallaria guatimalensis sororia* Berlepsch and Stolzmann.^b SANTA ANA ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria sororia BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornith., 10, 1901, p. 194 (Idma, Santa Ana, Prov. Convencion, ce. Peru; type examined by C. E. H.); idem, Ornith., 13, 1906, p. 94 (Idma, Santa Ana Valley).

Range: Central eastern Peru (Idma, Urubamba Valley).

****Grallaria guatimalensis carmelitae* Todd.^c CARMELITA'S ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria varia carmelitae TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, Apr. 1915, p. 81 (Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta region, n. Colombia).

^a No Peruvian specimens seen. Two of Buckley's skins, said to be from "Sarayacu", agree with a male from Pedregal and others from w. Ecuador and are no doubt incorrectly labelled.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria guatimalensis sororia* BERL. and STOLZM.: Nearly allied to *G. g. regulus* from w. Ecuador, but breast and abdomen much paler, though marked in a similar way; back lighter, grayish rather than brownish olive; wings and tail more olivaceous; malar stripe and jugular space whitish instead of buff. Wing (one ♂) 107½; tail 40½; bill 22½.

I am very doubtful as to the validity of this alleged race. Both the describers and myself had but two Ecuadorian specimens for comparison with the type, which might possibly be a mere individual variant, since birds from other parts of Peru (La Gloria, Huaynapata), according to Berlepsch and Stolzmann, are inseparable from *regulus*.—C. E. H.

^c *Grallaria guatimalensis carmelitae* TODD: Very similar to *G. g. regulus* of w. Ecuador, but breast darker, less ochraceous, and upper parts, especially the wings, duller, with less of a rufescent cast. Wing (nine specimens from El Valle, Mérida) 99-105; tail 35-40; bill 21-23½.

The differences between three typical *regulus* from w. Ecuador and nine from the Mérida region, though slight, appear to be constant. I have not been able to compare topotypical material from Santa Marta, but, except for a slight discrepancy in the coloration of the upper parts, the Mérida series corresponds well to W. E. C. Todd's characters, as given in his elaborate paper on the Ornithology of the Santa Marta region.—C. E. H.

Grallaria regulus carmelitae TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 299 (Pueblo Viejo; crit.).

Range: Northern Colombia (Pueblo Viejo, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta) and western Venezuela (El Valle, Andes of Mérida).

2: Venezuela (El Valle, Andes of Mérida).

***Grallaria guatimalensis aripoensis* Hellmayr and Seilern.^a TRINIDAD ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria guatimalensis aripoensis HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 31, Nov. 1912, p. 13 (Aripo Mts., Trinidad).

Range: Island of Trinidad (Aripo Mountains, 2,000 to 2,200 feet).

***Grallaria guatimalensis roraimae* Chubb.^b RORAIMA ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria regulus roraimae CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 80 (Mt. Roraima, Brit. Guiana; one ♀).

Grallaria regulus (not of SCLATER) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 430 (Roraima); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 314 (part; spec. f, Roraima).

Range: Roraima Mountains in British Guiana.

***Grallaria haplonota haplonota* Sclater. PLAIN-BACKED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria haplonota SCLATER, Ibis, (4th ser.), 1, 1877, p. 442 (type from "Venezuela," coll. Spence, =vicinity of Caracas; "near Puerto Cabello," n. Venezuela); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 315, pl. 17 (same localities); BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornith., 6, 1890, p. 27, pl. 2, fig. 2 (Caracas); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, 1912, p. 134 (Paso Hondo, Las Canales, Las Quiguas, Cumbre de Valencia, State of Carabobo, n. Venezuela).

^a *Grallaria guatimalensis aripoensis* HELLM. and SEIL.: Nearest to *G. g. carmelitae* TODD (a series from the Andes of Mérida, w. Venezuela compared), but immediately separable by lacking the compact dark brown gular patch, the throat being mainly white or buff, with the lateral edges of the feathers only dark brown or blackish; by the deep buff instead of whitish malar stripe; larger white jugular space with fewer and smaller dusky spots on its lower border; more uniform as well as deeper tawny ochraceous under parts, without any dusky and buff markings on the chest and with but little olivaceous wash on the anterior sides; lighter gray pileum, with the olive tinge restricted to the forehead. Wing (eleven ♂♂) 101-105, (six ♀♀) 98-105; tail 32-37; bill 22-24 (not 32-34, as misprinted in original description).—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria guatimalensis roraimae* CHUBB: "Differs from the type of *G. r. regulus* in being more gray on the top of the head, nape, and hindneck; paler and more olive brown on the back, with the dark fringes to the feathers less pronounced; paler and more cinnamon rufous on the outer aspect of the flight quills; ear coverts darker; throat more streaked with white or ferruginous; foreneck ferruginous intermixed with black instead of uniform ochreous brown; breast, abdomen and under tail coverts paler and brighter ferruginous; and larger size. Wing (one ♂) 108; tail 39; bill 23." (Chubb, l. c.) This race, unknown to the authors, should be compared with *G. g. aripoensis*, from which it is possibly not separable.

Range: North coast mountains of Venezuela, in Dept. Federal Occidental (Galipan, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas), and states of Carabobo (Cumbre de Valencia) and Lara (mountains near Bucarito, Tocuyo), at altitudes of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet.^a

Grallaria haplonota parambae Rothschild.^b ECUADORIAN PLAIN-BACKED ANTPITTA.

Grallaria parambae ROTHSCHILD, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl, 11, 1900, p. 36 (Paramba, nw. Ecuador; type in Tring Museum examined by C. E. H.); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 8, 1901, p. 371, pl. 5, fig. 3 (Paramba).

Grallaria haplonota parambae HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 29, 1922, p. 396 (crit.).

Range: Northwestern Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas (Paramba, 3,500 feet).

Grallaria varia varia (Boddaert). ROYAL ANTPITTA.

Formicarius varius BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., 1783, p. 44 (based on "Le Roi des Fourmilliers, de Cayenne," Daubenton, Pl. enl., 702).

Turdus rex GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), 1789, p. 828 (based on the same).

Turdus grallarius LATHAM, Ind. Orn., 1, 1790, p. 361 (based on the same).

Grallaria fusca VIEILLOT and OUDART, Gal. Ois., 1, (2), 1825 (?), p. 248, pl. 154 (Cayenne).

Grallaria varia BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 49 (part); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 280 (part; Cayenne, "Pará"); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 442 (part; Cayenne, Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 430 (Camacusa, Brit. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 315 (part; "Pará," Camacusa, R. Takutu, Quonga, Brit. Guiana); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, 1904, p. 177 (R. Lunier, upper Carsevenne, French Guiana); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 225 (range); BERLEFSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, p. 163 (Cayenne), 320 (Rio Lunier); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 316 (range); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 81 (Brit. Guiana).

Grallaria varia varia HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 369 (Calama, Rio Madeira).

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; northern Brazil (Calama, Rio Madeira).^c

^a The only specimen from the type region, an adult male obtained by S. M. Klages at Galipan, Cerro del Avila, altitude 5,000 ft., December 9, 1913, agrees exactly with the published figures, while a considerable series from La Cumbre de Valencia differs by darker, more brownish olive upper, deeper ochraceous under parts, and by having the loreal spot buff or ochraceous instead of white.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria haplonota parambae* ROTHSCHILD: Similar to *G. h. haplonota*, but bill larger, crown rufescent rather than olive, under parts more tawny, with the throat hardly paler than the chest. Known only from a single female, the type in the Tring Museum.—C. E. H.

^c The birds from the Rio Madeira probably constitute a distinct subspecies. Two immature specimens differ from others taken in the Guianas by their paler (olive brown instead of chocolate brown) foreneck; lighter, more greenish olive back,

***Grallaria varia cinereiceps* Hellmayr.* ASH-HEADED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria varia cinereiceps HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **53**, 1903, p. 218 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro); idem, Nov. Zool., **17**, 1910, p. 369, in text (crit.); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., **1**, 1907, p. 225 (Rio Negro).

Grallaria varia (not of BODDAERT) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, 1868, p. 91 (Marabitanas).

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro).

***Grallaria varia intercedens* Berlepsch and Leverkühn.^b INTERMEDIATE ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria imperator LAFR. subsp. nov. *intercedens* BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Orn. **6**, 1890, p. 27 (Bahia; type, now in Berlin Museum, examined by C. E. H.)

Grallaria varia (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 315 (part; spec. i, Pernambuco).

Grallaria imperator (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, l. c., p. 316 (part; spec. a, Bahia).

Grallaria varia intercedens JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., **1**, 1907, p. 226 (Bahia, Pernambuco).

Myioturdus rex (not of GMELIN) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3**, (2), 1831, p. 1027 (Rio Grande de Belmonte, Prov. Bahia).

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia and Pernambuco.

****Grallaria varia imperator* Lafresnaye. IMPERIAL ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria imperator LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **5**, 1842, p. 555 ("Saint Paul" = Prov. São Paulo, se. Brazil); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **3**, 1856, p. 50 (S. Paulo, Sta. Catharina); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, 1858, p. 280 (se. Brazil; monogr.); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 443 (monogr.; se. Brazil); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, 1868, p. 91 (Ypanema, São Paulo); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Ornith., **21**, 1873, p. 255 (Blumenau, Sta. Catharina); BERLEPSCH and JHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, 1885, p. 151 (Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 316 (part; se. Brazil); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, 1899, p. 246 (S. Paulo); idem, l. c., **4**, 1900, p. 158 (Cantagallo); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul para o anno 1900, 1899, p. 131 (Mundo Novo, R. Grande do Sul); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, **1**, 1914, p. 328 (Paraguay, Misiones).

with the buff shaft streaks more clearly defined; much brighter, clear cinnamon rufous upper tail coverts and rectrices; paler orange under wing coverts, etc. A series of adult birds is required to confirm the constancy of these characters or otherwise.—C. E. H.

* *Grallaria varia cinereiceps* HELLMAYR: The unique type (♀ ad.) differs from *G. v. varia* by generally much brighter ochraceous under parts; clear rufous brown (instead of chocolate brown) throat and foreneck; more rufescent sides of head; russet brown (instead of olivaceous) back and wings, etc. Wing 110; tail 46; bill 26.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria varia intercedens* BERL. and LEVERK.: Similar to *G. v. imperator*, but paler throughout, abdomen more distinctly banded with blackish; size considerably smaller; bill shorter and paler. Wing (two adults) 120-122; tail 50-52; tarsus 25-26; bill 24, 25½.—C. E. H.

Grallaria varia imperator JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 226 (Baurú, Alto da Serra, Itapura, S. Paulo; Ourinho, Paraná); DABBENE, El Hornero, 1, 1919, p. 264 (Santa Ana, Misiones).

Chamaebates rufiventris BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., 1901, p. 150 (Diaguarasapá, Alto Paraná, e. Paraguay).

Grallaria varia rufiventris BERTONI, Faun. Parag., 1914, p. 51 (Paraguay).

Myiothera grallaria (not of LATHAM) LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 43 (S. Paulo).

Myioturdus rex (not of GMELIN) MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 462 (Serra d'Estrella, Prov. Rio de Janeiro).

Myiotrichas imperatrix CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, 1874, p. 85 (Cantagallo).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, and adjacent portions of Paraguay (Alto Paraná) and Argentina (Prov. Misiones).^a

1: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 1).

Grallaria alleni Chapman.^b ALLEN'S ANTPITTA.

Grallaria alleni CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, June 1912, p. 148 (Salento, 7,000 ft., c. Andes, Colombia); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 395, pl. 39 (same locality).

Range: Central Andes of Colombia (Salento).

Grallaria ruficeps Sclater. CHESTNUT-HEADED ANTPITTA.

Grallaria ruficeps SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., "1873," p. 729 (Antioquia = Medellín, Colombia); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 444, pl. 8 (Antioquia, Colombia); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 526, pl. 43, fig. 5 (egg) (Medellín, Santa Elena); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 317 (Medellín, Santa Elena); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 395 (Laguneta, Almaguer, c. Andes; El Piñon, above Fusugasugá, e. Andes).

Range: Temperate zone of central and eastern Andes of Colombia.

Grallaria nuchalis nuchalis Sclater.^c CHESTNUT-NAPED ANTPITTA.

Grallaria nuchalis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, 1859, p. 441 ("Rio Napo," e. Ecuador); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 444 (part; Rio Napo); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 317 (part; spec. a, Rio Napo).

Range: Eastern slope of the Andes of Ecuador ("Rio Napo").

^a Although I have not seen Paraguayan specimens, they are not likely to be different since birds from Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina agree perfectly with those from São Paulo and Rio.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria alleni* CHAPMAN: "Allied to *G. varia* (BODD.), but distinguished chiefly by its darker upper parts, whitish unmarked belly, black markings in the malar streak, and other characters. Wing (♀ ad.) 113; tail 38; tars. 43; bill 25." (Chapman, l. c.) We are not acquainted with this species; known only from the type specimen.

^c We are not acquainted with this race.

Grallaria nuchalis obsoleta Chubb.^a WESTERN CHESTNUT-NAPED ANTPITTA.

Grallaria nuchalis obsoleta CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 36, Feb. 1916, p. 47 (west side of Pichincha, Ecuador).

Grallaria nuchalis (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 444 (part; "Quito"); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 317 (part; spec. b, c, Quito); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 66 (west side of Pichincha); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 37 (Pachijal, Esmeraldas trail, w. Ecuador).

Range: Western slope of the Andes of Ecuador.

Grallaria rufo-cinerea Sclater and Salvin.^b FERRUGINOUS ANTPITTA.

Grallaria rufo-cinerea SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 526 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 317, pl. 19 (same locality); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 395 (Laguneta, and above Salento, near Quindiu Pass, c. Andes, Colombia).

Range: Central Andes of Colombia, in states of Cauca (Laguneta, above Salento) and Antioquia (Santa Elena).

***Grallaria quitensis quitensis** Lesson. MOUNTAIN ANTPITTA.

Grallaria quitensis LESSON,^c Écho du Monde Savant, 11, No. 49, Dec. 26, 1844, col. "848" = 1140 ("aux alentours de Quito", Ecuador).

Grallaria monticola LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 10, 1847, p. 68 (above Pasto, Colombia,^d coll. A. Delattre); DES MURS, Iconog. Ornith., livr. 9, 1847, pl. 51 (Pasto, "Peru" = Colombia; figure of type); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 281 (monogr.; part, Pasto, vicinity of Quito); idem, l. c., 1860, p. 78 (Panza; Guagua, Pichincha); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 444 (Pasto; Pichincha, Sical, Ecuador); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 302 (Cechce, Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 317 (part; Pasto, Pichincha, Quito, Sical, Ecuador); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, 1898, p. 493 (Mt. Cayambe, Rio Guchala, near Cayambe, n. Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA,

^a *Grallaria nuchalis obsoleta* CHUBB: "Differs from *G. n. nuchalis* in being olive brown (instead of rust brown) above, with the nuchal collar more indistinct; the crown darker, the primary quills inclining to olive instead of rufous, and the entire under surface dark slate color instead of dusky brown with a tinge of ashy on the abdomen. Wing, 118; tail, 61; bill, 27." (Chubb, l. c.).

Several specimens from the west slope of Pichincha seen by us agree well with the diagnosis, but we have not been able to compare them with typical *nuchalis* from e. Ecuador.—C. E. H.

^b This species is unknown to the authors.

^c In view of the unmistakable description, especially of the under parts ("le dessous du corps varié de blanchâtre, de jaune d'ochre et de fauve vif"), which cannot possibly apply to any other species, it is hardly conceivable that the identity of *G. quitensis* LESSON with *G. monticola* should not have been recognized before.—C. E. H.

^d Lafresnaye was fairly confused about the location of Pasto, which he believed to be "in Peru," while in the Latin diagnosis "in Bolivianis Andibus" is given as habitat of the species.

Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 33 (El Troje [Huaca]; Zambiza, Chaupi, Chinguil [Lloa], Prov. Pichincha); STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 50 (type; "Ecuador"); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 66 (outskirts of Quito, Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 37 (Lloa, Frutillas, Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 395 (Santa Isabel, Valle de las Pappas, c. Andes of Colombia); DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN, Comp. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 11, 1918, p. 476, 482 (Cechce, Ecuador; crit.; sexual diff., juv. descr.).

Range: Temperate zone of Ecuador and central Andes of Colombia.^a

3: Ecuador (Cochaseca 1); Colombia (Santa Isabel 1, Valle de las Pappas 1).

***Grallaria quitensis alticola Todd.^b EASTERN MOUNTAIN ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria alticola TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, July 1919, p. 115 (Lagunillas, State of Boyaca, e. Colombia; two topotypes in Carnegie Museum examined by C. E. H.).

Grallaria monticola (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, 1857, p. 18 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 281 (part; Bogotá); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 444 (part); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 317 (part; Bogotá).

Range: Temperate zone of eastern Andes of Colombia, in states of Cundinamarca ("Bogotá") and Boyaca (Lagunillas).

4: Colombia ("Bogotá" 4).

Grallaria flavotincta Sclater.^c YELLOW-BREASTED ANTPITTA.

Grallaria flavotincta SCLATER, Ibis, (4th ser.), 1, 1877, p. 445, pl. 9 (Frontino, Antioquia, Colombia); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 526 (Frontino); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 318 (Frontino, Sta. Elena, Antioquia).

Range: Western and central Andes of Colombia (Frontino, Santa Elena).

^a Birds from the c. Andes of Colombia, including one from the Valle de las Pappas, which may be considered as topotypical of *G. monticola*, appear to be inseparable from Ecuadorian skins (Pichincha and Cochaseca). They agree among themselves in large size (wing 100-103; tail 50-53), heavy bill (24-25) and deep orange ochraceous under parts with few, if any, whitish markings.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria quitensis alticola* TODD: Similar to *G. q. quitensis*, but decidedly smaller, with much weaker, slenderer bill, and under parts generally paler ochraceous and more extensively variegated with whitish. Wing (6 specimens) 90-95; tail 43-49; bill 20½-23.

This is not a very strongly marked race as far as color characters are concerned. While one of the Bogotá skins agrees closely with two topotypes kindly loaned by W. E. Clyde Todd, three others, by their deeper ochraceous under parts, are more like typical *quitensis*, though usually more spotted with white. The smaller size and much slenderer bill, however, appear to be constant features of the inhabitants of the e. Colombian Andes.—C. E. H.

^c We have not seen this species.

***Grallaria erythroleuca* Sclater. CHESTNUT-BROWN ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria erythroleuca SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., "1873," p. 783 (Huasampilla, Andes of Cuzco, se. Peru); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 445 (same locality); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 87 (same locality); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 318 (same locality); CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., 117, 1921, p. 80 (Occobamba Valley, se. Peru).

Range: Andes of southeastern Peru, Prov. Cuzco (Huasampilla, Occobamba Valley).

***Grallaria erythrotis* Sclater and Salvin. RUFOUS-FACED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria erythrotis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 357 (Tilotilo, w. Yungas, Bolivia); idem, l. c., 1879, p. 625 (ditto); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 445 (Prov. Yungas, Bolivia); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 319, pl. 18 (Tilotilo, Bolivia).

Range: Western Yungas of Bolivia (Tilotilo, San Antonio, Sandilani, etc.).

***Grallaria milleri* Chapman.* MILLER'S ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria milleri CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, June 1912, p. 147 (Laguneta, near Quindio Pass, c. Andes, Colombia); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 396, pl. 39 (same locality).

Range: Temperate zone of central Andes of Colombia (Quindio Pass region).

***Grallaria hypoleuca hypoleuca* Sclater. WHITE-BELLIED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria hypoleuca SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, June 1855, p. 88 (Bogotá; type in Paris Museum examined by C. E. H.), 145 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 281 (Bogotá); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 446 (part; Bogotá); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 319 (part; spec. c, Bogotá); MÉNÉGAUX and HELLMAYR, Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris, (9th ser.), 8, 1906, p. 58 (note on type; Bogotá); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1916, p. 396 (San Agustín, La Candela, head of Magdalena Valley; Fusugasuga, Aguadita, western slope of e. Andes).

Range: Eastern Andes of Colombia ("Bogotá", Fusugasuga, Aguadita).^b

* *Grallaria milleri* CHAPMAN: "Apparently most nearly related to *G. erythrotis*, but ear region brownish ochraceous, not ochraceous orange; breast tawny olive instead of ochraceous; back raw umber instead of grayish olive, etc." (Chapman, l. c.) We are not acquainted with this species.

^b According to Chapman, a single bird from the head of the Magdalena Valley is intermediate between *hypoleuca* and *castanea*.

***Grallaria hypoleuca castanea* Chapman.^a ECUADORIAN WHITE-BELLIED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria hypoleuca castanea CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 8 (Baeza, e. Ecuador).

Grallaria hypoleuca (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 446 (part; San José "near Cuenca," e. Ecuador); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 319 (part; spec. a, S. José); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 101 (Machay, Mapoto, e. Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 66 ("Pichincha," Papallacta, e. Ecuador).

Range: Eastern slope of Andes of Ecuador (Baeza, Papallacta, San José, Machay, Mapoto).^b

***Grallaria albigula* Chapman.^c WHITE-THROATED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria albigula CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 8 (Santo Domingo, Dept. Cuzco, se. Peru).

Range: Southeastern Peru, in Dept. Cuzco (Santo Domingo).

***Grallaria przewalskii* Taczanowski.^d PRZEWALSKI'S ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria przewalskii TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 33 (Mt. Ray-Urmana, above Chirimoto, Huayabamba Valley, n. Peru); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 84 (same locality).

Range: Mount Ray-Urmana, above Chirimoto, Huayabamba Valley, east slope of eastern Cordillera, in Dept. Loreto, northern Peru.

^a *Grallaria hypoleuca castanea* CHAPMAN: Differs from typical *hypoleuca* in smaller size, in having the upper parts much deeper rufous brown, and the flanks more strongly washed with brown. Wing 88-90 (against 90-93), tail 47-50 (against 52-54); bill $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}$. Four specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b Its occurrence on the west slope requires confirmation, although some of Goodfellow's specimens at Tring are labelled "Pichincha," and one in the American Museum of Nat. Hist. bears the locality "Mindó."

^c *Grallaria albigula* CHAPMAN: "Crown, nape and auricular region between bright Sanford's brown and burnt sienna; lores, orbital ring, and anterior malar region white, with a slight admixture of black; back olivaceous medal bronze; upper tail coverts and tail browner, more rufescent; wing quills externally like tail; wing coverts like back; throat to lower margin of auriculars snowy white, perceptibly demarked from the grayer breast and under parts, which centrally and abdominally are whiter and laterally grayer; under tail coverts grayish, washed with brownish; tibiae like back; tarsi, toes and bill blackish. Wing (♂) 101; tail 65; tars. 55; bill 28."

This species, unknown to the authors, is stated to resemble *G. r. ruficapilla* on the upper and *G. h. hypoleuca* on the under parts, being in size nearer to the former.

^d *Grallaria przewalskii* TACZANOWSKI: Above rufescent brown, with the top of the head blackish brown; cheeks bright ferruginous; a large postocular (superciliary) stripe of a somewhat different rufous color; throat pale buff; middle of breast and abdomen extensively ashy, passing to isabella color on anal region; sides and flanks rufescent brown, paler than the back; under tail coverts rufescent; under wing coverts rufous, inner web of remiges somewhat paler. Bill black, legs and feet pale bluish gray. Wing (♂) 97, (♀) 100; tail 65, 60; tars. 51, 48; bill 29. (Translated from the French original).

This apparently distinct species, known only from two specimens in the Warsaw Museum, we have not seen.

Grallaria bangsi Allen.^a BANGS'S ANTPITTA.

Grallaria bangsi ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 159 (El Libano [type], San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 300, pl. 4 (El Libano, San Lorenzo, San Miguel, Heights of Chirua, Santa Marta Mts.).

Range: Santa Marta Mountains in northern Colombia.

Grallaria ruficapilla avilae Hellmayr and Seilern.^b CARACAS CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANTPITTA.

Grallaria ruficapilla avilae HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, No. 1, May 1914, p. 92 (Galipan, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, n. Venezuela).

Range: Mountains of northern Venezuela, in the vicinity of Caracas (Cerro del Avila, Silla de Caracas).

***Grallaria ruficapilla nigro-lineata** Sclater.^c MÉRIDA CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANTPITTA.

Grallaria nigro-lineata (Berlepsch Ms.) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 321 (Sierra Nevada of Mérida).

Grallaria ruficapilla (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781 (upper wooded region of Mérida); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 447 (part; Mérida).

Range: Andes of Mérida, in western Venezuela (Culata, Conejos, Pedregosa, Paramo Tambor).

8: Venezuela (Culata 4, Pedregosa 1, Conejos 1, Nevados 1, Paramo Tambor 1).

^a *Grallaria bangsi* ALLEN: Above dull olivaceous, more grayish on pileum, more brownish on rump and upper tail coverts; wing coverts slightly more brownish than the back; outer webs of remiges and tail decidedly olive brown; lores and narrow orbital ring buffy white, the loreal feathers with blackish tips; cheeks and auriculars dark olive gray or blackish olive, more or less streaked with buffy; throat bright ochraceous; remainder of under parts chiefly white, breast and sides with very distinct, olive gray lateral margins to the feathers, producing a strongly marked striping; feathers of foreneck and breast, besides, edged with ochraceous; middle of abdomen plain white; flanks deep olive gray, broadly streaked with white; under wing coverts deep orange ochraceous; basal half of remiges edged with ochraceous along inner web; bill lead color, apical third pale yellowish (in skin). Wing (two ♂♂) 93.95; tail 57, 58; tars. 44, 46; bill 23½.

This very distinct species is not very nearly related to any other, though its style of coloration, especially below, suggests affinity to *G. ruficapilla*.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria ruficapilla avilae* HELLM. and SEIL.: Similar to *G. r. nigro-lineata* of the Mérida region, but crown and nape considerably lighter cinnamon rufous, abruptly defined posteriorly (while in its ally the darker rufous color of the forehead blends gradually into the dull rusty brown of the crown); back lighter and decidedly greenish, not brownish olive; the black streaking of the under parts as in *nigro-lineata*; the orange ochraceous edges to the chest feathers generally broader and more conspicuous. Wing (eighteen ♂♂) 97-100, (seven ♀♀) 94-97; tail 53-60; bill 22-25.—C. E. H.

^c *Grallaria ruficapilla nigro-lineata* SCLATER: Similar to *G. r. ruficapilla*, but streaking below much broader and more deeply black, the lateral margins to the feathers darker olive brown, and with very little orange ochraceous suffusion on the chest. Twenty-six specimens examined by C. E. H.

****Grallaria ruficapilla ruficapilla* Lafresnaye. CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria ruficapilla LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, p. 333 (Santa Fé de Bogotá "in Bolivia" = Colombia); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 145 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 282 (Bogotá; "vicinity of Quito," Ecuador); idem, 1860, p. 63, 66 (Chillanes, Chimbo Valley, Ecuador); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 447 (part; Colombia, Ecuador); PELZELN, Ibis, 1875, p. 331 ("Spanish Guiana" = Bogotá; spec. examined by C. E. H.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 527, pl. 43, fig. 6 (egg) (Concordia, Santa Elena, Antioquia; habits); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l. c., 1884, p. 302 (Cayandeled, Cechce, w. Ecuador); idem, l. c., 1885, p. 101 (San Rafael, e. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 320 (monogr.; Bogotá, Santa Elena, Concordia, Colombia; Sical, Chillanes, vicinity of Quito, Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 33 (Niebli, w. Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 66 (Intag, Mindo, w. Ecuador); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 38 (Alaspungo).

Grallaria ruficapilla ruficapilla CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 396 (San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, La Florida, Cocal, Ricaurte, w. Andes; Miraflores, Salento, Rio Toché, El Eden, c. Andes; Fusugasuga, El Roble, El Piñon, e. Andes); idem, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, 1923, p. 9 in text (Pichincha, above Huigra, Baeza, Ecuador; Colombia).

Grallaria ruficapilla taczanowskii DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 11, 1918, p. 475, 481 (Cayandeled, w. Ecuador).

Range: Andes of Colombia (all three ranges, except Santa Marta Mountains) and Ecuador, "at least as far south as Baeza on the eastern, and as far as the valley of the Chanchan on the western side." (Chapman. l. c.)^a

3: Colombia ("Bogotá" 1, El Eden 1, El Roble, Quindio Andes 1).

***Grallaria ruficapilla connectens* Chapman.^b SOUTH ECUADORIAN CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria ruficapilla connectens CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 9 (Taraguacocha, 9,650 ft., Cordillera de Chilla, Prov. del Oro, sw. Ecuador).

Range: Southwestern Ecuador, from Zaruma southward, both on the western and eastern slopes of the coast range (Taraguacocha; El Chiral, above Zaruma; Salvias; Guachanamá, San Bartolo, Alamor range; Celica).

^a I quite agree with F. M. Chapman that the distinction of *G. r. taczanowskii* cannot be maintained. Two years ago I compared five Ecuadorian specimens with a good series from Colombia, but could not detect any difference between them.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria ruficapilla connectens* CHAPMAN: "Intermediate between *G. r. ruficapilla* and *G. r. albiloris*; differing from the former by lighter upper parts and less heavily streaked, more fulvous under parts, with the external margins to the wings more olivaceous, less rufescent; from the latter by slightly darker crown, more olivaceous (less grayish) back, with more orange rufous on loreal, malar, and auricular regions, and darker, broader streaks below." (Chapman, l. c.) Unknown to the authors.

****Grallaria ruficapilla albiloris* Taczanowski.^a WHITE-LORED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria albiloris TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 201 (Cutervo and Callacate, eastern slope of w. Cordillera, n. Peru); idem, l. c., 1882, p. 33 (Chachapoyas, western slope of e. Cordillera); idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 82 (Cutervo, Callacate, Chachapoyas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 321 (Callacate); BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, 1918, p. 452 (Tabaconas).

Grallaria ruficapilla albiloris CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 86, Aug. 1923, p. 9 in text (Levanto, Huancabamba, R. Marañon; Palambla, Dept. Piura; Prov. Loja, s. Ecuador).

Range: Northern Peru, on the western slope of the coast range (Palambla, Dept. Piura) and on both sides of the Marañon Valley (Callacate, Cutervo, Tabaconas, Levanto, San Pedro; Chachapoyas, Balsas), and adjacent portion of Prov. Loja, southern Ecuador.

4: Peru (Hacienda Limon, ten miles west of Balsas 2, mountains east of Balsas, 10,000 feet, 2).

***Grallaria watkinsi* Chapman.^b WATKINS'S CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria watkinsi CHAPMAN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, Dec. 1919, p. 255 (Milagros, Prov. Piura, nw. Peru).

Range: Western slopes of the western Cordillera in northwestern Peru (Milagros, Prov. Piura) and adjacent portion of southern Ecuador (Alamor, Prov. Loja).

****Grallaria griseonucha* Sclater and Salvin. GRAY-NAPED ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria griseonucha SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., "1870", p. 786 (Paramo of La Culata, Andes of Mérida); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 446 (Andes of Mérida); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 319 (ditto).

Range: Western Venezuela, Andes of Mérida (Culata).

1: Venezuela (Culata 1).

^a *Grallaria ruficapilla albiloris* TACZANOWSKI: Differs from *G. r. ruficapilla* in decidedly white loreal and malar regions, mostly white auriculars, and lighter, more grayish olive upper parts. Fourteen specimens from the Marañon Valley examined by C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria watkinsi* CHAPMAN: "Nearest to *G. ruficapilla albiloris* Tacz., but crown paler, more sharply defined from back, and with buff shaft streaks; back more olivaceous and usually with fine shaft lines; auriculars dusky; tarsi and toes pale brown (not blackish brown); wings and tail averaging shorter, tarsus and bill longer. Wing 93 1/2-96; tail 49-53; tars. 50-55; bill 24-25."

According to Chapman, this species, autoptically unknown to the authors, occupies about the same geographic range as *G. ruficapilla connectens* from which it thus appears to be specifically distinct.

Grallaria rufula spatiator BANGS.* WANDERING ANTPITTA.

Grallaria spatiator BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, p. 177 (Macotama, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Grallaria spiator (typog. err.) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, 1900, p. 159 (ex BANGS).

Grallaria rufula spatiator TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, 1922, p. 298 (San Lorenzo, Cerro de Caracas, Sta. Marta Mts.; crit., habits).

Range: Temperate zone of the Santa Marta Mountains, northern Colombia.

***Grallaria rufula rufula** Lafresnaye. RUFOUS ANTPITTA.

Grallaria rufula LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 6, 1843, p. 99 ("Colombie" = Bogotá); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, 1855, p. 145 (Bogotá); idem, l. c., 26, 1858, p. 283 (Bogotá; monogr.); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 446 (part; Colombia = Bogotá); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 303 (Cechce, w. Ecuador); idem, l. c., 1885, p. 101 (San Rafael, e. Ecuador); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 75 ("Rio Napo"); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 319 (part; spec. a-i, Bogotá; "Baisa," Ecuador); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, 14, No. 362, 1899, p. 33 (Gualea, Nanegal, w. Corazón, Papallacta, Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1902, p. 66 (Pichincha, Papallacta); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Arm. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, 1911, p. B 38 (Huantupungo, Nanegal; Pachijal, Esmeraldas trail; Alaspungo); LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, 1922, p. 68 (Pichincha, above Nono).

Orophez rufula rufula CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 397 (Paramillo; Andes west of Popayan; Laguneta, Sta. Isabel, c. Andes; El Piñon, Chipaqué, e. Andes, Colombia).

Grallaria rufula saturata DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 11, 1918, p. 474, 479 (San Rafael, eastern slope of Tunguragua; type examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Temperate zone of the Andes of Colombia (except Santa Marta Mountains) and Ecuador.^b

8: Colombia (Bogotá 6; Paramo de Tama, on Venezuelan slope 2).

* *Grallaria rufula spatiator* BANGS: Stated by its describer to differ from *G. r. rufula* in duller coloration, shorter bill and slenderer tarsus. According to W. E. C. Todd the only constant character of this form is the soiled white (instead of decidedly buffy) middle of the abdomen, which, however, I also find in some "Bogotá" skins. In size (wing of ♂ 81-83, ♀ 77-79; tail 40-42) it appears to agree closely with *G. r. rufula*. Only four examples have so far been taken, and its claims as a valid race should be confirmed by a larger series.—C. E. H.

^b I do not see my way of distinguishing *G. r. saturata* from *G. r. rufula*. The type from San Rafael, I admit, is somewhat deeper, more chestnut rufous above than any other specimen seen by me. There is, however, much individual variation in this respect, and more difference between the darkest and lightest extreme from "Bogotá" than between the type of *saturata* and the most deeply colored "Bogotá" bird. Two specimens from the Paramo de Tama are again somewhat duller, more tawny chestnut above and, besides, slightly smaller. Birds from Bogotá and San Rafael have the base of the mandible pale brownish, while the bill is almost entirely blackish brown in those from w. Ecuador and Paramo de Tama, as in *G. r. obscura*.—C. E. H.

Grallaria rufula occobambae (Chapman).^a URUBAMBA RUFOUS ANTPITTA.

Oropezus rufula occobambae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 67, Apr. 11, 1923, p. 8 (Occobamba Valley, Urubamba region, se. Peru).

Grallaria rufula (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 780 (Ccachupata, se. Peru); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 466 (part; Ccachupata); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 319 (part; spec. j, k, Ccachupata, Peru); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 88 (part; Huasampilla = Ccachupata).

Oropezus rufula obscura (not of BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN) CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Mus., 117, 1921, p. 80 (above Matchu Picchu, Occobamba Valley, se. Peru).

Range: Temperate zone of southeastern Peru (Matchu Picchu, Occobamba, Ccachupata, Dept. Cuzco).

***Grallaria rufula obscura** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.^b JUNIN RUFOUS ANTPITTA.

Grallaria rufula obscura BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 385 (Maraynioc, Dept. Junin, c. Peru; type examined by C. E. H.); DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 11, 1918, p. 480, in text (crit.).

Oropezus rufula obscura CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 67, 1923, p. 8 in text (Maraynioc, Rumicruz, Junin).

(?) *Grallaria rufula* TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 88 (part; Paucal = Nancho).

Range: Temperate zone of central Peru, in depts. Junin (Maraynioc, Rumicruz) and Huánuco (Panao Mountains).

1: Peru (Panao Mountains 1).

***Grallaria andicola** (Cabanis). STRIPED-HEADED ANTPITTA.

Hypsibemon andicolus CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., 21, 1873, p. 318, pl. 4, fig. 3 (Maraynioc, Dept. Junin).

Grallaria andicola TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 531 (Maraynioc) idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, 1884, p. 85 (Maraynioc, Acancocha); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 448 (Maraynioc); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 323 (Acancocha, Junin); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 385 (Ingapirca, Junin); SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, 1895, p. 15 (Huamachuco, Cajamarca); DOMANIEWSKI and STOLZMANN, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 11, 1918, p. 478, 484 (Maraynioc, Ingapirca; crit.).

^a *Grallaria rufula occobambae* (CHAPMAN): Very similar to *G. r. rufula*, but general coloration less rufescent, particularly below; bill shorter and stouter. Bill 17-18. Two specimens examined by C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria rufula obscura* BERL. and STOLZM.: Easily distinguished from *G. r. rufula* and *G. r. occobambae* by larger size, slenderer bill, much duller and less rufous (cinnamon brown instead of bright tawny) upper parts, as well as paler, ochraceous rather than tawny ochraceous sides of head, foreneck and chest. Wing (5 specimens) 85-90; tail 41-46; bill 18½-19½. Material: one ♂, two ♀♀ Maraynioc; one ♀ Rumicruz; one ♀ Panao Mountains.—C. E. H.

Range: Temperate zone of Peru, in depts. Cajamarca, Libertad, Amazonas, Huánuco and Junin.

7: Peru (La Quinua, Junin 4; Huánuco Mountains 2; mountains east of Balsas, Dept. Amazonas 1).

***Grallaria punensis* Chubb.^a PUNO ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria punensis CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, March 1918, p. 47 (Limbare, n. Puno, se. Peru).

Range: Southeastern Peru, in Dept. of Puno (Limbare).

***Grallaria fulviventris dives* Salvin. DIVES ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria dives SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, publ. Apr. 1, 1865, p. 582 (Tucuriqui, Costa Rica); idem, Ibis, 1872, p. 313 (Chontales, Nicaragua); LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1865, p. 182 (Greytown, Nicaragua); idem, l. c., 9, 1868, p. 110 (Tucuriqui); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 450 (monogr.; Tucuriqui, Costa Rica; Chontales, Nicaragua); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 323 (same localities); NUTTING and RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 6, 1884, p. 406 (Los Sabalos, Greytown, Nicaragua); CHERRIE, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, 1891, p. 534 (Costa Rica; descr. of young); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 243, pl. 53, fig. 1 (Nicaragua, Costa Rica); RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Mus., 16, 1893, p. 504 (Rio Escondido, Nicaragua).

Hylopezus dives CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 628 (Jimenez, La Vijagua, Guacimo, Caribbean slopes of Costa Rica); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 154 (monogr.; Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and Nicaragua).

Range: Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

***Grallaria fulviventris barbacoae* (Chapman).^b PACIFIC ANTPITTA.**

Hylopezus dives barbacoae CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, 1914, p. 617 (Barbacoas, sw. Colombia); idem, l. c., 36, 1917, p. 398 (Alto Bonito, San José, Barbacoas, w. Colombia).

Range: Tropical zone of eastern Panama (Tacarcuna) and Pacific Colombia (Rio Sucio, Alto Bonito, south to Barbacoas).

^a *Grallaria punensis* CHUBB: "Allied to *G. andicola*, but differs in having the back, wings and tail uniform olive brown; the crown of the head darker with ferruginous shaft lines; the hinder face and sides of the neck ferruginous with black fringes to some of the feathers; a patch of ferruginous buff on lower throat; the abdomen darker and more 'easily' streaked. Wing (♀) 96; tail 42; tars. 49; bill 20." (Chubb, l. c.)

This species, which may be only a race of *G. andicola*, we have not seen.

^b *Grallaria fulviventris barbacoae* (CHAPMAN): "Similar to *G. f. dives*, but crown darker, its color extending little, if any, on to the back, which is dark olivaceous rather than slaty; back, as a rule, without fulvous shaft streaks, exposed margins of remiges less cinnamomeous, Dresden brown rather than tawny; differs from *G. f. fulviventris* by smaller size, ochraceous instead of whitish lores, ochraceous forehead, etc." This form is unknown to the authors.

Grallaria fulviventris caquetae (Chapman).^a CAQUETÁ ANTPITTA.

Hylopezus dives caquetae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 96, Nov. 1923, p. 10 (La Morelia, Rio Caquetá).

Hylopezus dives fulviventris (not of SCLATER) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 398 (same locality).

Range: Southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, Rio Caquetá).

Grallaria fulviventris fulviventris Sclater.^b FULVOUS-BELLIED ANTPITTA.

Grallaria fulviventris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 68 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador; type in British Museum examined by C. E. H.), 282 (do.); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 450 (do.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 323, pl. 20 (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 370 in text (crit.; e. Ecuador).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu, Rio Napo, Rio Suno).

Grallaria berlepschi Hellmayr.^c BRAZILIAN ANTPITTA.

Grallaria berlepschi HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, 1903, p. 218 (Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, w. Matto Grosso); idem, Nov. Zool., 17, 1910, p. 370 in text (characters; Matto Grosso, Bom Lugar, Rio Purús); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 226 (Matto Grosso); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 56, 1908, p. 18 (Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; spec. examined by C. E. H.); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 317 (Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; Cussary, lower Amazon).

Grallaria fulviventris ? (not of SCLATER) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 91 (Engenho do Gama).

Range: Western and northern Brazil (Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, western Matto Grosso; Bom Lugar, upper Purús; Cussary, south bank of lower Amazon).^d

^a *Grallaria fulviventris caquetae* (CHAPMAN): "Similar to *G. f. fulviventris*, but back brownish olive instead of dark greenish olive; crown lighter, its color not extending on to the back; lores slightly tipped with buff." (Chapman, l. c.)

^b *Grallaria fulviventris fulviventris* SCLATER is quite distinct from *G. macularia* by lacking the ochreous yellow apical spots on the upper wing coverts, the ochreous edges on the outer primaries and alula, the orange rim round the eye and the black maxillary stripe; by having the cheeks and auriculars slaty blackish; the tail russet brown instead of brownish olive; the chest deep ochraceous buff like the flanks, not white. Both species agree, however, in the amount of black spotting on the breast and in the dark slate gray crown. Wing (type=immature) 80, (adult, Sarayacu) 85; tail 34; bill 20. Two specimens in British Museum examined by C. E. H.

^c *Grallaria berlepschi* HELLMAYR: Not unlike *G. f. fulviventris* in coloration and markings of under parts, but immediately recognizable by having the top of the head pale brownish olive like the back (not dark slate gray); the lores, a narrow orbital ring, cheeks and auriculars light ochreous; the maxilla light horn color instead of blackish, etc., etc. Wing (♂ from Matto Grosso, type) 83, (♀ Bom Lugar, Rio Purús) 84; tail 35, 36; bill 20, 21.—C. E. H.

^d A female from the Rio Purús differs from the type in more heavily marked chest and russet rather than olivaceous edges to the primaries.

**Grallaria perspicillata intermedia* Ridgway. TALAMANCA ANTPITTA.

Grallaria intermedia RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Mus., 6, April 11, 1884, p. 406, footnote (Talamanca, e. Costa Rica); ZELEDÓN, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, 1887, p. 115 (part; Jimenez, Costa Rica); CHERRIE, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, 1891, p. 534 (Jimenez; crit.); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 243 (Angostura, La Balsa, Talamanca, Jimenez, San Carlos, e. Costa Rica).

Hylopezus intermedius CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 628 (Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica, up to 800 or 900 ft.; habits); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 156 (monogr.; Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and Nicaragua).

Grallaria perspicillata (not of LAWRENCE, 1862) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1868, p. 110 (Angostura, Costa Rica); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 449 (part; spec. ex Costa Rica, coll. Carmiol=La Balsa); BOUCARD, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 62 (San Carlos, Costa Rica); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 325 (part; spec. h, "Valza"=La Balsa, Costa Rica).

Range: Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua).

2: Costa Rica (mouth of Matina River 1); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1).

**Grallaria perspicillata lizanoi* Cherrie. LIZANO'S ANTPITTA.

Grallaria lizanoi CHERRIE, Proc. U. S. Mus., 14, Sept. 4, 1891, p. 342 (Las Trojas, sw. Costa Rica); idem, Anal. Inst. Fis.-Geog. Costa Rica, 6, 1893, p. 19 (Pozo del Pital, sw. Costa Rica); idem, Expl. Zool. Merid. Costa Rica, 1893, p. 44 (Lagarto, Boruca, Terraba, Buenos Aires, sw. Costa Rica); SALVIN and GODMAN, Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 243 (Trojas, Pozo Azul de Pirris, sw. Costa Rica); BANGS, Auk, 24, 1907, p. 298 (Boruca, Paso Real, Pozo del Rio Grande, sw. Costa Rica).

Hylopezus lizanoi CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, 1910, p. 629 (Pacific slope of sw. Costa Rica, up to about 1,500 ft.).

Hylopezus perspicillatus lizanoi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 156 (monogr.; sw. Costa Rica and w. Panama).

Grallaria perspicillata (not of LAWRENCE) SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 196 (Volcan de Chiriqui, Mina de Chorchá, Chiriqui); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 325 (part; spec. d, e, Mina de Chorchá, southern slope of Volcan de Chiriqui); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 242 (part; Mina de Chorchá, Volcan de Chiriqui); BANGS, Auk, 18, 1901, p. 367 (Divala, Chiriqui).

Grallaria intermedia (not of RIDGWAY) ZELEDÓN, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, 1887, p. 115 (part; Pozo Azul de Pirris, sw. Costa Rica).

* *Grallaria perspicillata* is probably conspecific with *G. macularia* auct. I am, however, unwilling to change the present arrangement before the nomenclatorial status of *Pitta macularia* TEMMINCK has been definitely determined.—C. E. H.

Range: Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (south of Puntarenas) and western Panama (Mina de Chorchá, Divala, Volcan de Chiriqui), up to about 1,500 feet.^a

5: Costa Rica (Boruca 1, Pozo del Pital, Rio Naranjo 4).

****Grallaria perspicillata perspicillata* Lawrence.** LAWRENCE'S ANTPITTA.

Grallaria perspicillata LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1862, p. 303, 326 (Lion Hill, Panama); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 357 (Lion Hill); SALVIN, l. c., 1867, p. 146 (Santa Fé, Santiago de Veragua, Veragua); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 449 (part; Panama, Veragua); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 325 (part; spec. a-c, f, g, Panama, Santa Fé, Veragua); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, 1892, p. 242, pl. 53, fig. 2 (part; Isthmus of Panama; Santa Fé, Santiago de Veragua).

Hylopezus perspicillatus perspicillatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 155 (monogr.; part, Lion Hill, Panama, Nata, Coclé, Santiago and Santa Fé de Veragua).

Hylopezus perspicillata perspicillata CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 399 (part; Rio Salagui, lower Atrato); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, No. 6, 1922, p. 209 (Rio Esnapé, Jesusito, Darien).

Range: Central and eastern Panama (Nata, Coclé; Santiago, Santa Fé, Veragua; Canal Zone; Darien) and northwestern Colombia (Rio Salagui, lower Atrato).^b

1: Panama.

***Grallaria perspicillata pallidior* (Todd).^c NORTH COLOMBIAN ANTPITTA.**

Hylopezus perspicillatus pallidior TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, July 1919, p. 115 (El Tambor, Santander, ne. Colombia).

Hylopezus perspicillata perspicillata (not of LAWRENCE) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, 1917, p. 399 (part; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca, Colombia).

Range: Northern Colombia, in states of Santander (El Tambor, Rio Lebrija, lower Magdalena) and Antioquia (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca).

^a RIDGWAY (Bull. U. S. Mus., 50, Part 5, 1911, p. 155, 156) records both *G. p. lizanoi* and *G. p. perspicillata* from Divala, Chiriqui. The two specimens from Chiriqui examined appear to me to be decidedly referable to *lizanoi*, if this form be considered worthy of recognition at all. Bangs and Barbour (l. c.) have already cast doubts on its validity.—C. E. H.

^b While the single male from Veragua examined by me is an extreme example of *perspicillata* with strongly streaked back, a better series is required for the proper allocation of the birds of that region.—C. E. H.

^c *Grallaria perspicillata pallidior* (TODD): "Similar to *G. p. perspicillata*, but decidedly paler throughout; the wing markings and sides of head paler buffy; the pileum duller gray; the back lighter olive green." (Todd, l. c.) The characters of this form were already alluded to by F. M. Chapman, when commenting on a specimen from Puerto Valdivia.

**Grallaria perspicillata periophthalmica Salvadori* and *Festa*.^a *FESTA'S*
ANTPITTA.

Grallaria periophthalmica SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Torino, **13**, No. 330, 1898, p. 2 (Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador; type in Turin Museum examined by C. E. H.); idem, l. c., **14**, No. 362, 1899, p. 34 (Rio Peripa).

Grallaria perspicillata periophthalmica HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, 1902, p. 614 (Lita, Pambilar, Bulún, S. Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Hylopezus perspicillata periophthalmica CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, 1917, p. 398 (Baudo, 3,500 ft.; Barbacoas, w. Colombia).

Grallaria perspicillata (not of LAWRENCE) HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **5**, 1898, p. 493 (Cachavi, Prov. Esmeraldas, nw. Ecuador; spec. examined by C. E. H.).

Range: Pacific slopes of western Colombia (from the Baudo Mountains southwards) and western Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas; Rio Peripa), from sea level up to 3,500 feet.

3: Ecuador (Carondelet 1, Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas 2).

Grallaria macularia macularia (Temminck). SPOTTED ANTPITTA.

Pitta macularia TEMMINCK,^b Rec. Pl. col., livr. **85**, 1823, Genre Brève, esp. **11** (p. 4 of text) ("le Brésil").

Colobathris macularia CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, 1848, p. 685 (Pomeroon River, Brit. Guiana).

Grallaria macularia LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **5**, 1842, p. 334 (ex TEMMINCK); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **3**, 1856, p. 50 (ex TEMMINCK); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, 1858, p. 282 (monogr.; Brit. Guiana); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 449 (part; Brit. Guiana); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 430 (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Atapurow R., Brit. Guiana); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, 1868, p. 91, note 5 (part; Cayenne); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **15**, 1890, p. 324 (part; spec. a-g, Brit. Guiana, Oyapoc, Cayenne); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Paris, **10**, 1904, p. 177 (Camopi, French Guiana); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., **1**, 1907, p. 226 (part; Guyana); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, 1908, p. 164 (Cayenne, Oyapoc), 320 (Camopi); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, **1**, 1917, p. 132 (Bartica Grove).

* *Grallaria perspicillata periophthalmica* SALVAD. and FESTA: Nearly related to *G. p. perspicillata*, but pileum conspicuously darker, olive blackish rather than slate gray; back slightly more brownish olive; lores and orbital ring much deeper ochraceous. Wing 79-82; tail 29-30. Eight specimens from Prov. Esmeraldas and one male from Rio Peripa, w. Ecuador, examined by C. E. H.

^b The short diagnosis, while not applicable with absolute certainty, corresponds in general to the characters of *G. macularia* auct. from the Guianas. If really referable to this form, the original locality "Brésil" was, in all probability, wrong. I have accordingly proposed to substitute "Cayenne" as type locality (see Nov. Zool., **17**, 1910, p. 370). There is, however, the possibility of *Pitta macularia* TEMM. being an earlier name for the little known *Myioturdus ochroleucus* WIED from Bahia. This question can only be settled by re-examination of Temminck's type, presumably in the Leyden Museum.—C. E. H.

Hylopezas (sic) *macularia macconelli* CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, June 1918, p. 86 (Ituribisi River, Brit. Guiana).

Hylopezus macularia macconnelli CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, 1921, p. 84, pl. 1, fig. 1 (Brit. Guiana).

Range: French and British Guiana.*

***Grallaria macularia paraensis* Snethlage.^b AMAZONIAN ANTPITTA.**

Grallaria macularia berlepschi (not of HELLMAYR, 1903) SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 15, Dec. 1907, p. 195 (Ourèm, Rio Guamá, State of Pará; types examined by C. E. H.).

Grallaria macularia paraensis SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 18, Dec. 1, 1910, p. 192 (new name for *G. m. berlepschi* SNETHLAGE, nec HELLMAYR); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. naturw. Kl. Bayr. Ak., 26, No. 2, 1912, p. 93 (Ourèm, Rio Acará); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, 1914, p. 317 (Ourèm, Rio Guamá; Rio Acará; Cahy, Rio Jamauchim).

Grallaria macularia diluta HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, Dec. 15, 1910, p. 370 (below S. Thomar, Rio Negro [type]; Calama, Rio Madeira; Ourèm, Rio Guamá).

Grallaria macularia (not of TEMMINCK) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 91 (part; below S. Thomar, Rio Negro); SCLATER, Ibis, 1877, p. 449 (part; Rio Negro); (?) BARTLETT, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 374 (Loretoyacu, ne. Peru); (?) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 324 (part; spec. h-j, Iquitos, Loretoyacu, ne. Peru); JHERING, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 226 (part; Rio Negro, [?] Peru); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Ornith., 55, 1907, p. 288 (Rio Acará).

Range: Northern Brazil, in states of Pará (Rio Guamá, Rio Acará; Rio Jamauchim) and Amazonas (São Thomar, Rio Negro; Calama, Rio Madeira); probably also northeastern Peru (Iquitos, Loretoyacu, Rio Marañon).^c

* On comparing seven specimens from British Guiana (Rio Carimang, Canuku Mountains, Ourumee, etc.) with three from Cayenne, I cannot detect the slightest difference, and, if the latter represent the *macularia* of Temminck, *H. m. macconelli* becomes a pure synonym. C. Chubb probably compared his type with specimens from the Peruvian Amazon which are referable either to *G. m. paraensis* or to an undescribed race.—C. E. H.

^b *Grallaria macularia paraensis* SNETHLAGE: Similar to *G. m. macularia*, but wing slightly longer; sides and flanks very much paler, dull ochreous yellow with an olive tinge (instead of deep ochraceous). Wing (5 specimens) 87, 88, 88, 89, 90; tail 35-37; bill 19-20. (Ten specimens of *G. m. macularia* from the Guianas measure: wing 81-84, once each 86, 87; tail 30-35; bill 18-20.) Material: One ♂ São Thomar, Rio Negro; one ♀ Calama, Rio Madeira; one ♂ ad. Rio Guamá (type); one ♂, one ♀ Rio Acará.—C. E. H.

^c No Peruvian specimens seen. B rds from São Thomar (Rio Negro) and Calama (Rio Madeira) are identical with those from the Pará region.—C. E. H.

***Grallaria ochroleuca* (Wied). SPOTTED-BELLIED ANTPIPPA.**

Myioturdus ochroleucus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), 1831, p. 1032 (Arraial da Conquista, Prov. Bahia; type lost, see ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, 1889, p. 256); MÉNÉTRIÈS, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (6th ser.), 3, Part 2 (Sci. Nat.), 1835, p. 464 (ex WIED).

Chamaezosa ochroleuca BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, 1856, p. 48 (ex WIED).

Grallaria ochroleuca SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, 1858, p. 282 (monogr.; descr. of a specimen in the Leyden Museum); idem, Ibis, 1877, p. 451 (ditto; Bahia [ex WIED], S. Paulo [ex NATTERER]); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 15, 1890, p. 324 (descr. spec. in Leyden Museum); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, 1868, p. 91 (Ypanema, S. Paulo; spec. examined by C. E. H.); JHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, 1899, p. 247 (S. Paulo); idem, Cat. F. Braz., 1, 1907, p. 226 (Alto da Serra, São Paulo); BERTONI, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 3, 1904, p. 5 (Puerto Bertoni, Misiones); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, 1914, p. 328 (Santa Ana, Iguazú, Misiones).

(?) *Grallaria martinsi* SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 72, 1924, p. 447 (Serra de Ibiapaba, Ceará).

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Ceará, Bahia (Arrayal da Conquista) and São Paulo (Ypanema, Alto da Serra); northeastern Argentina, in State of Misiones (Santa Ana, Iguazú).^a

^a The range as given above apparently comprises two distinct forms which may not even be conspecific. Wied describes the under parts of *M. ochroleucus* as follows (translated from the German): "Throat and foreneck white, sides of head pale ochreous, separated from the white throat by a black mystacial stripe; remainder of under surface white, strongly mixed and streaked with buff, at the same time marked with roundish triangular blackish brown spots on breast and sides; anal region buff; under tail coverts white." Two birds from Ypanema, São Paulo, agree in the markings below with Wied's description, though the entire under parts including the tail coverts, except for the white throat, are deep ochraceous. Unfortunately, Wied's type is lost, and no other specimen from the type locality (in southern Bahia) is available. Whether the bird in the Leyden Museum, referred by Sclater to *G. ochroleuca* and described as similar to *G. macularia*, but with sides of breast and flanks only spotted, is really referable to that species, appears to be extremely doubtful. Some years ago I examined two adults of a *Grallaria* from the Serra de Ibiapaba, Ceará, obtained by O. Martins in June 1910 and belonging to the Museu Goeldi, which, except for having also the middle of the chest spotted with black, I found to agree well with Sclater's description. They are, however, very different from the birds taken by J. Natterer at Ypanema, Prov. São Paulo. Without material from the type locality, it is practically impossible to make out which of the two or three forms is entitled to the name *ochroleuca*.—C. E. H.



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